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INTRODUCTION.

Preliminary Remarks.

The Panjáb University was called into existence on the 14th October 1882 by a notification issued by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of Incorporation, XIX of 1882, which received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council on the 5th of the same month.

The Act of Incorporation was, however, only the final act of recognition given to an institution which, under the name of the Panjáb University College, had been exercising all the powers, other than those of conferring academical degrees, of an University since the beginning of 1870, under the sanction of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State for India. The Panjáb University College itself, though recognized and supported by Government, had been originated and established by the pecuniary and other aid of the chiefs, nobles and influential classes of the Province, through the agency of a society called the Anjuman-i-Panjáb. It was essentially an unofficial institution, while it received the assistance of Government under the Grant-in-aid system.

In reviewing very briefly the history of the movement which has at length resulted in the establishment of an University in the Panjáb, it will be convenient to consider, first, the character and progress of the agitation prior to 1870, and, secondly, the history of events from that year down to 1882.

A summary of the principal documents relating to the establishment of the Panjáb University College and to its proceedings up to that time, together with the

documents themselves, will be found in the first calendar of that institution, which was published in 1874. The first calendar of the University relates to the year 1884, and its operations during the year 1883 have been confined to continuing the work of the institution of which it represents the final expansion and development. The movement for an University originated in 1865. It took five years to obtain official recognition to the demands then made, and seven years more to work into shape the very incomplete constitution then conceded. It has taken a further period of six years to obtain the full honours of an University and to complete the work of transition. Eighteen years have therefore been spent in the attainment of the wishes of the people of the Panjáb, on the first occasion upon which they have really joined together in demanding a legitimate share of local self-government in a direction in which such government could most appropriately and advantageously be conferred upon them. In the direct administration of the country, political considerations may necessitate caution in the expansion of the policy of local self-government, but in the department of education no such considerations exist, and the only hope of efficiently effecting the objects which the Government have in view is in offering encouragement and aid to private and popular efforts.

The movement for an University, 1865—1869.

The Anjuman-i-Panjáb Society was formed in January 1865, with the two-fold object of reviving the study of ancient Oriental Learning, and of diffusing useful knowledge through the medium of the vernacular. In the first address presented to Sir Donald McLeod the society remarked that—

> Government has certainly, with the greatest liberality, established thousands of schools, in which thousands of our children are instructed. In these schools the principal object is the cultivation of English ; and Urdu, Arabic, Sanskrit, Persian, Hindi and other Oriental languages are not taught to the extent which would respond to our desires. We have been earnestly considering in what

way progress could be achieved in languages which from ancient times have been cultivated in this country.

While the advantages of an English education were fully recognized on all hands, it was felt that the system of state education altogether ignored the historical, traditional and religious aspects of the educational question in India. It attempted to impose the European system without sufficient modification to bring it into harmony with national feeling and the requirements of this country; and it had been so rigidly enforced on a standard pattern throughout the country that indigenous educational institutions had well-nigh perished in the struggle of competition with a state department backed by all the resources of the Government. The Grant-in-aid rules had been so devised as to exclude the entire body of native institutions which were based upon a religious foundation; and these institutions had but recently received a severe blow in the resumption of many of the grants and *jagirs* which they formerly enjoyed. The Secretary of State's despatch of 1854 had insisted that—

> The Government Schools and Colleges, whether high or low, should be regarded not as permanent institutions, but only as means for generating a desire and demand for education, and as models meanwhile for imitation by private institutions. In proportion as the demand for education, in any given locality, is generated, and as private institutions spring up and flourish, all possible aid and encouragement should be afforded to them; and the Government, in place of using its powers and resources to compete with private parties, should rather contract and circumscribe its own measures of direct education, and so shape its measures as to pave the way for the ultimate abolition of its own schools.

Upon these principles the argument in favor of encouraging, improving and developing existing institutions is stronger *a fortiori*. If the state system was to generate a desire and demand for education where it did not exist, and was then to retire before it, how much more was it the duty of the state to foster and support an already existing desire, demand and agency for education? Yet this had not been done, and these indigenous institutions were absorbed or starved, and the principles which they represented were ignored.

English, as a language and as a medium for education, had already acquired the support of a strong official organization; the Anjuman-i-Panjáb in no way objected to this, but pleaded the cause of those important features of the educational requirements of the country which had been neglected or forgotten by those who introduced the Model English School system into India.

Sir Donald McLeod, at that time Lieutenant-Governor, extended his hearty sympathy to the movement which had thus been originated, and called upon the Director of Public Instruction to devise means for the "creation or extension of a vernacular literature." This strengthened the hands of the Society, and encouraged those who sympathised with its objects to come forward and join in the good work. The deliberations of the President, Dr. G. W. Leitner, and of the two hundred members who had by this time joined the Society, resulted in the conclusion that the best and surest remedy for the defects of the existing system, and for combining in one the efforts of the Government and of the people in educational matters, was the establishment of an ORIENTAL UNIVERSITY. This institution was to support the existing educational work, but was to add to it the proper encouragement of the study of the Oriental classical languages, and the general diffusion of useful knowledge in the "vulgar tongue." The classical languages of India were the sources not only of the languages spoken at the present day, but also of the traditions, religions and ancient history of the Indian nation. No system which ignored Arabic or Sanskrit could hope to meet with respect, popularity or support from the people of India; while any errors in scientific teaching, which the ancient literature might contain, could easily be eliminated or corrected by the light of modern European knowledge.

The idea of an Oriental University for Northern India or for the Panjáb was enthusiastically received. A European Committee of support, numbering among its members, Messrs. Brandreth, Aitchison, Lepel Griffin,

Baden-Powell and several others, was formed; and the scheme was drawn up in some detail.

The nature of the demands of the promoters of the movement for an University may be gathered from the outlines of the proposals published in 1865. In this the promoters asked for an *Oriental University*. The word *Oriental* was not used to represent that the English language and western science were not to be encouraged and supported; but that the University was to bear the impress of an Oriental nation; that the Oriental classics and vernacular languages of the country were to be encouraged and developed; that the masses of the people should have the boon of the civilizing influences of education extended to them in their own language; and that the institution should not be a mere body for holding examinations in the European curriculum only, but should teach and examine in the languages used by and dear to the people. The promoters therefore declared that the Oriental University should be a "supreme literary body" to restore and revive ancient learning, and to create or extend the vernacular literature; a "supreme teaching body," supporting educational institutions marked with its own characteristics, and diffusing European knowledge through the medium of the vernaculars; and, lastly, it was to be a "supreme examining body" in all departments of knowledge, conferring honors and rewards upon those who distinguished themselves at its examinations. Sir Donald McLeod had himself advocated the revival of ancient learning and the perfection of the vernaculars of the country, not at the expense of an English education, but side by side with it, and supplying the deficiencies of the latter. This line was accepted by the promoters.

The principles advocated were that sound education must not be *prescribed* but *developed;* the indigenous and private educational element being aided and encouraged; that the Oriental languages should be the *basis* and European science the *superstructure* of the

educational system; that the University should offer encouragement *everywhere*, but should impose restriction *nowhere;* its examinations and its teaching being open to all; special encouragement being given where the reverse had been the rule in the past. A further effort was to be made to constitute the University the "people's own department of Public Instruction"—that is, the sympathy and support of the people was to be given to a system of education which they could heartily approve; and thus the Government would derive assistance from the people through a body recognized and trusted by, as well as representing, both.

At the present time it is not easy to appreciate the difficulties of the position in 1865; at that time the cry for local self-government was as yet feeble; the axioms of that policy, now so triumphant, were by no means admitted; and although the agitation had the sympathy of that great and liberal statesman, Sir Donald McLeod, it had to contend with the opposition of a department against innovation and reconstruction.

Sir Donald McLeod's views.

The proposals having been revised and matured by the Society and the European Committee, Messrs. Brandreth and Aitchison were deputed to lay them before His Honor the Lieutenant Governor; this was done on the 13th October 1865, and His Honor promised his support to the movement, but intimated that the portions of the scheme which related to academic degrees required the sanction of the Government of India. In February 1866 the leading gentlemen of Lahore and Amritsar presented an address to Sir Donald McLeod, whose reply expressed great satisfaction at the development of a movement in which the people of the province had displayed so much interest; the views of the Government were given at considerable length, and in conclusion His Honor assured those who had taken part in the address that "for the encouragement of educational efforts so entirely in accordance with

the educational despatch of 1854," Government aid, to such extent as might be deemed advisable, would not be refused. Thus the Government sympathised with and encouraged the movement, but gave no definite pledges. Indeed Sir Donald warned the originators of the scheme for a University not to expect too rapid a fulfilment of their wishes. He said:—

> Your consultations must be carried on, and decisions arrived at with great care and deliberation, to enable you to supplement in an effective manner the work which is being carried on by the Educational Department of Government, and it behoves you to seek the advice and co-operation of all who take an interest in the cause, and are capable of assisting; you will thus secure the collective judgment of many minds, regarding the subject from different points of view, and thus alone in an undertaking of such magnitude, and in some respects so novel, can you, in my opinion, make your footing sure. You should guard against even the appearance of being too pretentious, at first starting, but yet must bear in mind that you have a serious and great work before you, and must not rest content with merely evincing enthusiasm yourselves or exciting it in others.

The Indian Association, North-Western Provinces.

The Society continued to advocate its views with wavering success but unswerving persistency until 1867, when their action aroused the rivalry of the British Indian Association in the North-Western Provinces. In August of that year the Association petitioned the Viceroy pointing out objections to the educational system, and recommending the establishment in the North-Western Provinces of an University in which the eastern classics and the vernaculars would be duly encouraged side by side with English education. This rivalry was the fortunate cause of again drawing public attention to the popular feeling on the subject of education, and established the fact that the agitation which had arisen was a genuine one, shared in by all who were competent to consider the question and to appreciate the defects and unpopularity of the existing system of state education.

In replying to the Association, the Government of India expressed itself ready and willing to support the

principles laid down in the despatch of 1854, and to encourage the study of western science, through the medium of the vernacular—but while promising every assistance to societies or individuals like those in the Panjáb and North-West, it was unable to establish at once an University. Money, assistance, careful consideration and official recognition were promised, but not the immediate incorporation of an University. Government pointed out that it did not profess to undertake the education of all the inhabitants of India, but simply to initiate, foster and encourage education.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb at this time expressed an opinion that owing to the difficulty of forming a proper governing body, in the Upper Provinces, for an University, it would perhaps be better to induce the Calcutta University to modify or enlarge its existing rules. This view received attention from all the leading educational officers of Government and from some other officers who were consulted, and proposals and recommendations were drawn up. Mr. Wilmot, Principal of the Government College, Dehli, presented a very elaborate and able report on these proposals. Mr. Aitchison also drew up a memorandum on the subject, strongly favoring the establishment of a separate University. The Senate of the Calcutta University eventually declined to modify their schemes, and recommended a separate University for Upper India.

On the 12th of March 1868, a general meeting of those interested in the promotion of the University scheme was held under the presidency of Sir Donald McLeod, and resolutions were passed in favor of an University, specially for the Panjáb, to be situated at Lahore. The people of Dehli had, in the meantime, taken measures to advocate the claims of that time-honored capital as the seat of the proposed University; but, when the agitation arose in the North-Western Pro-

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Calendar 1874-75, Appendix A XIV, pages 77 to 100.
Do. do. XV do. 100 to 105.

vinces, they agreed to sink all differences rather than lose the chance of an University for the Panjáb. The principles already set forth were reiterated, and the Panjáb Government were asked to give the movement the weight of their official support. Sir Donald accepted these proposals, and caused a letter to be drafted to the Government of India in terms of these resolutions; this letter was laid before another general meeting held under the presidency of Sir Donald McLeod on the 25th of May 1868. The letter was adopted by the meeting, and was despatched on the 27th of the same month. It contained a complete scheme for the constitution of the proposed University, and a request for a sufficient grant-in-aid.

The Panjáb Government and the Government of India.

The movement which had been set on foot in 1865 had received the support of the chiefs, nobles and influential classes of the Panjáb, and already a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 had been raised from private sources, while much more was expected. The Panjáb Government allowed it to make its own way until 1868, when Sir Donald McLeod, as has just been stated, gave it the weight of his official support and recommendation. The struggle, however, had only now commenced in earnest. The reply received from the Government of India was unfavorable. The Governor-General promised to aid and support the existing colleges; sympathized with the movement which had taken place in the Panjáb and North-Western Provinces; recognized the necessity at some future time of a University for Northern India; promised the assistance of Government towards inducing the Calcutta University to make some alterations in its system, but concluded by refusing, for a time, to grant the request for a Panjáb University.

This decision caused great disappointment in the Panjáb, but was not received as a final settlement

P. U. C. Calendar 1874-75, introduction, pages 30 to 37.

of the question. Sir Donald McLeod replied thanking the Government of India for the concessions made, but he feared that these concessions would not be of much practical value unless the scheme submitted were also sanctioned, and that the withholding of this sanction was likely to discourage and bring to an end the educational movement which had sprung up amongst the leading members of the aristocracy and gentry of the Panjáb. What they demanded was an actual share in directing the progress and aims of educational institutions in the province, with a view to impart to them a more national and popular character than they considered the existing department possessed. He pointed out that the principal donors and contributors up to that time were native chiefs with whom the Government held political relations, that while some of them had paid in their money, others had withheld the capital and promised only the interest, thus retaining some control over the course which the institution took, and giving them the power of withdrawing from it, if they found it was conducted on principles different from those which they had approved. In subsequent correspondence the Panjáb Government met all the objections which had been raised, and expressed their own willingness and that of the promoters of the movement for an University to accept, in the first instance, a status lower than that of a full University until the Government of India were satisfied that the complete powers of an University might, with credit and safety, be entrusted to the governing body which should be created. This was obviously a compromise, and, however necessary it may have been considered by the Government of India to proceed with caution and circumspection, the result has proved that that compromise militated greatly against the success, usefulness, popularity, and endowment of the new institution.

His Honour remarked at this time upon the great unwillingness which the Government felt in disappointing the wishes of the people of the Panjáb. After

stating again the aims and objects of the proposed institution, he remarked that the question had two aspects, one intellectual and the other national.

The former, he said, regarded merely the culture of the individual brought under discipline ; and from this point of view, so far as western learning was concerned, our system was found to be succeeding admirably. The latter regarded education as a means of raising a nation into robust and healthy activity, permeating the mass and bringing all classes into suitable relations with one another ; here the existing system was found to have failed. It was a fact that those most highly trained by us had, by that training, been rendered almost as alien to the bulk of their countrymen as we ourselves are : and that the moral effect produced on them had not been altogether wholesome and satisfactory. Sir Donald believed most people agreed with him in thinking that governed as this nation was by a foreign race, a salutary effect on the people at large would be obtained by popularizing education through a national representative and consultative body. After further dealing with this subject, the minute proceeds to say that even if it should be necessary, at the commencement, to lower the class of tests applied, " that would affect this province alone," and it was prepared to run the risk of such a contingency. The European element in the proposed council would be a guarantee against the oriental branches becoming effete ; and His Honour thought ere long the standard of examination would be as high as any other in the land.

Sanction to the Panjáb University College.

On the 23rd of May 1869 the Government of India wrote as follows:—

The Governor-General in Council was fully sensible of the value of the spontaneous efforts which had been made by the community of the Panjáb, both Native and European, for the establishment of a local institution, which should have for its object the development of learning, especially in connection with the vernacular languages.

His Excellency was glad to find that the chief objections which had until then prevented him from giving a cordial sanction to the measure had been removed. The principal of these had been that if the proposed institution were at once established as a University, it would probably, at first, confer a lower class of degrees than those given by other Universities in India, and this would tend to degrade the character and lessen the value of an Indian University degree.

It was, however, understood that the Panjáb Government was willing that the proposed institution should not at once assume the full character of an University; but that until the number of students and the power of teaching in any branch of study, or in any faculty, could be shown to be sufficient to warrant the conferring of an University degree, it should not have the power of granting degrees, but of certificates only.

It was also understood that the study of English would not only form one of the most prominent features of the teaching in all the schools or colleges connected with the institution, but that both teaching and examination in subjects which cannot with advantage be carried on in the vernacular would be conducted in English.

It was accepted as a principle that the examinations should be entrusted to other persons than those who were engaged in teaching the students; and the Lieutenant-Governor had expressed his willingness to accept any rules which should be laid down with a view to secure this object.

Lastly, it was understood that, although certain subjects should be taught in the vernacular, the teaching in mental and physical science would be free from the patent errors which prevail in ancient and even in modern vernacular literary and scientific works.

On these conditions the establishment of the proposed institution was sanctioned. The governing body was to have power to teach, confer fellowships and scholarships, and certificates of proficiency. It was to be, with the educational officers of Government, the consulting body in all matters of public instruction, including primary education.

This decision was accepted as a very partial concession of the demands made. The Anjuman stated very clearly that what had been sanctioned did not satisfy the promoters of the scheme; Sir Donald McLeod, however, while expressing his sympathy, counselled submission and a trial of the scheme as sanctioned, in the hope that it might, by its success, soon justify a higher status being conferred upon it.

Meanwhile the papers went to the Secretary of State for India, who accepted the conclusions of the Government of India, remarking that—

> The institution will be competent to grant certificates but not degrees, and may, hereafter, if attended with due success, be expanded into an University.

The Government of India, in forwarding the final authority, required—

> That the institution should be called by some such title as *University College*, which would mark the fact that the present arrangement was only temporary, and was intended only as preliminary to the possible establishment, at some future time, of an University in the Panjáb.

A grant-in-aid of Rs. 21,000 was conferred, subject to the rules in that behalf.

Under this incomplete constitution the Panjáb University College entered upon its existence. The arrangement effected resulted in the Schools and Colleges having either to prepare candidates for two separate systems of examinations, *viz.* those of the Calcutta University, and those of the new institution,—the tests being altogether different in their character, though of equivalent standards,—or else to disregard the Panjáb University College tests altogether. By liberal scholarships and considerable efforts the latter catastrophe was avoided; but the difficulty of the dual system of studies caused considerable inconvenience to both pupils and teachers throughout the province. The candidates were anxious to obtain the proper academic distinctions which the Calcutta University could alone confer; while the Panjáb University College desired to assert its own position as the proper source of academic distinction in this province. This struggle of conflicting interests has, doubtless, been the cause of limiting the sphere of usefulness of the Panjáb University College; it has also caused the not unnatural opposition which that institution has met with from educational authorities who have suffered, or whose Schools and Colleges have suffered,

under the double yoke alluded to. It is not a little surprising that notwithstanding the enormous disadvantages under which it suffered, the Panjáb University College has been able to attain a very high standard of success; and has year by year attracted larger numbers to its examinations, and has gradually asserted its supremacy in the education of the province. Its Oriental College and Law School have developed into important and useful institutions. Its Oriental and general examinations have attracted candidates from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; and its private endowment and funds have increased enormously. This, however, is an anticipation of what will be explained further on.

The Panjab University College.

FROM JANUARY 1870 TO THE END OF 1876.

Thus five years were spent in obtaining the establishment of an institution upon the model of the University which the originators of the movement had sketched out in 1865, but without the powers or prestige of a full University. The history of this institution divides itself into two nearly equal periods, one extending from January 1870 to December 1876, and the other from the last-named date to the passing of the Act of Incorporation of the Panjáb University on the 5th of October 1882.

The first six years were devoted to the growth and development of the Panjáb University College, and the work done during this period was of so substantial a character that at the time of the Imperial Assemblage the Viceroy and Governor-General, Lord Lytton, pledged himself "to introduce a Bill, as soon as possible, into the Legislative Council for the purpose of giving to this Institution the status of a University with the

power of conferring degrees." He promised that this pledge would be fulfilled as soon as the necessary formalities could be completed. Up to this time the Government of India had more than once refused to convert the University College into a full University; but in six years the institution had acquired a strength and completeness, and had been attended with such a "measure of success" that the Government of India had promised to accede to the request at once.

Notwithstanding this promise, the Panjáb University College had to serve out another six years of probation before the Bill was passed.

A brief review of the operations of each of these periods may here be given.

Financial condition.

Between 1870 and the end of 1876, the Endowment Fund rose from Rs. 1,05,660 to Rs. 3,55,300.

The current income was as follows—

Details.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Interest ...	5,306	10,203	15,553	15,580	14,256	15,322	14,867
Fees ...	411	1,681	1,887	1,580	2,930	3,343	4,786
Subscriptions ...	8,721	12,108	6,777	6,140	5,661	5,332	3,417
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	17	...	2,952	377	1,241
Grant in-aid ...	12,628	20,973	16,073	21,000	24,544	22,382	21,000
Total, excluding balances ...	27,066	44,965	40,307	44,300	50,343	46,756	45,311

The expenditure stood at—

Details.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Scholarships ...	5,770	12,417	12,952	13,685	11,013	11,437	11,345
Fellowships and special scholarships.	...	616	1,736	3,464	6,294	7,070	6,915
Oriental College, Lahore.	1,195	5,271	5,441	5,957	11,122	12,143	8,666
Law and Aided Schools.	2,425	2,666	3,479	2,874	4,112	4,246	4,698
Examinations and prizes.	850	1,525	2,460	3,789	1,766	6,443	7,073
Miscellaneous ...	5,645	10,289	9,777	16,148	13,100	10,508	10,995
Total ...	15,885	32,784	35,845	45,917	47,407	51,847	49,692

Senate Hall.

The Senate Hall building, commenced in 1874, was completed and brought into use, at a cost of Rs. 35,283, of which sum His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur munificently contributed Rs. 27,331.

The Senate.

The founders of the University were made its first governing body by the name of the SENATE; the first meeting was held on the 11th of January 1870; the first six months were devoted to organization and to the making of rules and regulations for the conduct of business and examinations; an Executive Committee was appointed and Faculties were organized; and regular work commenced about July.

First work.

The Calcutta University held the control of the Schools and Colleges which taught in English, and it was not possible for a body with the defective constitution of the University College to replace it at once. Moreover, the English Schools and Colleges were in a fairly flourishing condition; and although the University College considered that the educational system in that branch was based upon somewhat wrong principles, still its first and great object was to encourage and develop those phases of educational work which had, hitherto, been entirely neglected, namely, the revival of the study of Sanskrit and Arabic, and the diffusion of knowledge through the medium of the vernacular.

Examinations.

The first examinations were accordingly held in Arabic, Sanskrit and Persian in July 1870; and sixty-seven candidates presented themselves, of whom forty-three passed successfully as Maulvis, Pandits or Munshis, respectively.

In 1871 an Entrance and First Arts Examination were added to the examinations held. The Medical School Examinations were taken over, and were conducted under the auspices of the University; diplomas as Licentiates being conferred upon those who passed at the Final Examination. In 1873 the Arts schemes were revised by a Committee, which represented both the University College and the Department of Public Instruction; and in 1874 the Entrance, Proficiency and High Proficiency Examinations were held in addition to the Oriental series in Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, general knowledge, and native medicine. Arrangements were made in this year for examinations in the Faculties of Law and Engineering, which were held in 1874 and 1875, respectively, for the first time.

Examinations.	Number of Candidates					
	1870.		1871.		1872.	
	Went up.	Passed.	Went up.	Passed.	Went up.	Passed.
Entrance ...	...	...	88	41	68	40
Proficiency in Arts ...	...	...	30	25	14	8
High Proficiency in Arts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maulvi (Lower Arabic) ...	29	21	8	1	31	21
,, Alim (Middle Arabic) . .	...	...	...	...	16	7
,, Fazil (Higher ,,) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pragnya (Lower Sanskrit) ...	27	20	9	7	42	18
Visharad (Middle ,,) ...	...	...	...	...	18	11
Shastri (Higher ,,) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Munshi (Lower Persian) ...	10	2	7	5	35	20
,, Alim (Middle Persian) ...	...	...	8	4	11	3
,, Fazil (Higher ,,) ...	..	...	...	...	...	...
First Examination in Law ...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Final ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First Examination in Medicine ...	. .	..	12	10	14	11
Final Ditto ditto ...	. .	...	7	5	2	2
Vaidya Examination in the Vaidak system of medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Hakim Examination in the Yunani system of medicine ...	...	..	...	...	...	...
First Examination in Civil Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	66	43	169	98	251	141

WENT UP AND PASSED.

1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.		TOTAL.	
Went up.	Passed.	Went up.	Passed.	Went up.	Passed.	Went up.	Passed.	Went up.	Passed.
42	23	115	59	159	75	202	151	674	389
42	26	19	8	13	3	27	13	145	83
...	...	7	3	12	4	7	3	26	10
13	10	9	6	22	7	24	5	136	71
8	8	7	5	6	2	15	5	52	27
2	2	5	5	3	2	1	...	11	9
29	10	16	5	23	8	18	7	164	75
6	4	14	13	4	...	10	6	52	34
1	1	8	4	4	2	9	2	22	9
35	27	41	24	75	33	59	28	262	139
19	17	10	7	18	7	25	13	91	51
..	...	14	7	13	6	5	3	32	16
...	...	5	2	6	4	...	...	11	6
...	...	11	4	4	...	...	...	15	4
9	5	8	6	6	4	12	11	61	47
11	9	13	13	6	5	4	4	43	38
...	...	...	...	3	2	..	..	3	2
..	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	5	3
...	...	...	...	7	3	4	3	11	6
217	142	302	171	389	170	422	254	1,816	1,019

The Registrar.

In 1873 Dr. Leitner, who had been mainly instrumental in establishing the University College and in developing it, felt that its position was sufficiently assured to justify his leaving the executive work in other hands than his own for some time; and he accordingly took leave to Europe to recruit his health. Dr. Center, Mr. Parker, and Mr. Burke acted during his absence for various periods.

First Calendar.

The first calendar was brought out in 1874 by Mr. Parker; in that year the University College had completed the work of its own organisation; rules and regulations having been framed in every department. The years 1875 and 1876 were, therefore, the first years of full work.

Oriental Side.

Between 1870 and 1876 great advances had been made in the work of translation of books required in the curricula of the Schools and Colleges, and the vernacular department had made great strides. The numbers who passed examinations in Oriental Languages, in general knowledge, and in the various Arts Examinations through the medium of Vernacular, were very considerable, as has been shown in the preceding statement.

Oriental College.

In order to teach the Oriental Languages upon modern principles, and to impart a knowledge of modern sciences through the medium of the vernacular, an Oriental School was opened in August 1870. This school had been originally founded, in 1865, by the Anjuman-i-Panjáb, and it had then been the object of large donations from Native Chiefs. When, for certain reasons, the Oriental School was closed, the subscriptions and donations ceased. After

its reopening, under improved auspices, very liberal subscriptions and donations again poured in. Dr. E. Trumpp, a well known orientalist and linguist, presided over the school for about a year, and when some of the students matriculated and passed higher examinations on the Oriental side, a college department was added, and the name Oriental College was given to this, the chief teaching institution of the University College. Mr. Palmer Boyd, B. A., was appointed Superintendent in 1874; he died in July 1875. Subsequently Dr. Leitner became Superintendent of the College on his return from leave. Its position in 1877 is thus described in the reports :—

To recapitulate briefly, the objects of the College are two-fold : (1), to give a high classical Oriental education, together with instruction, in branches of general knowledge, and (2), to give a practical direction to every study. Men who intend to devote themselves entirely to Literature or Science have scholarships and fellowships to look forward to with their incumbent duties of teaching and translating, or they may return to their homes as thoroughly trained Maulvis or Pandits who have also received a liberal education. Those who aspire to the dignity and function of Qazis are trained in their own Law. Persons who wish to take up the practical work of teaching in Army Schools or in the Educational Department will, it has been promised, be admitted to a course in the Normal School. The Oriental College is now aiming to train its students for—

1 the Entrance, Proficiency and High Proficiency Examinations in Arts ;
2 the Oriental Certificates of Pandits, Maulvis and Munshis of various degrees ;
3 Oriental Fellowships and Translatorships ;
4 the teaching functions of Maulvis and Pandits, and the practical work of Munshis ;
5 Native Lawyers ;
6 Sub-Overseers ;
7 Teachers (for Indigenous, Army and Educational Department Schools) ;
8 Hakims and Vaidyas ;

Thus it was the object of the Oriental College to embody, as a teaching institution, those principles which the Panjáb University College, in another capacity, enunciated in its examinations. It emphasized the Oriental, as the Government College did the English side of the educational system. It was intended to

show wherein it was that the State system was not in harmony with the wants and wishes of the people ; and it was hoped that the teaching and examinations on the Oriental side would supplement the State system, and would end in obtaining the modification of that system to the extent of a full recognition of the necessity for encouraging the study of the Oriental classics, and of instructing the masses in their own language. Thus the University College and its Oriental College were in no sense antagonistic to the State system, but they desired to support, extend and popularise it by supplying its deficiencies and opening out new channels for resuscitating and encouraging the indigenous system which had well nigh perished from neglect.

The Law School.

The Law School was first established by the Anjuman-i-Panjáb in 1868. Mr. Baden-Powell kindly undertook the duties of Law Lecturer without any remuneration, and carried on the classes for some considerable time; a law journal being also established. Mr. Rattigan became Law Lecturer for a time in 1869, and was succeeded, in the following year, by Mr. Parker, who held the office to April 1875; Mr. Burke then acted for a year, and in 1877 Mr. Ryall held the office. Down to 1874 no University Examinations in Law were held, but the students were sent up to the Pleaders' Examinations held under the Legal Practitioners' Act and the rules framed thereunder by the Judges of the Chief Court. These examinations were, however, handed over to the University College in that year, thus recognising and assuring the position of the Law School in the most practical and efficient manner possible.

Engineering.

The Director of Public Instruction opened Engineering Classes in several of the larger schools in 1874, and tuition was also given in the Oriental College. In

1875, University College Examinations were first held in this branch; and, in 1877, the candidates had received favorable mention in the Rurki College reports.

General.

It has been more than once pointed out that there was no antagonism between the existing State system and the principles of the University College. The University College saw many defects in the system of English education and examination as carried on under the auspices of the Calcutta University, and desired to have them remedied, and endeavoured to effect the necessary reforms in the required direction. The reforms chiefly aimed at, on this side, were the addition, where useful, of an *oral* to the ordinary written examination; the method of examining in *subjects* rather than in *specific books* only; the enlargement of the principle of *option* in every way; and the encouragement of specialization and thoroughness. The incomplete condition of the University College prevented its own system from supplanting that of Calcutta, and the result was that a dual system of instruction and examination was introduced, which was in reality the cause of the difficulties which have arisen in the Government Colleges and Schools. To show that the University College supported impartially both the English and the Oriental sides, it is only necessary to quote the following figures which represent the sums paid by the University College for scholarships in Government institutions:—

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lahore and Dehli Government Colleges ...	4,706	6,905	7,804	7,502	5,569	5,974	5,831

This side was already supported by all the resources of a state department. The University College therefore devoted its energies more particularly to the Oriental side, which had hitherto received no support, and which found no place in the state system; although every Lieutenant-Governor, from the time of Sir Donald McLeod, had recognised its paramount importance, if the masses were to be reached, and if the sympathy and aid of the people was to be secured to the educational system. What has been stated will show that the principles which the University College had laid down were unassailable, and that, with a most incomplete and defective constitution,—one indeed which almost invited contention and failure on the English side by coming into competition with the existing system introduced by the Calcutta University,—the University College had in 1876 attained to such a measure of success that in January 1877 the Government of India pledged themselves to confer the full status of an University upon it as soon as the legislation which was necessary could be got through the Legislative Council.

Memorial of the Senate.

The memorial of the Senate which elicited this result may appropriately conclude this part of the present review. It was dated the 16th December 1876, and was as follows:—

The Senate of the Panjáb University College conceive that the present, when the predominance of Her Imperial Majesty over Hindustan is being announced by a representative celebrated for hereditary success in literature, is a suitable time for the expansion of the Panjáb University College into an University.

It was founded expressly to carry into practice the principles which the Court of Directors of the East India Company laid down as the basis of popular education in despatch No. 49, dated 19th July 1854, principles eminently wise and practical, only in accordance with which can the people of India be expected to take a warm interest in popular education, or themselves bear willingly a fair share of its ever increasing cost.

The subjection of Panjáb scholars to the examinations of the Calcutta University is found inconvenient for the following reasons :—

First.—Success in those examinations is only attainable by those who have studied their subjects in books written in English, whereby the demand for Vernacular text-books is lessened, and the growth of a vernacular literature impeded. This is directly opposed to the main special object of this College, which is the diffusion of education through the medium of the Vernacular.

Second.—It is hard for the teachers to teach, and for the pupils to learn, at the same time, through two curricula for two examinations.

Third.—The Calcutta Senate meetings are necessarily principally attended by members residing there, who cannot know the needs of the Panjáb, or how to meet them, or have the local influence necessary to excite in the Panjáb a desire to promote education.

Fourth.—The languages of the eastern and western parts of the Bengal Presidency are different, even the Urdu being somewhat different both in vocabulary and pronunciation.

The Secretary of State, in his despatch No. 13, dated 5th August 1869, para. 2, and the Governor-General in Council, in his No. 262, dated 22nd May 1869, para. 7, have recognised that the Panjáb University College is a temporary institution to be expanded into an University, "if attended with due success."

Its success is shown by the following statistics :—

	Rs.
Aggregate receipt up to end of 1869	1,06,816
up to 31st October 1876 ...	5,42,780
Invested permanent fund	3,55,300
Undergraduates in 1870	46
,, in 1876	819
Examinees in 1870	70
,, in 1876	435
Total of Examinees since 1870	1,856

Number of Schools affiliated.

In 1870—1. Government College, Lahore.
2. Ditto ditto Dehli.
3. Medical School, Lahore.

In 1876—1. Government College, Lahore.
2. Government College, Dehli.
3. Medical School, Lahore.
4. Oriental College, Lahore.
5. Anglo-Sanskrit School, Lahore.
6. Law School, Lahore.
7. Engineering Classes at Hoshiárpur, Gujrat, Amritsar and Lahore.
8. Oriental Department of the Canning College at Lucknow.
9. Arabic School, Lahore.
10. Hindu School, Ludhiána.
11. Hindu School, Jullundur.

12. Hindu School, Umballa.
13. Arabic and Sanskrit School, Mooltan.
14. Sanskrit School, Amritsar.
15. Mahomedan School at Gujránwála.

Also by the high character of its examinations, the efficiency of its Schools in Arts, Law and Medicine; and the numerous works published under its auspices.

The Senate believes that, if constituted an University, it will be able to extend its influence to some extent over Cashmere, Cabul and Beluchistan. It has students in its College from Central Asia, who may, it is hoped, carry to their homes, both some culture and a lessened antipathy to British influences.

It anticipates also that such an act of grace will deeply gratify the upper classes in this Province, that a new impetus will be given to education, and that an increase of income may be derived from the popularity of the change.

The Panjáb Government, both under Sir Donald McLeod and under Sir Henry Davies, have supported on former occasions the design of forming a Panjáb University, which has encouraged the Senate to make the present application.

The following reply appeared in the *Gazette af India*, dated 1st January 1877:—

Read a letter from the Government of the Panjáb, No. 430 C, *dated 25th December* 1876.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of the Panjáb forward, for the favorable consideration of the Governor-General in Council, a memorial submitted by the Senate of the Panjáb University College, praying that, on the occasion of the assumption by Her Most Gracious Majesty of the title of Empress of India, the Panjáb University College may be raised to the status of an University, and empowered to confer degrees.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the Government of the Panjáb be requested to inform the memorialists that the Governor-General in Council approves of the proposed measure, and that legislation will be initiated in view to give effect to it.

FROM JANUARY 1877 to OCTOBER 1882.

A very brief record will suffice to give an account of this the last period of the existence of the Panjáb Uni-

versity College. Each year saw the University College attain greater success and solidity ; and a few statistics will explain what was effected.

Financial condition.

The endowment fund did not increase with much rapidity owing, no doubt, to the "hope deferred" of past years, and the delay in fulfilling the pledges given. Rs. 3,84,495 stood in Government Securities to the credit of the new University in 1882. The Senate Hall building is now estimated at Rs. 40,000.

The income under other heads stood thus—

Details.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Subscriptions	6,354	7,022	11,139	9,880	14,806	18,119
Fees	3,133	10,623	10,755	15,394	13,636	18,521
Interest	14,176	13,976	13,897	13,897	13,976	16,508
Miscellaneous ...	251	609	1,373	773	1,535	1,347
Government grant ...	21,000	21,000	18,827	23,172	21,000	21,000
Total ...	44,914	53,230	55,991	63,116	64,953	75,495

The expenditure was as follows :—

Details.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Scholarships ...	13,192	12,152	13,726	14,051	14,258	14,817
Fellowships and special Scholarships.	7,496	7,401	7,679	7,552	8,469	8,817
Oriental College, Lahore..	9,462	13,181	14,318	14,404	16,554	16,574
Law and Aided Schools ...	6,038	5,943	5,153	4,780	3,706	3,368
Examinations and Prizes	5,412	6,684	4,961	6,881	5,693	7,759
Miscellaneous ...	11,414	11,134	11,736	11,840	15,201	19,084
Total ...	53,014	56,495	57,573	59,598	63,881	70,419

The chief donors had been—

His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir.
" " Patiala.
" the Raja of Kapurthala.
" the Nawab of Bahawalpur.
" the Raja of Jhind.
" " of Nabha.

A full list of donations and subscriptions is published elsewhere.

Many large annual subscriptions which had been promised had been withheld ; still the subscription list stands high. It is probable that the Native Chiefs, Nobles and others will now come forward with further aid. An endowment fund of nine hundred thousand rupees was what had been indicated as necessary in 1865. Including money now under investment and the Senate Hall Building, half that amount stands to credit; and, in all probability, with care and energy, the rest will be obtained in a few years. The present income is by no means sufficient for the larger operations which the University must now undertake.

Grant-in-aid.

The Government grant still stands at Rs. 21,000, although, so far back as in 1874, the income from private sources had exceeded that sum; and a much larger sum has been earned under the grant-in-aid rules. Thus the private income has exceeded the grant by the following sums in each year :—

Year.	Rs.
1870	1,810
1871	3,019
1872	8,162
1873	2,301
1874	1,255
1875	1,990
1876	3,312
1877	2,914
1878	11,230
1879	18,337
1880	16,772
1881	22,953
1882	33,495
TOTAL ...	1,27,550
Excess earned ..	1,27,550

In the year 1879 the Panjáb Government promised to reconsider the grant when the University was

established. It is believed that this will now be done. It may be remarked that one of the first points which the promoters drew attention to in 1865, was the advantage of a Government endowment in the form of a *jágír* or grant of waste lands. In all past ages educational endowments had formed a popular feature of native administrations. The British Government had resumed many such grants on various grounds, and many, no doubt, had been diverted from their original purpose. It was thought that such an endowment would give to the University that stability and independence which it required; while at the same time it would be viewed by the people as a truly national institution with its foundations firmly set in the province, and they would then come forward to support it by grants and bequests, as they did in regard to such institutions under native rule. There can be no doubt that such a grant would add much to the popularity as well as to the stability of the University; the grant could be enlarged by investing existing capital in land,—a course which would largely increase the revenues of the University. It is a fact that a grant of land would invest the University with a new importance in the eyes of the natives, while it would divest it of some of the prejudices which attach to institutions framed upon an European model. The other Indian Universities are Government institutions. The Panjáb University desires to become a national institution, favored alike by the Government and the People.

Teaching Institutions.

A large number of institutions were affiliated to the University College in the sense that they taught up to its standards and upon its principles, and received in return grants-in-aid or scholarships.

The University Act emphasizes the liberal principles of the University, by making no provision for affilia-

tion in the sense in which that term is used in other Universities. The Panjáb University throws open its examinations to all institutions alike, as well as to private students. It demands a definite course of reading and standards based upon its own principles. It also offers its aid and scholarships upon the results attained, and upon nothing else. In this sense all competent institutions are affiliated to it.

Its teaching institutions, the Oriental College and Law School have continued to develop and flourish from 1876 to 1882. Until more funds are available, the sphere of their operations cannot be expanded; when these are forthcoming much will, no doubt, be done to improve them.

An additional Professor of high standing is required in each of these institutions, as also in the Medical School. When the University can afford to establish these three additional chairs, great improvement may be expected; and the Faculties of Law, Medicine and Engineering may hope to be empowered, under the Act, to confer the degrees therein provided for. The cost of obtaining really competent men will, of course, be considerable; and for the present nothing can be done. It is true that the income from the Law School exceeds the expenditure incurred in this Faculty considerably; but the financial condition of the University as a whole would not, at present, bear any further strain. Perhaps when the grant has been reconsidered and other income increases, these wants may be supplied.

Vernacular Literature.

Much has been achieved in the direction of supplying a vernacular literature. The Fellowship-holders have, during the past eight or ten years, translated many important works, especially those required for

the various curricula of instruction. The Medical Fellow, Dr. Rahim Khan, has done a very great deal to provide books for instruction in medicine ; works on natural science, mathematics, history, and other branches of knowledge have been translated. Indeed, in several branches, instruction and examination is now successfully carried on through the medium of vernacular up to the Master of Arts standard. In Law and Engineering also much progress has been made in the translation of works of importance. A list of works published under the auspices of the University is given in another place. The translations of about sixty other works, including revised translations, as also some original works, are now under the scrutiny of the University before being published. At the same time this department of work requires organization and development ; and this cannot be effected until there are sufficient funds to enable the University to appoint a qualified native gentleman to supervise it. At present the Registrar and the Superintendent of the Oriental College devote what little leisure they have to distributing and supervising the work of the Fellowship-holders. More than this is, however, necessary. The Senate, Syndicate and Faculties can select and approve works for translation, and have, indeed, from time to time made out lists of works required. An officer is required who will distribute the work ; see that it is done ; send out the translations or compilations made, to the persons selected by the Faculties, for criticism and opinion ; and supervise their passage through the press. Such an officer would, no doubt, do some translation work himself. If he were himself an Arabic scholar, he would require a Sanskrit scholar as assistant and *vice versâ*. He would also translate the examination papers, and all other papers and proceedings required by the University ; and would, with his staff, be in charge of the library and book depôt for the sale of books published. All this is at present done in the Registrar's office, but not so efficiently and

systematically as is desirable. The Central Book Depôt now maintained by the Department of Public Instruction with its staff of translators would naturally be absorbed by the University, instead of competing with it. The work is essentially work for the University, and the very large measure of success which has in the past attended its efforts in this direction may be referred to with satisfaction. The want of funds alone has prevented a very much greater development of this branch.

Examinations.

Agency.—The examination work has from the first been conducted by examiners appointed by the Senate, who have been altogether unconnected with the teaching of the candidates in the various subjects. Indeed most of the examiners have been entirely unconnected with the University and the province. The most distinguished persons in the different subjects being selected. Many of the examiners in other Indian Universities have been employed by the Panjáb University College. This principle was prescribed by the original STATUTES of 1869, and has never been departed from. It has had the effect of silencing criticism and of giving confidence in the genuineness of the work done. The lower examinations have been conducted at several centres besides Lahore; Dehli and Lucknow being the most important. The College staffs at these stations provided the agency for supervision and oral examination.

Results.—The following tables bring down the results from 1876 to October 1882:—

Examinations.	Number of			
	1877.		1878.	
	Went up	Passed	Went up	Passed
Entrance ...	Not held		262	211
Proficiency in Arts ..	...	...	48	27
High Proficiency in Arts ...	...	...	17	8
Honors in Arts ...	2	2	2	2
Maulvi (Lower Arabic) ...	None of these Examinations took place.		34	16
,, Alim (Middle Arabic) ...			11	6
,, Fazil (Higher ,,) ...			5	4
Pragnya (Lower Sanskrit) ...			29	11
Visharad (Middle ,,) ...			9	6
Shastri (Higher ,,) ..			10	2
Munshi (Lower Persian) ...			117	70
,, Alim (Middle Persian) ...			24	11
,, Fazil (Higher ,,) ...			8	4
Examination in Vernacular office work as connected with Civil, Criminal and Revenue matters ...			...	...
Arithmetical Test ...			...	...
Lower Panjabi or Budhiman Examn....			26	22
Middle Panjabi or Widman Examn. ...			...	...
Higher Panjabi or Gyani Examination			...	...
Examn. in Pushtu Language & Literature			...	...
Additional Title Examination for Maulvis, Pandits and Munshis ...			...	...
First Examination in Law ...	29	19	74	28
Final Ditto ...	22	...	32	4
Pradvivak or the First Examination in Hindu Law ...	Not held		...	...
Examination of Mufti Alim and the functions of Qazi Alim ...	...	...	...	...
Examination of Mufti Fazil and the functions of Qazi Fazil ...	...	...	...	...
First Examination in Medicine ...	12	10	10	6
Final Ditto · ditto ...	4	4	12	11
Vaidya Examination in the Vaidak system of medicine ...	...	...	...	...
Bhishak Examination in the Vaidak system of medicine ...	...	...	...	...
Hakim Examination in the Yunani system of medicine ...	...	...	...	...
Examination for the special certificate of Zubdat-ul-Hukema ...	...	...	...	...
First Examination in Civil Engineering	...	. .	9	2
Final Ditto ditto ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	69	35	739	451

Adding the numbers from 1870 to 1876 we

CANDIDATES WENT UP AND PASSED.

1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.		TOTAL.	
Went up	Passed	Went up	Passed	Went up	Passed	Went up	Passed	Went up	Passed
232	129	249	109	159	68	249	75	1,151	592
28	17	36	17	Not	held	37	14	149	75
6	4	17	6	Dit	to	15	2	55	20
2	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	11	11
21	5	18	4	16	9	22	15	111	49
6	2	13	3	Not	held	10	7	40	18
4	2	8	3	Dit	to	6	3	23	12
16	6	32	12	16	9	36	23	129	61
6	2	5	3	Not	held	5	4	25	15
8	3	5	1	Dit	to	5	4	28	10
95	63	93	63	88	49	124	43	517	288
46	33	45	35	Not	held	33	8	148	87
16	11	12	11	Dit	to	15	6	51	32
36	29	36	29	25	24	37	7	134	89
13	6	15	10	44	18	51	27	121	61
11	5	13	...	10	7	8	6	68	40
...	...	6	4	Not	held	1	1	7	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	5	14	5
...	...	...	...	25	8	1	...	26	8
104	81	73	25	105	48	Not	held	385	201
16	9	55	28	65	35	Dit	to	190	76
...	...	...	...	5	4	5	5	10	9
...	...	...	...	10	10	2	2	12	12
...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	3	3
9	5	11	5	12	7	12	12	66	45
11	11	7	5	7	4	8	4	49	39
...	...	...	...	7	5	5	4	12	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2
...	...	...	...	19	16	12	7	31	23
2	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	4	3
6	...	...	...	6	6	1	1	22	9
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
694	427	750	374	624	331	724	293	3,600	1,911

have a total of { 5,416 Went up.
2,930 Passed.

Apart from the purely Oriental Examinations the vernacular candidates for the various Arts Examinations of the Panjáb University from 1871 to 1882 (inclusive) were as follows:—

Entrance	... 587
Proficiency	... 54
High Proficiency	... 11
Total	... 652

The total number of candidates in the various Oriental Examinations from 1870 to 1882 (inclusive) was 2,351.

Regulations.—The entire body of regulations for examinations was revised in 1878 by a Special Committee.

General.

It has already been mentioned that on the 1st January 1877, the Government of India pledged themselves to confer the full status of an University upon the University College as soon as the necessary forms could be got through. Lord Lytton's speech on the 3rd of January 1877, in reply to an address from the Anjuman-i-Panjáb, reiterated the promise made in the official order of Government already quoted.

He said—

It is our intention to introduce a Bill as soon as possible into our Legislative Council for the purpose of giving to this Institution the status of a University with the power of conferring degrees.

High as I believe the Standard of Instruction maintained by the Calcutta University to be, in comparison with that of all other Educational Agencies throughout India, I greatly doubt whether that University could ever confer upon the populations of the Panjáb and the North-West Provinces, from whose homes and sympathies it is comparatively remote, all the Educational advan-

tages, which I confidently anticipate from the increasing activity and influences of the Institution in which you are interested, when that Institution has been furnished with ampler privileges and stronger stimulants.

This, as you are aware, cannot be done without legislation, but the pledge now given will, I may assure you, be fulfilled as soon as the necessary formalities can be completed.

I have great confidence in the future of the new University and the good which may be effected by its development, under the presidency of my friend Dr. Leitner, whose fine abilities and successful services in the cause of education have already received, at Vienna, an international acknowledgment, which is not only an honor to himself and your Institution, but also to India and to all of us.

The Frontier Province in which you reside presents a wide and almost virgin field for educational activity not confined to British territory, and I am glad to be instrumental to the means and opportunities of cultivating that field by promoting the influence of an Institution better adapted than any other, which we yet possess, to commence so good a work.

On the 13th November 1880 the pledges given had not been fulfilled, but the Secretary of State had in the meanwhile sanctioned the proposal of the Government of India, and the necessary legislation alone remained for consideration. Accordingly a very large and influential deputation of the Senate, headed by the Honorable Sir Robert Egerton and His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, G. C. S. I., waited upon the Viceroy, on the occasion of his visit to Lahore, and presented an address to the following effect, namely:—they felt sure that the Marquis of Ripon would support the pledges given by Lord Lytton, and would repeat the promise to complete at once their great National Institution. They referred to Sir Robert Egerton's letters of the 7th July 1877 and 12th July 1879 for the arguments in favor of a Panjáb University, written by His Honour soon after succeeding to the Government of this Province.

They, however, more specially brought to the notice of His Excellency that 729 students had already passed the Entrance Examination of the College, and that as many as 60 undergraduates were now prosecuting their studies for higher Honors in English, by the aid of scholarships from the University funds. They also

pointed out that out of 1,747 students who had presented themselves for the various Examinations in Arts, 1,217 had come up for the English Examinations, and that the number of candidates for the Entrance Examination in English had increased from 26 in 1873 to 193 in the examination for 1880. They trusted that this would be a sufficient reply to any objections that might be raised that the Panjáb University College did not sufficiently encourage the study of English.

A generous encouragement of English is fully consistent with the due encouragement of studies in the national languages, though it was for the development of the latter that the three and a half lakhs, which constituted our endowment, had been so liberally subscribed by the Panjáb Chiefs and Gentry. The Senate had no doubt that the proper development of studies in the national languages was the method best calculated to make education really popular, and this was the aim both of the Senate and the Indian Government.

The reply was so important that it must be given in full so far as it affects this question ; Lord Ripon said—

I am very grateful to you for the address which you have presented to me upon this occasion, and especially for the manner in which you have spoken of those efforts which I have made in my past life to promote the cause of education in England ; and I can assure you that that interest in education which prompted me to advocate its extension at home has kept with me here in India, and that I am equally convinced that all that concerns the advancement of education is of the highest importance in this country, as I was convinced that it was of vital interest in England.

I am sorry to say that, in consequence of many anxious duties which have pressed upon the Government of India since I came out to this country, I have not been able to give that full and complete consideration to the questions connected with the establishment of a complete University in the Panjab which I naturally should have desired ;

* * * *

I should greatly prefer to have the opportunity of fulfilling my promises—if I may use the expression—even before I make them. At the same time, Gentlemen, I am very glad to seize this occasion of explaining to you my general views upon some of the questions in which you are greatly interested ; and I rejoice to find from your

address that those views are likely to meet with your approval. In the first place, Gentlemen, I desire to express my high appreciation of the great liberality which has distinguished the Princes and Chiefs of the Panjab in coming forward as they have done to promote the establishment of the University College, as I understand, in the firm expectation that it will ultimately grow and flower into a perfect University. I beg, on behalf of the Government of India, to tender to those distinguished persons our best thanks for that generous liberality; and then I would state the conviction which I feel that it is undoubtedly desirable to promote the cultivation and the extension of Oriental languages and Oriental literature. I entirely agree with the opinions of those who think that that is an object in itself desirable, and so far as my limited acquaintance at present with India carries me, I am inclined to agree with the sentiments, which I believe you entertain, that it is through the medium of the Vernacular languages of this country that science and literature can most easily be advanced and cultivated. We live in times, Gentlemen—at least we in the West live in times of great and rapid change, and I am inclined to believe that those changes have not been without their operation in India.

I sometimes hear it said that there is not, in the present day, the same intimate communication and relation between European and Natives that existed in former times. I do not know how far that statement may be true, but I am quite sure of this that if there be any truth in it, it is a matter for very serious consideration. It is a state of things which we ought to desire to remove, and I can quite perceive that there are circumstances in these times which tend of themselves to lead to that result.

Now, Gentlemen, I believe that it is in vain to contend against the natural tendencies of the age in which our lot is cast. We shall not be able to return to those patriarchal conditions which have existed in the past; but I believe that we shall find in the future the means of sounder and yet closer union between European and Oriental races, if we endeavour to cultivate a mutual understanding of the traditions of the West and the traditions of the East, of the Oriental and of the Occidental literature; and that we shall discover in the spread of general education a new mode of supplying that bond of union which may have, to a certain extent, been wanting in recent years.

I am rejoiced also to find, from the address which you have presented to me, that although you mainly desire to promote the cultivation of Oriental languages and Oriental studies, you by no means are inclined to overlook the importance of a solid European education; and that you are not desirous to put aside the cultivation of the English language and English literature and English science.

I am confident that it is only by advancing both Oriental and English studies that we can hope to bind together more closely the various races which meet upon the common soil of India, and I am very glad indeed to learn from the evidence which your address presents that you have by no means overlooked that consideration.

Again, Gentlemen, I think I am in sympathy with you when I say that I have always been a friend to a certain amount of variety in education. We have it in England, where, in the two great Universities of that country, there is a marked distinction in the branches of study to which pre-eminence is given. Oxford is mainly classical, Cambridge is mainly mathematical; and I confess I do not see why Oriental languages and studies should not have pre-eminence in Lahore, just as a special English education has a pre-eminence elsewhere.

There are two theories of education; there is one theory which I may call the despotic theory—the theory that it is the business of the State to lay down an iron rule of education, and to try to force everybody into one groove, and to make submissive and obedient subjects of the State, without variety and without individual character.

There is another theory of education, which I call the free theory, which adapts its methods to the necessities of the different portions of the population, to the tastes of individuals, to the varieties of religious opinion, to the qualities of races; and I believe that you will find in such educational variety, as you find in the natural variety of the forests of this country, the true and free development which you desire to give to the human intellect. I say frankly, Gentlemen, that I am an advocate of the latter theory.

You have, in the conclusion of your address, put forward a claim to the consideration of the Government of India which I, for one, most readily recognize. You have alluded to the great and eminent services which have been rendered to our Queen-Empress, and to the State by the regiments which have been raised within the limits of the Panjab. Gentlemen, you could not have addressed to me this evening an appeal which went more straight to my heart; because I had the pleasure this morning to see one of the most remarkable and one of the most beautiful sights, which it has ever been my good fortune to witness.

I saw that combination of Native and European troops, which has ever been, and ever will be, the strength and security of India. I saw those Panjabis who fought so gallantly for their Queen-Empress and their country—those men who have endured conditions the most trying to the native soldier, and have endured them with courage, with patience and with firmness. I can therefore truly say that, when you make that appeal to me, you make an appeal to which no man can be more ready to listen than I.

Gentlemen, I do not know that I can say more to you at the present moment, or give you a more positive assurance with respect to your immediate request, because I believe that I shall best consult alike your interests and the interests of the Government of India, if I content myself with telling you that, animated with the sentiments which I have expressed, I intend to approach this question in the leisure which I hope returning peace will give me, with the most earnest desire of meeting, to the utmost of my power, the wish of this distinguished community.

The conclusion of the speech was greeted with applause, and it became known that in order to mark the continuance of their interest in the special operations of the Panjáb University College, the Council of Patiala had agreed to bestow a sum of Rs. 25,000 on the Institution (in addition to the Rs. 91,230 already subscribed by His Highness the late Maharaja), whilst His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, who, through his Vakils, has most carefully watched the progress of an institution which he had endowed with one lakh of rupees, volunteered an annual subscription of Rs. 3,600, which nearly represents the interest on another lakh. His Highness the Raja of Mandi subcribes Rs. 1,000 per annum. His Highness the Nawab of Baháwalpur, to whose munificence the erection of the Senate Hall and the establishment of the principal Arabic Scholarship of the Panjáb University College are due, on the occasion of his investment with full powers, promised further aid to the favored institution of the Panjáb.

The Panjab University Bills and Act.

Lord Lytton took steps to redeem the pledges given at the Imperial Assemblage by causing a draft Bill for the incorporation of the Panjáb University to be introduced into the Legislative Council. Many circumstances combined to delay its passage through the legislature during Lord Lytton's Viceroyalty. Besides the Afghán campaign and other matters of an urgent character, the Bill itself was submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State, and time was required to obtain opinions upon it. The Senate of the Panjáb University College were not, by any means, satisfied with a Bill framed upon the model of the Acts relating to the other Indian Universities, which were created by Government upon the English model. The Bill did not recognize the peculiar principles of the Panjáb

University College, nor did it fit in with the peculiar growth and position of that institution. The fact that the first Bill did not meet the wishes of those who had prayed for the incorporation of the University, itself operated to delay any further steps being taken to pass it. Matters were thus at a stand-still until the Marquis of Ripon re-opened the question, after the kind speech which he had made in November 1881. In the early part of 1881 the Bill was again introduced in its undeveloped form, and opinions were invited as to the necessary amendments; and the Senate lost no time in framing an amended draft setting out what was, in their opinion, necessary. In January 1882 a new draft Bill was issued by the legislature, but even this did not accept many of the important features of the Senate's amended draft; accordingly the Senate prepared a joint draft, which followed the lines of the final legislative draft, while it supplied its defects. This draft is, in effect, the present Act.

In order to form a correct idea of the way in which the wishes of the original promoters were carried out, it may be useful to compare together, first, the programme set out and statutes proposed by the promoters of the movement between 1865 and 1868; second, the Statutes sanctioned by Government in *part fulfilment* of the wishes of the large number of chiefs, nobles and influential classes of the Panjáb; and, third, the legislative enactment made in *further fulfilment* of these wishes in 1882.

1. The promoters laid great stress upon the formation of a *National University*, by which was meant that its principles should recognise the people's view of the question by insisting upon the masses being educated in their own mother tongue, the encouragement of their renowned classical languages, and upon the development of the indigenous educational institutions in which religious and moral teachings were not neglected, and which were capable of extension on the secular side.

To mark the difference of constitution between an ordinary examining University on the English model and one which was to be the people's department of public instruction in all its phases, it was proposed to call it an *Oriental University*. Upon consideration, however, the provincial character was impressed upon the new institution which has become the University of the *Panjáb*. The special features already referred to have been affirmed by the creation of a separate Oriental Faculty in which special degrees, diplomas, oriental literary titles and marks of honor are provided for; by the recognition of the literary and teaching departments of the University; and by recognising the governing body as the proper and legitimate adviser of Government upon all educational matters. Its examining functions and the other Faculties represent the ordinary features of other Indian Universities, but, even in them, the special characteristics of the Panjáb University will, no doubt, be fully recognized.

The new constitution has, therefore, completely fulfilled the wishes of the donors, subscribers and promoters of the institution. An Oriental University has been combined with an English University; provision has been made for the due encouragement and development of the national classical and vernacular languages; the teaching, examining and literary functions of the Senate have been emphasized; and, lastly, the governing body is largely representative in its character, and possesses the right to represent its views to the Government and the privilege of being consulted by it. It is thus a National University in the truest sense.

2. Much misconception has occurred in regard to the views of the originators of the movement for an University, in regard to the study of the English language and the use of that language as a medium of instruction. The chief opponents of the movement have always attempted to show that the principles of the

promoters and of the University College founded by their efforts was adverse to an English education; and the advantages of the latter have been triumphantly set forth. This is altogether wrong. It is true that in the earlier stages of the movement no emphasis was laid upon this feature, but this was because the entire force of the state system of education had already been thrown on to the side of an English education; it was encouraged by the existing Universities in India; it possessed in itself the greatest of all possible attractions, as it ensured better pay and prospects in Government employment than a Vernacular education; in Railways and other Departments, as well as in Government offices, a knowledge of English led to advancement. It was, therefore, unnecessary specially to encourage or develop what was already encouraged and developed in every possible way, and the promoters devoted their attention mainly to the encouragement of an enlightened study of Oriental languages, and to the diffusion of sound knowledge and western sciences through the medium of the languages of the country. The indigenous system of education had been neglected, and the people were forced to accept the state system of education or to live in ignorance; their sympathies were alienated from a system which ignored alike religious and moral training, and the time-honored languages of the country. Thus the Oriental side required encouragement and development, and the promoters determined to give it both, while in no way interfering with the position of the English side. English was to be optional in every sense, and so was vernacular; each would take its own line. There was to be "encouragement everywhere, restriction nowhere." The aim of the University College and of the movement which created it was to accelerate the time when all subjects could be taught through the medium of the vernacular; the choice of the medium being free. In the part fulfilment of the wishes of the promoters, contained in the Statutes of 1869, the special objects of the Panjáb University College were stated to

be the diffusion of European science, as far as possible, through the medium of the vernacular languages of the Panjáb; the improvement and extension of vernacular literature generally; the encouragement of the enlightened study of the eastern classical languages and literature; and the association of the learned and influential classes with the officers of Government in the promotion and supervision of popular education. A proviso was added that "every encouragement will be afforded "to the study of the English language and literature, "and in all subjects which cannot be completely taught "in the vernacular, the English language will be re-"garded as the medium of examination and instruction." This clause did more than protect an English system of education, and excluded the vernacular in certain cases which were left to be decided by the Senate. This was so far opposed to the wishes of the promoters that it imposed a restriction, and one which it was difficult to gauge the extent of, and about which differences of opinion might exist. The promoters desired to give freedom to pupils and teachers, and to let them choose their own subjects and the medium of instruction. This principle has fully asserted itself in the course of the past seventeen years, and, in further fulfilment of the wishes of the founders, the legislature have created two distinct faculties of equal position to represent the one—the Oriental and national side, and the other the English side of the general knowledge or "Arts" department. The Statutes of 1869 provided that the highest honours should only be conferred when proficiency in Arabic or Sanskrit or some other Oriental language was combined with a thorough acquaintance with English. The Act separates the two faculties and gives equal recognition and honour to each, while the Regulations provide for the acquisition by graduates of the combined honours of both as being, naturally, the highest distinction. Each faculty possesses an equal series of degrees, while the Oriental Faculty possesses special powers for honouring proficiency in Oriental languages by the conferring of Oriental literary titles and marks

of honour. This separation, which still permits of interchange, leaves both sides free to develop side by side without conflict, and will afford a healthy emulation between the two systems. Both English and Vernacular are recognized and honoured to the full extent, and both are open to the people of the country.

Some difficulty arose in regard to the names of the degrees to be given on the vernacular side, and it was first proposed to mark the distinction by calling the latter Vernacular Bachelor and Master of Arts—V.B. A; V. M. A.; the Panjáb Government, however, recommended vernacular equivalents for these degrees, *viz.*:—*Malik-ul-Ulum*, to denote Master of Arts, *Baligh-ul-Ulum*, to denote Bachelor of Arts, representing the letters M. U. and B. U. The late Lieutenant-Governor thought these titles, which had been suggested by the Faculty of Arts of the Panjáb University College, were the most appropriate which could be selected, while they avoided the time-honoured designations denoting proficiency in the English curriculum. By constituting a Faculty of Oriental Learning, the Hon'ble Sir Charles Aitchison removed all cause of quarrel, and the new degrees naturally took the names of Bachelor, Master and Doctor, respectively, of Oriental Learning.

3. The next point for consideration is the constitution of the governing body. The promotors desired that Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen should become the *Patron*, and the Viceroy *Vice-Patron*, of the University; the Lieutenant-Governor was to be the Chancellor. Subsequently the Senate expressed the opinion that, having regard to the existing position of other Indian Universities, the Viceroy should become the Chancellor and the Lieutenant-Governor the Vice-Chancellor. The Panjáb Government took the view that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor should be the Chancellor as originally proposed, but eventually supported the Senate's recommendation. The Anjuman-i-Panjáb Society already possessed the distinguished honour of being under the patronage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and several endowments

stand in the names of members of the Royal Family; it was, therefore, considered that Her Majesty might be pleased to accept the office of patron of the new University, and in the earlier stages of the movement this was recommended by the Panjáb Government. It does not, however, find a place in the Act for obvious reasons, but no doubt Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress may at any time signify her pleasure to confer this honour upon the University. His Excellency the Governor-General was unable, for various reasons, to accept the office of Chancellor, and it was decided to constitute the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb for the time being Chancellor of the University, and thus the head of the University is in a position himself to supervise its working, while the original proposal of the promoters has been carried out. His Excellency the Governor-General has, however, shown the deep interest which he takes in the institution by permitting his name to be recorded in the Act as Patron. In the earlier Bills it was proposed to place the University under the patronage of the Governor-General, a phrase which did not create a relation so strong as that of appointing him the Patron of the University. The Vice-Chancellor is appointed by the Chancellor as was originally proposed.

It was proposed to appoint the leading Native Chiefs, who were donors, official governors; and the Founders were to be life governors; a recommendation was also made to permit the Senate to appoint two Vice-Presidents. The present Act makes a distinction between the original founders and donors by providing that the Fellows named in Part II of the Schedule to the Act do not cease to be such when they quit India permanently; while those who may be appointed subsequently vacate office upon leaving India without the intention of returning or by remaining absent from India for more than four years. It was not deemed necessary or proper to make any distinctions amongst the Fellows themselves—all being equal.

The proposal as to Vice-Presidents was dropped, as being an intramural arrangement.

A great concession, from an Anglo-Indian standpoint, was made by the legislature in leaving the Senate to elect a number of Fellows equal to the number nominated from time to time by the Chancellor. This provision gives a representative character to the Senate which cannot fail to be a source of good ; the principle of Self-Government has thus been liberally conceded in this particular.

The powers of the Senate over the affairs of the University are very complete and full, and the necessary supervision has been effected in such a way as not to interfere with the Senates' exercising all the authority which is required for the purposes for which it has been founded. The Senate possess the "entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns and property of the University." The Local Government is empowered to enforce the Act, Statutes, Rules and Regulations where the Senate may fail to do so. The Statutes, Rules and Regulations which may be framed require the sanction of Government ; and the Local Government can require such examination and audit of the accounts of the University as may appear necessary. These provisions for control could only be objected to by those who were not prepared to carry out thoroughly and honestly the work of the University ; internal autonomy is secured unless and until inefficiency or worse is displayed.

The Act thus fulfils all that the promoters desired and does so in a very liberal spirit.

In carrying out these principles the Senate have had to redraft their Statutes, and this has been done with scrupulous regard to the wishes of the promoters, and subject to the altered condition of things at the present time.

In 1865 the promoters desired that the Government should give aid to the University by grants of money

and lands. In 1869 a grant-in-aid of Rs. 21,000 a year was sanctioned. In 1879 the Local Government promised to reconsider the matter when the University should be incorporated. This will no doubt now be done ; and it is to be fervently hoped that grants of land may form a feature of the aid given. Of course this could form no part of the legislative proposals.

This notice may be concluded by the following extracts from the speeches of the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs and the Hon'ble Sir Charles Aitchison, delivered in the Legislative Council on the 5th October 1882 :—

The Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs said :—

It will be seen that the general management of the University will be conducted in communication with the Government of the Panjab, the sanction of the Government of India being alone confined to the making and amending of the Statutes of the University, the Rules and Regulations for examinations, and the conditions to be fulfilled by the candidates for degrees. The provision that these two points should be left for the general sanction of the Government of India will, it is considered, prove a sufficient guarantee that the degrees and distinctions are properly conferred, while all other matters may justly be left to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab, who is also Chancellor of the University.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb said—

I trust the Panjáb University Bill will be passed at this sitting of Council, and that I shall be able at last to congratulate the chiefs, nobles and people of the Panjab upon the success which has crowned their efforts after seventeen long years of waiting and working. If any proof be needed of the thorough genuineness of the demand for a University in the Panjáb, it is, I think, to be found in the steady perseverance with which, in spite of many and repeated official discouragements and refusals, this object has been pursued by the people, and the liberality with which Natives of all ranks in the Panjáb have contributed for its attainment. For the purposes of the University, there is now a sum of no less than Rs. 3,75,000 invested in Government 4 per cent. paper,—all derived from voluntary donations,—and a regular annual income of about Rs. 45,000 from interest, contributions and fees, exclusive of any support from Government. This is a magnificent illustration of the principle of self-help which Government are now beginning to insist upon as a cardinal point in their educational policy.

The movement for a University originated in a letter of the late lamented Sir Donald McLeod, dated 10th June 1865, in which he called for suggestions for the improvement of Oriental learning and

the extension of a sound vernacular literature, by transfusing into the languages of the country the knowledge, literature and science of the West. The subject was at once taken warmly up by a literary society, called the Anjuman-i-Panjáb, which had just been founded at Lahore, under the guidance of Dr. Leitner, to whose devotion and untiring services in connection with the University movement it is impossible to give too much prominence. A seperate committee of European officers, of whom I had the honour to be one, was at the same time formed at Lahore to consider the question. The suggestions for the improvement of vernacular literature were expanded by the Anjuman into a proposal for the establishment at Lahore of an Oriental University, which should be a supreme literary, examining and teaching body for Oriental literature and Western science, and which should utilize and develop the existing educational elements in the country.

Besides endeavouring to revive an interest in Oriental learning, to teach as far as possible through the vernaculars, and to stimulate the production of original vernacular literature, one of the chief aims of the proposed University, which should never be lost sight of, was the introduction of a popular and national system of education on the principles of the Education Despatch of 1854, by giving the people a large and direct voice in the regulation of their own educational affairs. This was very strongly insisted upon by Sir Donald McLeod, who desired as far as possible to promote spontaneity of action on the part of the Native community, and who was opposed to their being too much guided by the opinions and advice of European gentlemen. In the University as now to be established, this popular element is fully secured. The learned and influential classes of the Province will, by the Statutes, be associated with the officers of Government in the promotion and supervision of popular education. The Senate will be a consulting body in all questions of education, including primary education. It will assume, in fact, the position of a Board of Education for the Panjáb, and become in educational matters an embodiment of the principles of local self-government as recently enunciated by the Government of India.

The name of "Oriental University," under which the movement was first started, was in some respects an unfortunate one. It gave rise in some quarters to the belief that the movement was a reaction against high English education and an attempt to revive the controversy between Orientalists and Anglicists, which had been fought out in the time of Lord William Bentinck. To this radical misconception of its objects and aims I believe the long-continued official discouragement and the direct opposition from a limited section of the Native community, which the movement met with, to be mainly due. So difficult, indeed, has it been to eradicate this misconception that, only a few months ago, a number of English-speaking Natives presented to me a petition against the University on the ground that its establishment would be detrimental to high English education and lower the value of English degrees.

In truth, however, the necessity for the highest study of English has been recognised from the very first. In one of the earliest papers

published on the subject by the European Committee of support—a paper entitled "Objects and Principles of the proposed Lahore University"—I find, for example, the followiug statement :—

It may be stated that, although the movement to which the University owes its origin has specially been termed "*Oriental*," yet that, by the use of the term, no revival of the old warfare between the Orientalists and Anglicists is signified. While the revival of Eastern learning and the creation of a good vernacular literature will be the primary object of the University, yet English will be still considered as the natural complement of education, and of the highest value to the Native student whose mind has been thoroughly disciplined by a study of his Native classics.

And again :—

It has been stated that the present movement is in no way intended to inaugurate a reaction hostile to the present educational system. The advantages of English are so great, as the language of the ruling class, and as a vehicle for the direct communication of modern European thought and science, that it would not only be impolitic and foolish, but fatal to the success of the new Uuiversity, to attempt to oppose it or limit its influence. It may, moreover, be added that the Natives of India have so keen an appreciation of the advantages they gain from a knowledge of English, that there is no fear of its study being neglected.

Again, at a meeting of those interested in the promotion of the objects of the University, held at Lahore on 12th March 1868, the following resolution was passed:—

That education be conveyed, as far possible, through the medium of the vernacular.

That while the highest honours of the University be reserved for those who attain the highest form of education, which, it is admitted, can only at present be attained by those possessing a thorough knowledge of English, the University shall also recognize and honour literary merit and learning in the case of those unacquainted with the English language.

Later on, when the Panjàb University College was established, the use of English as the medium of examination in all subjects which cannot be completely taught in the vernacular, the study of English in all schools and colleges connected with the institution, and the necessity of a thorough acquaintance with English as a condition of obtaining the highest honours of the institution, were recorded among the fundamental principles in the constitution of the college, as published in the Government of India Notification No. 472, dated 8th December 1869.

Although, therefore, there was no good reason to fear that high English education would be neglected, it was nevertheless just and right that, before consenting to comply with the wishes of the chiefs and people of the Panjáb and to raise the University College to the status of a University with power to grant degrees, the Government of India and the Secretary of State should be thoroughly satisfied

that examiners, at once competent and independent, could be obtained for a University at Lahore, that a sufficient amount of controlling public opinion could be brought to bear on teachers and examiners through the medium of the Sena te, and that the tests to be applied for degrees should be not less severe than in other Indian Universities, and should be an index that the students possessed definite and sufficiently high acquirements. As regards degrees in Arts, these conditions have been fulfilled, and the Secretary of State has expressed himself satisfied with the evidence as to the sufficiency of the tests. The new University, however, will not be empowered to grant degrees in Law, Science, Medicine or Engineering till such time as the Government of India is satisfied that the proficiency of the Panjáb students in these branches of knowledge also is equal to that of students who receive degrees from other Indian Universities.

The interests of high English education and of Western science having thus been carefully guarded, it became still more imperative, in framing the University Bill, that the reasonable hopes and expectations of the chiefs and people of the Panjáb, who would have taken little, if any, interest in a project for a University of a purely English type, but who are intensely interested in the Oriental aspect of the question, should be satisfied. Anything short of this would not only disappoint the aspirations which they have all along entertained, but would make it impossible to carry out the understanding on which the large funds of the Panjáb University College have been collected. Indeed, the whole controversy regarding the status of the proposed University has really centred in the assumed impossibility of securing this essential object without lowering the English standard or confusing the Oriental with the English degrees. Sections 12 and 14 of the Bill deal with this question. They are, in my opinion, the most important sections in the Bill, and I trust the Council will be of opinion that they solve the difficulty in a satisfactory manner.

It will be observed that by these sections a separate Oriental Faculty is created, with power to grant degrees of its own; and, in consideration of the origin and character of the whole movement, the Oriental Faculty is constituted the first Faculty in order of precedence in the University. I cannot describe the object and probable effect of this arrangement better than by reading from the Report of the Select Committee a short extract taken almost *verbatim* from the letter of the Panjáb Government in which the arrangement was proposed :—

At present the Oriental Department in the College is a section of the Faculty of Arts. We propose to empower the Senate to appoint a separate Oriental Faculty, thus asserting, beyond the possibility of mistake, in the constitution of the University, the prominent position assigned to Oriental and vernacular studies. In the Oriental Faculty, degrees would be granted as separate and distinct from degrees in the Faculty of Arts as are the degrees in Law or Medicine. For the B. A. and M. A. degrees, English should be the obligatory instrument both of instruction and examination. For degrees in the Oriental Faculty, in which the vernacular would

be the instrument of tuition and examination, we propose the titles of Bachelor, Master and Doctor of Oriental Learning. We would leave the Senate, after the passing of the Bill, to devise precise and detailed rules prescribing the conditions and examinations required for such degrees; and such rules would be submitted, in due course, for the sanction of the Government of India. Here it is only necessary to say that the Oriental degrees would attest general education, that they would be earned by a course resembling as nearly as possible the Arts course, and that they would differ from the ordinary B. A. and M. A. degrees because the Bachelors and Masters of Arts would be obliged to acquire their knowledge in English, while the Bachelors and Masters of Oriental Learning would not necessarily be required to know English at all. They might, of course, learn more or less English at their option. They might even be examined in English as a classical language, should the Senate desire this. But the important point would be that the B. A. and M. A. degrees would not guarantee English qualification. In this way we think that the wishes of the founders and benefactors of the Panjàb University will be properly met, because degrees will be given, as they have always desired, to students who do not know English; while the value to be attached to the degrees in the Oriental Faculty, thus distinguished by an appropriate designation, will not be confounded with that of degrees in Arts, and will be proportionate to the acquirements of the candidates who obtain them as prescribed in the standards of examination.

I trust, then, that the misunderstanding between the advocates of Oriental and of Western culture, in so far as it existed in the Panjáb, has been got rid of once and for all by this arrangement, that henceforth both parties will meet on common ground and work together hand in hand for the advancement of all sound educational schemes in the Province, whether English or Oriental.

I will not longer trespass on the indulgence of the Council, though there are several distinctive features of the proposed Panjáb University to which attention might usefully be directed—for example, its freedom and catholicity, whereby students of every language or race or colour, no matter where educated, can be admitted to its privileges and honours, provided only they come up to the standards prescribed; its teaching capacity; its literary functions. All these were embraced in the scheme as originally planned in 1865, and are fully provided for in the University as now to be established.

I will only add that, as I aided in a very humble way to lay the foundation 17 years ago, so now I deem it a great privilege and honour to have been permitted to help in putting on the cope stone of this magnificient edifice.

Inaugural Convocation of the Panjab University.

The inaugural Convocation of the Panjáb University was held on the 18th of November 1882. The following account is taken from the Anjaman Journal.

Even on its official birthday, its inaugural Convocation, the Panjáb University can make a fair and goodly show of learning; and many young scholars, destined evidently to blossom into Masters of Arts or of Oriental Learning, thronged the Hall of the Government College in which Saturday's Convocation was held. The assembly was worthy of the occasion. The presence of the Patron, the Viceroy, and of the Chancellor, the Lieutenant-Governor, and of distinguished Rajas and scholars, of many high officials and of original promoters of the movement, including men who, like Sir Lepel Griffin, no longer work in the Province, but still watch its progress with affectionate interest, contributed to the dignity and interest of the opening ceremony.

Lord Ripon arrived at Lahore from Peshawar in the early morning: and, after breakfasting at Government House, drove down to the College. The road, or the greater part of it, was especially decorated for the occasion; a sufficient sum of money having been set aside for the purpose. The decoration of the roads leading to the Government College was entrusted to Mr. Bull, of the Municipality, who lined all the way from the new Mission Church, past the Museum, through the Anarkali gardens, with gaily coloured streamers and painted poles, bearing illuminated shields, battle axes and flags. The arms of the Marquis of Ripon appeared on a fine triumphal arch opposite the Mission Church; and on another, covered with greenery and crowned by cupolas, in the grounds of the College. Flowers and plants were plentifully interspersed everywhere. A miniature, *Kuth Minár*, of dark green foliage, with lines of yellow marigolds, rose from the centre of the Anarkali band-

stand, to a great height, and was terminated by a pretty cupola in green paper and tinsel. The general effect was excellent; and it is undeniable that these brilliant patches of vivid colour, relieved against the heavy, dark masses of foliage, which are the every-day wear of our Lahore roads, produced a bright and festive effect. The thanks of the Senate are justly due to Mr. Bull and his Assistants, and, above all, to the District authorities, who had achieved so great a success with the extramural decoration of the Convocation. It must be acknowledged, also, that inside the Hall itself, there was little or nothing to complain of. It was thought more fitting to the occasion to make the dais occupied by the Patron and Chanceller the chief feature. A baldaquin in crimson velvet, enriched by gilded mouldings, surmounted by a large ornamental medallion of the Queen-Empress in relief, also gilt, and decorated with the armorial bearings of the Panjáb, was erected in the central arch of the south end of the hall; a background of dark blue Indian embroidery filling up the space left between this erection and the white framing lines of the arch and its pillars. The dais itself was raised about two feet from the level of the floor, and the gilded State chairs of the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor—or, to speak more correctly, of the Patron and Chancellor of the University—were placed on a crimson velvet *masnad*, richly embroidered with gold. On the frieze of the baldaquin were the words "Ex Oriente Lux;" a motto which, by the way, has long done service for the Royal Asiatic Society just as the "Crescat-e-fluviis" of our Panjáb University is now doing service for the motto of the province itself. To the right and left of this richly dight throne, sat the Fellows of the Senate, on a platform raised a few inches from the ground, the Nawab of Baháwalpur, the young Raja of Kapurthala and the Raja of Faridkot sitting to the right of the Patron.

The Dais was the work of Mr. Kipling, Principal of the School of Arts.

The centre of the hall in front of the dais was occupied by rows of graduates, including those on whom the first honors of the new institution were about to be bestowed. It was impossible for the spectator not to be struck by the vivid yellow and green dresses worn by some of the students. For though the European members of the University had resigned themselves to appearing in ordinary morning dress, the native graduates were allotted the dark gown and red satin-lined hood, with yellow satin scarf ; while the ranks of Maulvis, Pandits, Bhais, Munshis, &c., were brilliant, if not splendid, in white, yellow, and green. Distinctions are made in the braids and borderings of these dresses, to indicate the standard of examinations passed. The effect of many examinations seems to be to " make broad their phylacteries, and enlarge the borders of their garments." Maulvis wore the colour of the Prophet; Munshis were clad in white ; while Pandits were gorgeous in a brilliant yellow. The varied and catholic nature of the University was further indicated by illuminated labels, bearing the designation of each group, and distributed among the brightly coloured parterres of the Convocation Hall. Any institution might well be proud of the range of subject, nationality, and creed, indicated by these headings :—Arts, Medicine, Law, Engineering, Authors, Teachers, Fellowship-holders, Bhais, Scholars, Maulvis, Pandits, Munshis, &c. Among the scholars were some from regions as remote as Bokhara and other parts of Central Asia; with others from Chitral, Swat and unexplored places on the frontier.

The following were among the Native Members of Senate :—His Highness the Nawab of Bahâwalpur and their Highnesses the Rajahs of Kapurthala and Faridkot, Rajas Sir Sahibdial Singh, Harbans Singh, Jehandad Khan ; the Sardars Bikrama Singh Ahluwalia, Ajit Singh, Atariwala, Atar Singh, Chief of Bhadaur, and Sardar Thakur Singh ; Khalifa Muhammad Husain, Foreign Minister, Patiala, Nawabs Abdul Majid Khan

and Nasir Ali Khan, Ghulam Nabi Khan, Chief Justice of Bahâwalpur, Rai Bahadur Kanhya Lal; Agha Kalb Abid Khan, Rais Pandit Rikhi Kesh, Fakir Syad Kamar-ud-din; the representatives of their Highnesses the Maharajah of Patiala, the Rajahs of Jhind, Nabha and Kapurthala; Sodi Hukm Singh, Mir Munshi, Diwan Ram Nath, Pandit Guru Parshad, Babu Navina Chandra Rai and Dr. Rahim Khan, Khan Bahadur. Among Native visitors, there were: The Rajah Jaichand of Lambagraon, Rajah Fakirulla Khan, Sardars Partab Singh of Patiala, Lehna Singh, Thakur Singh, Gurbachan Singh and brothers, Wazir Mehdi Khan of Bahâwalpur, Honorary Magistrates Lala Bhagwan Das and Diwan Das Mal, Sheikh Sande Khan, Munshi Sarab Dyal, Superintendent of Lambagraon, Hardial Singh, Superintendent of Suket, Malik Bassu, Lala Gobind Ram, Sheikh Nanak Bakhsh, Syad Fazal Shah, Lalas Durga Parshad and Bhawani Das, Rai Meia Ram and Seth Ram Ratan, the representative of His Highness the Maharao Rana of Alwar, Pandits Ram Narain, Jowala Prasad, Bhagwan Das, Amar Nath, Ishri Parshad, Drs. Brij Lal Ghose, Rai Bahadur, Muhammad Husain Khan, Lachman Das, Amir Shah and Guran Ditta Mal, Munshis Muhammad Latif Khan Bahadur and Harsukh Rai, Fakir Syad Jamal-ud-din, Lalas Sagar Chand, Kanhya Lal, Diwan Chand, Brij Lal, Gyan Chand, Behari Lal, Jowala Parshad, Raushan Lal, Rup Chand, Ganda Mal, Sobha Ram, Maulvis Abu Sayid Muhammad Husain, Khalifa Hamid-ud-din and Maulvi Fakhr-ud-din, Rai Bhag Singh, Mian Hari Singh, Hafiz Anwar Ali, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sialkot, Bhai Gurdit Singh, Hakims Ghulam Nabi, Zubdat-ul-Hukema, Aladin, Ghulam Muhammad, Myadass and Sharf Ali Shah, Babu Sasi Bhushan Mukerji, Mian Nizam-ud-din, Diwan Shiv Ram Das, Lalas Thakur Das, Guran Ditta Mal of Gujranwala, and the Managers of Ludhianah, Jullundur, Amritsar and Gujranwala Aided Schools.

Among European visitors, consisting of the élite of the station and a party from Government House

brought by Lady Aitchison, there were the Reverend Dr. Murray Mitchell, the distinguished Sanscritist, Colonel Lane and party, Baron Bentinck, Mrs. and Miss Lyall, Mrs. and Miss Pollard, Dr. and Mrs. Warburton, Mrs. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Dane, Mrs. Garbett, Mrs. Holroyd, Mrs. Dallas, Mrs. Medley, Mr. and Mrs. Kensington, Mrs. Rattigan, Mrs. Burney, Dr. and Mrs. Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. Leeds, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Sime, Mr. and Mrs. Ker, Mr. and Mrs. Quanborough, Mr. and Mrs. Turton Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford, Mr. and Mrs. C. Brown, Colonels Menzies, Birch and Bamfield; Messrs. R. H. Stevens, Leslie Clarke, T. Bailey, J. Kennedy, F. H. Cope, J. C. Oman, and many others, the galleries as well as the body of the Hall being thronged by the visitors.

Among the European members of Senate present, there were: Sir Lepel Griffin, Messrs. Lyall, Elsmie, Barkley, Smyth, Rattigan, Burney, Powell, Perkins, Parker, Young, Baring, Sime, Lewis, Kipling, Rawlins, Drs. Townsend, Dallas, Bellew, Grey, Henderson, Center, Lawrie and Leitner, Major-General C. Pollard, R. E., Colonels Gurdon, Beadon, Holroyd, McMahon, Davies, Gordon Young, the Reverends C. W. Forman and Weitbrecht.

These and the Native members assembled in the Principal's room, where they received the Chancellor, and whence, headed by him, they formed a procession to the Tower Gate there to receive their Patron, the Viceroy.

His Excellency, accompanied by the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Primrose and Lord William Beresford, and escorted by a troop of Native Cavalry, reached the College building at 12 o'clock. He was received by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows at the Tower Gate, and conducted by them to his seat in the Central Hall of the College. The proceedings were opened by the Chancellor, who spoke as follows:—

In reporting to Your Excellency the business before this, the inaugural Convocation of the Panjab University, I deem it a happy

and auspicious circumstance that the Convocation should be presided over by your Lordship. I deem it so not merely because the Panjab University Act has become law during Your Excellency's Viceroyalty, but much more because I know that the popular movement which culminated in the Act passed six weeks ago, has met with your cordial sympathy and support, and because I also know that the principles upon which the University has been founded are in complete harmony with the enlightened policy of self-help and self-government, which Your Excellency has recently so clearly and forcibly expounded. In a paper dated so far back as August 1865, the proposed University is described as "the people's own department of public instruction." The popular element has been a distinguishing feature of the project from the very beginning, and explains to a great extent the prominence given to Oriental studies in the constitution of the University. One of the special objects of the University, as set forth in the Statutes, is—"To associate the learned and influential classes in the province with the officers of Government in the promotion and supervision of popular education." The other special objects, as Your Excellency is aware, besides making provision for the highest study of English, are two—"1. To promote the diffusion of European science as far as possible through the medium of the vernacular languages of the Panjab, and the improvement and extension of vernacular literature generally. 2. To afford encouragement to the enlightened study of Eastern classical languages and literature." All these special objects are prominently set out in the preamble of the Act, and I have recently had the satisfaction of being assured, by those who were most intimately connected with the movement from the first, and to whose suggestions indeed the foundation of the University is due, that the Act in its present form is all that the founders and the public desired.

I have now formally to report that the business about to be transacted is:—The reading of the Syndicate's report, the conferring of certain degrees, diplomas and certificates, and the presentation of donors, authors and endowed Fellowship-holders, and I request Your Excellency to declare the Convocation open.

The Viceroy was then requested to declare the Convocation open. His Excellency did so in the following words:—"Mr. Chancellor, I now declare this Convocation open." The Registrar, Dr. Leitner, then read, in Urdu, a summary of the Annual Report of the operations of the last year.

The Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Lyall, after the reading of the Report, led Dr. Leitner to the steps of the dais, and presented him to the Chancellor as a person recommended by the unanimous vote of the Senate for the degree of Doctor of Oriental Learning by reason of his eminent position and attainments. Sir Charles

Aitchison then said—"By virtue of the authority vested in me as Chancellor of the University, I admit you to the degree of Doctor of Oriental Learning; and in token thereof, I present to you this diploma, and authorise you to wear the robes ordained as the insignia of this degree." The Chancellor then presented Dr. Leitner to His Excellency as the recipient of the highest honor which it was in the power of the University of the Panjáb to confer. His Excellency complimented Dr. Leitner on the untiring energy with which he had promoted the scheme of the University, and on the extensive learning which had brought him this well-earned distinction. Dr. Leitner, after the applause had subsided, reported to the Chancellor the names of those candidates who were recommended by the Senate for degrees :

A.—IN THE ORIENTAL FACULTY.

ORDINARY DEGREES.

Bachelor of Oriental Learning.

Munshi Fazil and Maulvi Alim Abdul Aziz, Oriental College, Lahore.

B.—IN THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

Master of Arts.

Lala Umrao Singh
Pandit Harkishen Das
Khwaja Muhammad Shafi
} Government College, Lahore.

Bachelor of Arts.

Lala Ramprasad, Government College, Lahore.

The following procedure was observed :—

After the Registrar had reported the names of the candidates recommended by the Senate for degrees, the Chancellor said in Urdu to the graduate in Oriental learning, and then in English to the others :—

Let the candidates stand forward.

The candidates rose and advanced together two or three paces, being arranged by the Registrar in order of merit and of the precedence of their respective Faculties.

Chancellor.—(Addressing the candidates). Do you sincerely promise and declare that, if admitted to the degrees for which you are severally candidates, and for which you have been recommended, you will in your daily life and conversation conduct yourselves as becomes members of the University?

Candidates.—I do promise.

Chancellor.—Do you promise that to the utmost of your opportunity and ability you will support and promote the cause of morality and sound learning?

Candidates.—I do promise.

Chancellor.—Do you promise that you will, as far as in you lies, uphold and advance social order and the well-being of your fellowmen?

Candidates.—I do promise.

Chancellor.—Let the candidates be presented.

Then the candidates were presented one by one, in order, by the Registrar, saying :—

Registrar.—Mr. Chancellor, I present to you this person, who has been certified after examination to be duly qualified to receive the degree of————————in the University of the Panjáb.

Chancellor.—(To the candidate). By virtue of the authority vested in me as Chancellor of the University, I admit you to the degree of————, and in token thereof I present to you this diploma, and authorise you to wear the robes ordained as the insignia of this degree.

The candidate then bowed to the Chancellor. The Registrar presented him to the Patron, after bowing to whom the candidate retired to his place. When all the candidates were presented, the Chancellor said to the Registrar :—

Chancellor.—Let the degrees conferred now be proclaimed.

The Registrar thereupon read out the record of the degrees conferred, as follows :—

Registrar.—We, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the University of the Panjáb, do hereby proclaim and make known that we have admitted the following persons to the degrees specified.—(The degrees were here read out).

This record was then and there signed by the Chancellor, and will now be preserved among the archives of the University.

After the degrees had been conferred, the Vice-Chancellor presented to His Excellency, the Patron,

those gentlemen who had, since the date of the last Convocation of the Panjáb University College, given important donations to the University, including the Maharajah of Patiala (by representative), the Maharao Rana of Alwar (by representative), the Raja of Kapurthala, the Nawab of Bahawalpur, the Raja of Mandi (by representative), the Nawab of Maler Kotla (by letter), Raja Harbans Singh, Sir Lepel H. Griffin, K.C.S.I., the Raja of Suket (by the Superintendent of his State, Lala Hardyal Singh), Raja Jai Chand of Lambagraon, Rai Kanhya Lal, C.E., Rai Mela Ram.

The Registrar then presented to His Excellency those persons who, since the date of the last Convocation of the Panjáb University College, had earned distinction by gaining endowed Fellowships, Medals and Scholarships, or as authors, or by passing highest in the Oriental and other examinations for which degrees are not conferred, stating briefly the claims of each person to distinction.

ENDOWED FELLOWSHIP-HOLDERS:—

McLeod Kashmir Sanskrit Fellow of Rs. 103 per mensem, Pandit Guru Prasad.

McLeod Panjáb Arabic Fellow of Rs. 100 per mensem, Pirzada Muhammad Husain.

Alexandra Fellow, Gurmukh Singh, Rs. 75 per mensem.

Medical Fellow, Dr. Rahim Khan, Khan Bahadur, Rs. 100 per mensem.

Mayo Patiala Fellow, Ganga Ram, Rs. 50 per mensem.

McLeod Kapurthala Natural Science Fellow, Dr. Amir Shah, Rs. 83 per mensem.

Patiala Translator of Rs. 66 per mensem, Sheikh Umar Bakhsh.

(*b*).—SCHOLARS:—

Nabha-Jhind Scholar, Ralia Ram in 1882, Rs. 16 per mensem.
Fuller Exhibitioner, Abdul Aziz in 1882, Rs. 35 per mensem.
Bahawalpur Scholar, Muhammad Din in 1882, Rs. 33 per mensem.
Harbans Scholar, Durga Dat in 1882, Rs. 33 per mensem.

(*c*).—MEDALLISTS:—

Maler Kotla McLeod Gold Medal ...	...	Umrao Singh.
Mcleod Medal and Purse Harbans-Aitchison Medal	...	Harkishen Das.
Jaishi Ram Gold Medal	...	Thakur Das.
,, Silver Medal	...	Chhajju Ram.

Maclagan, Public Works, Gold Medal	... Ganga Ram.
Inayet Ali Watson Silver Medal ...	... Umar Bakhsh (for Political Economy).
Harbans-Leitner Medal ...	... Pandit Durgadat Shastri.
Thakur Singh-Leitner Gyani Silver Medal ...	... Dit Singh.

AUTHORS :—

Mr. E. W. Parker (whose book on Jurisprudence is the first publication of the University, since the University College was raised to its present status on the 14th ultimo). Babu Navina Chandra Rai, Pirzada Mahomed Husain, Pandit Guru Prasad, Pandit Rishi Kesh Shastri, Maulvi Faizal Hassan, Pandit Sukh Dyal Shastri, Yogi Shiv Nath, Maulvi Abdul Hakim, Maulvi Fazil Zafr-ud-din, Maulvi Fazil Ghulam Mustafa, High Proficiency, Maulvi Fazil Muhammad Din, High Proficiency, Bhai Gurmukh Singh, Sardar Partap Singh, son of Sardar Sir Deva Singh, K.C.S.I., Pandit Bhagwan Das, Pandit Ganga Sahai Hakim, Ghulam Nabi, Zubdat-ul-Hukema, Ghulam Kadir.

When all the degrees had been conferred and all the presentations made, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, Patron of the University, addressed the Convocation as follows :—

Mr. Chancellor, Nawab of Bahawalpur, Raja of Kapurthala, Raja of Faridkot, and Gentlemen,—It affords me, I assure you, very great satisfaction to have been able to be present as Patron of this University upon this auspicious occasion, and to have this public opportunity of offering my sincere congratulations to those who now for some eighteen years, I believe, have been labouring to secure the establishment of a University in the Panjab. You, Sir Charles Aitchison, were among the foremost of those who started this movement, and you and others who worked with you then were speedily aided by the generous assistance and the liberal contributions of the leading Princes and Chiefs and gentlemen of this great province; and when I carry back my recollection to that time, so many years ago, of which I have only read, and look through the papers which have been brought before me to see what has been the course which the promoters of this scheme have pursued from that distant date till now, I find, beside those eminent names to which I have adverted, the name of another gentleman which will be always associated with the foundation of the Panjáb University, for no man has worked harder, no man, I believe, has devoted himself with greater zeal to promote this great public object for the benefit of the Panjáb and indeed of all India than the Registrar of this University, Dr. Leitner (cheers),—To you, Sir, to you Princes and Chiefs, and to the Members of the Senate of this University, I therefore offer my hearty congratulations. It is now, almost to a day, two years ago since, on my first visit to Lahore, I received an address from the Senate of the Panjáb University College expressing their earnest

desire for the establishment of a complete University in Northern India. Gentlemen, after I had made my reply to that address, it was whispered to me that those who listened to it were somewhat disappointed with what I had said. They perhaps had expected that I should have made large promises before I was quite sure whether I could keep them. But that, gentlemen, is not my habit. I prefer to be better rather than worse to my word (cheers), and when I spoke to you in 1880, I had not had a sufficient opportunity of studying this question in all its bearings, of listening to the objections which might be made to the scheme which was then put before me, and of consulting, as I was bound to do, my colleagues in the Government of India. I, therefore, though I deeply sympathised with your general object, thought it far better to speak words which may have seemed somewhat cold to you, than to raise hopes which I might not have been able to fulfil. But, gentlemen, I can assure you that it is a great gratification to me that, at length, this project has been carried to a successful issue (cheers). It has been my duty in regard to it to consult many persons, to consult the Government of the Panjáb, to consult the Secretary of State, and to obtain from the Legislative Council of India the necessary legal powers. All those operations necessarily took time, but at length, at the conclusion of two years, the work has been done, the law has been passed, and the University has been established upon a basis which, I am happy to believe, gives satisfaction to those who, for so long a period, have labored for the attainment of this end (cheers). Gentlemen, when I spoke to you two years ago I think that if you had read between the lines of what I said you would have seen how warmly I sympathised with the objects which you had in view (cheers), because I told you then, as I tell you now, that there were two features in the project put forward by the Senate of the Panjáb University College which particularly commended themselves to my judgment and approval. One was that you proposed to base this University—the University which you desired to see established—upon a somewhat different foundation from that upon which the other and older Universities of India are based; and the other was that this scheme had received the cordial support and the generous contributions of so many of the most leading natives of the Panjáb. I, gentlemen, am one of those who believe that there is a great advantage in having educational institutions in a country founded upon different systems and presenting various methods of teaching. It is so in England, as many of you know, in the two great and famous Universities of that country—Oxford and Cambridge. There is a marked difference in the basis of their studies, Oxford placing the classics in the front rank of those studies, and Cambridge, on the other hand, giving the most prominent position to mathematics; and the same thing has occurred in the newest born of the English Universities—the recently established Victoria University of Manchester, with which I have the honor to be connected, for what Classics are to Oxford, what Mathematics are to Cambridge, Science is to the Victoria University; and, therefore, when you make the foundation of your studies here, and their main, though by no means their exclusive, object—the study of Oriental literature—

you are only following the course which we in England have pursued for centuries, and from which we have derived the greatest advantage (cheers). Now, gentlemen, it would be indeed out of place if I, who am unhappily ignorant of oriental literature and oriental learning, were, in the presence of so many distinguished and learned men, to say a word upon the subject of that literature, upon its scope and upon the many advantages which may flow from its study; but I have been very much struck within the last few weeks by reading a remarkable paper, written by one who has a right to speak about oriental literature; I allude to an article in a late number of the *Contemporary Review* by Professor Max Müller. If I were to speak of Indian Literature, Indian Philosophy, and Indian Science in the language in which Professor Max Müller speaks of them in that Essay, doubtless I should be accused of exaggeration and partiality; but no man can bring any such charges against that learned person who knows better than most people what he is talking about on this matter, and I commend to all those who have any doubt about the solidity of oriental learning and the lessons it has to teach, not to India and to Orientals alone, but to Europeans also—to study the short Essay to which I have adverted (cheers). Gentlemen, I thought it worth while just to put down a few words which Professor Max Müller employed in that article in reference to the study of Sanskrit. What does he say? He says,—"the study of Sanskrit will open before you—(he was especially addressing young students about to come out to India in the Civil Service)—larger layers of literature, as yet almost unknown and unexplored, and allow you an insight into strata of thought, deeper than any you have known before, and rich in lessons that appeal to the deepest sympathies of the human heart." Gentlemen, I need no other proof of the soundness of the policy pursued in the foundation of this University than is contained in these words of the great Oxford Professor, and if Max Müller is right, and if India has so much to teach us Europeans, as he tells us that she has, then the foundation of this University, which makes oriental studies its chief and foremost aim, is likely to conduce not only to the benefit of the natives of India—aye, and as we have seen in the case of some of the men who have just come before us, to the natives of other parts of Asia also—but at the same time to the advantage of Europeans in this country and in the West (cheers). The fact then, gentlemen, that this University presents a marked variety, in the form and scope of its instruction, from those which distinguish the other Universities of India, leads me, without for one moment wishing to disparage those older institutions, to regard it as a fortunate circumstance that this younger sister has sprung up in the Panjab. And then again, I hail, with the greatest satisfaction, the circumstance that this University has been established by the contributions of the Native Princes and gentlemen of this province (cheers), and that the management of this institution will rest so largely in their hands. (Cheers). I have had occasion before to speak to other audiences of the strong desire which I entertain to induce native gentlemen of wealth and position to come forward and take their part in the promotion of public education in this country. I spoke at some length upon that subject at the beginning of this year in an address which I made to the Calcutta

University. But, gentlemen, my anxiety on this subject and my wish to see native gentlemen take their proper part in promoting public education in India, does not arise solely from financial considerations, or from the hope that we may thus be able to derive from private benevolence larger funds for the promotion of this great public object. I entirely admit that financial considerations do enter into the consideration of the question, and with my feeling in regard to it, because I know well that no widespread and general system of public education in all its branches—higher, middle and primary—can be established in a vast country like this, except at a large cost, and know, too, how narrow and inelastic are the resources at the command of the Government of India. This is, it seems to me, a case in which we may fairly make an appeal to those who have wealth themselves to a greater or less extent, to help their poorer neighbours to develope those faculties with which God has endowed them, and which He in his mercy has made the special inheritance of no class and no race. But, gentlemen, I attach importance to this matter yet more strongly, because I believe that Indian education will greatly benefit from being largely conducted by natives of India themselves (cheers), because I believe that it is a great public object to induce men like the distinguished Princes, Chiefs and noblemen whom I see around me in this assembly, to give not only their rupees, but their time and their personal attention to the great object of improving, of extending and of developing national education in the country (cheers). And, gentlemen, it is a great satisfaction to me to find that in holding those opinions I am once more in this case, as in regard to another important matter of great public interest at the present time, only walking in the steps of that distinguished man, your former Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Donald McLeod (loud cheers) for, in looking the other day over some old papers connected with the efforts which have been made from his day down to the present time for the establishment of this Panjáb University, I found that Sir Donald McLeod, in an address which he had delivered upon the subject, laid down this as one of the great objects which he had in view in favoring the movement which was then commencing. He said that what led him to take the earnest part which he did in that movement was "more especially the conviction that in no other way can we so appropriately or effectively secure an object which I have long had much at heart, namely, the associating with us of the leaders of the people, in our endeavours to promote the progress of education and in our deliberations connected therewith" (cheers). Gentlemen, I can add nothing to these words; they exactly express my feeling upon this subject, and they express it with an authority to which I can lay no claim; and it is because I see in the system upon which this University is now founded an earnest and determined effort thus to associate with us in our educational projects, the leaders of opinion in this great province, that I so heartily rejoice to have been able to give my sanction as Governor-General to the Bill under which this University has been established. (Cheers). And, gentlemen, I am glad to see some signs at all events that the example set here in the Panjáb is likely to be followed in a lesser

or a greater degree in other parts of India. I have observed, with the very greatest pleasure, what has taken place recently with respect to the College at Agra. The Government felt themselves unable to maintain that College as a purely Government institution, because the cost of it was altogether disproportionate to the benefits which it was conferring upon the people, but there has been some misconception in the public mind in respect to the intentions of the Government in regard to this matter. We no doubt said that if arrangements which we should prefer could not be made that then we should have to propose a system of distribution of the endowments of that institution, upon which we asked the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces; but we distinctly laid down from the beginning that the arrangement which we desired to see adopted and carried out was that the gentlemen of Agra and its neighbourhood should themselves come forward and take over the College with its endowments and with grants-in-aid from the Government, assisted by their own private subscriptions, and should work it themselves (Cheers). That was the primary object and the first proposal of the Government, and I rejoice to think that that proposal has been accepted by the public spirit of the North-Western Provinces (Cheers). There is yet, gentlemen, another reason which I cannot altogether pass by to-day, why I rejoice so much to think that this institution, and other institutions of education, whether they be Universities or Colleges, or even Primary schools, should be managed and administered, as far as may be, by the leading men of the district in which those institutions are established, and that is because that by this means many a useful practical lesson of self-help and self-reliance will be afforded, and a valuable training in the management of their own affairs will be given to those who have to do with the conduct of institutions of this description, and that thus, that great political object which the Government of India of to-day have so much at heart, of aiding and advancing the political training of the people in the conduct of their own local affairs, will be greatly furthered and assisted. Gentlemen, there is a school of Philosophers and Political writers which tells us that the great and, indeed, the sole duty and object of Government is to maintain, in the largest sense of the phrase, the public peace. Now, gentlemen, I do not deny for a moment that that is the primary object and the first business of every Government, and I venture to say that though in that *pax anglica* which reigns now throughout India from Peshawar to Cape Comorin, the British Government has shown that it is able—and well able—to discharge that function; I am far from thinking that that is the only or the highest aim and end of Government. It seems to me that when that foundation has been laid—as laid it has been now in India—and when peace is established throughout the length and breadth of the land, it is the duty of the Government to-day, while upon the one hand it firmly and unhesitatingly maintains that peace, to endeavour, on the other hand, to build up upon the solid foundation thus laid by the labours of its predecessors, a noble fabric of political and social institutions (cheers); and that the time has fully come when it should be one of the foremost objects of the British Government in India to

provide, so far as a Government within proper limits can, for the intellectual training and for the social and political development of the people entrusted by God to its care. And, gentlemen, this is a work in which all we Englishmen in this country may take a part, from the Viceroy to the junior member of the Civil Service who has just landed on our shores. In that article of Professor Max Müller's, to which I have already alluded, he says, addressing the students who were about to leave the Universities of England to take their place in the administration of India—"There are bright deeds to be done in India if only you will do them." Yes, that is my feeling. I believe that there are bright and noble deeds to be done in India by the English race, and that the time has come when it should be our object to promote those ends, not merely by the efforts of the Government or by the zeal of the Administration, but by associating with us in this great task the people of India themselves; and, gentlemen, I trust that this Institution, of which we have to-day laid the foundation, firm I earnestly hope and enduring, will conduce to that great end, and that upon those foundations there may rise for future generations a beautiful structure of fair proportions which may help to bind together Western and Eastern learning—the English race and the Oriental races, and if that aim should be realized, before I die it should be given to me to see some commencement of so noble a work, I shall indeed esteem myself fortunate in having been able, to-day, to take a prominent part in the inauguration of the Panjáb University. (Loud and continued cheers).

The speech was received with enthusiastic applause, the references to Oriental learning and to the contemplated educational self-government being especially cheered. The Viceroy then left to inspect the Senate Hall, accompanied by the Chancellor, the Nawab of Bahâwalpur and Dr. Leitner. His Excellency congratulated the Nawab on having contributed so large a share towards the construction of the Hall, and after inspecting the University Library, Office and the English and Vernacular Presses, attached to the Hall, departed for Government House.

The Vice-Chancellor, Mr. J. B. Lyall, remained in the Hall, where he distributed the Prizes, Medals, Khillats and other marks of honor, earned by students, authors and others during the year. A list of the recipients of these prizes has been separately published.

UNIVERSITY OF THE PANJAB.

SECOND CONVOCATION, 1883.

In pursuance of a Resolution of the Senate of the University of the Panjáb, passed at a Meeting held at Lahore on the 27th October 1883, and of the Programme published in accordance therewith, the Senate met in Convocation at the Lahore Government College Hall on Saturday, the 1st December 1883, at noon.

2. The Hon'ble Sir Charles Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C. I. E., Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, Chancellor of the University, reached the College building at 12 o'clock. He was received by the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows at the Tower Gate, and was conducted by them to his seat in the Central Hall of the College.

3. The proceedings were opened by the Vice-Chancellor, who spoke as follows:—

MR. CHANCELLOR.—This Convocation has been duly convened for the purpose of conferring certain Degrees, for hearing the Report of the Syndicate on the progress of the University during the past year, and for other purposes; and in asking your Honour to declare the Convocation open, I may be permitted to offer a few remarks. This Convocation, the second, in one sense, held by the University, is the first at which Degrees, earned under the rules of the University (so distinguished from the late University College), will be conferred. During the year that is now coming to a close, the progress of the institution has been satisfactory, as will, I think, be proved here in detail by the Syndicate's Report. The number of candidates for examinations has increased, and, with the increase, it is satisfactory to note an increase in the proportion of successful candidates. It is not to be expected that, in a single year, the results obtained will be conspicuous; but I think that the results of first year's work leave no doubt that the University has been founded on broad and solid lines, and that the statute under which we were incorporated will do for us all that we can desire. The Senate has worked, I may say, assiduously during the year, having held more than twelve meetings; while the meetings of the Syndicate, Faculties and Special Committees, have been continuous. This, I think, is very satisfactory, when it is remembered that these bodies are very largely composed of officials, who have to devote their moments of leisure to such labours of love. The great work has naturally been the revision,

re-arrangement, and, in many cases, the entire re-drafting and codifying of the Statutes, Rules, and Regulations of the University. The changes, which years cannot fail to bring about in the *personnel* of the Senate, have not failed to leave their mark in our ranks. We have to lament the loss of Rai Mul Singh, one of those fine old gentlemen of the Sikh school, who passed away at a mature age, and who, if he was not a representative of any very extensive reading or high culture, was eminently fitted from his profound experience of men and things, and from his great capacity, to give the Senate wise counsels on many of their educational questions, which, as your Honour knows, so often excite the strongest feelings of the community. We have also lost, by transfer to another province, our Vice-Chancellor, Mr. J. B. Lyall, and his long experience and extensive knowledge of the country and its people, and the sober-minded and practical wisdom in dealing with difficult questions, for which he was well known, make his loss the more seriously felt. It is the desire of the Senate to place on record their cordial acknowledgments to Mr. Lyall for his services in the past, and to wish him success and prosperity in the new and important post to which he has been called. Twenty-two vacancies on the roll of the Senate have been filled up, eleven by the nominations of the Chancellor, eleven by election. While speaking of the work of the Senate, your Honour will permit me also to commend, most heartily, the eminent services of Mr. E. W. Parker, our Registrar. Mr. Parker took up the work under great difficulties; although burdened with a judicial office having no light duties, he accepted (with the valuable aid of Mr. T. C. Lewis and Babu Navina Chandra Rai) the arduous office of Registrar. I can personally bear testimony to the fact that Mr. Parker's regular official duties were as well discharged as ever, while the Registrar's office has never been better managed. Early and late, Mr. Parker has worked for us; and to his skill and care the complete compilation of our Statutes and Rules is due. I am sure that the whole Senate will concur with me in thinking that Mr. Parker deserves this public testimony to the value of his services. I have only to add, on this subject, that an important gift has been announced, which will illustrate the wisdom of the legislature, in enabling the Senate to keep up its communications with members who have retired or left India. By the exertions of members at home, a promise has been made by Messrs. Allen, the eminent Indian Publishers, to present to our library a copy of each of the works published by the firm relating to India. The financial position of the University is sound; our investments and other properties are securely placed and well managed. Our accounts are now in first-rate order, and the system of quarterly audits has been introduced. But it is important for me to add, that unless our annual income can be considerably increased, the operations, and with them the general usefulness of the University, must be seriously curtailed and crippled. We have some hope that, by private liberality, further gifts and endowments will be obtained, and in particular, that a promise, made in public Darbar on the occasion of the address to H. E. the Viceroy, which has not yet been fulfilled, will be acknowledged and carried out. At the same time, we feel that we cannot get all that is necessary, without

asking the aid of Government in increasing our grant, which has now for so long a time remained at the same figure. We should ask, in fact, that we may receive a fuller application of the existing grant-in-aid rules to our case. This matter must be one for special report to the Panjab Government, and it would not be suitable that I should in this place say more on the subject. But the earnest desire of the Senate to have more means at its disposal for annual expenditure, and the absolute necessity for increase if our work is not to be curtailed, make it desirable that I should prominently allude to the subject. With these remarks, I will now beg your Honour to declare the Convocation open.

4. His Honour the Chancellor having formally declared the Convocation open, the Registrar read a summary of the Annual Report of the operations of the last year in Urdu.*

5. The Registrar then reported to the Chancellor the names of those candidates who were recommended by the Senate for degrees.

IN THE ORIENTAL FACULTY.

Master of Oriental Learning.

(Arabic).

First Class.

Maulvi Fazil, Munshi Fazil, Mahomed Din ... ... Teacher, Oriental College, Lahore.

Maulvi Fazil, Munshi Fazil, Qazi Fazil, Abdul Aziz ... Oriental College, Lahore.

Third Class.

Maulvi Fazil, Munshi Alim, Ghulam Mustafa ... ... Teacher, Oriental College, Lahore.

Bachelor of Oriental Learning.

Maulvi Fazil, Munshi Alim, Syad Mahomed Jamal ... ... Oriental College, Lahore.

IN THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

Master of Arts.

(History).

First Class.

Chuni Lal ... ... Pleader, Gurdaspur.

Arjan Singh ... ... Teacher, Govt. School, Gujrat.

* Appendix.

(Persian).

First Class.

Mahomed Husein ... ... McLeod Panjab Arabic Fellow.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Maya Ram	...	...	Government College, Lahore.
Kesho Das	...	...	Ditto
Jiya Ram	...	...	Ditto
Sri Ram	...	...	Private Student, Calcutta.
Raushan Lal	...	...	Government College, Lahore.
Mahomed Ashraf	...	...	Ditto

6. The following procedure was observed :—

After the Registrar had reported the names of the candidates recommended by the Senate for degrees, the Chancellor said in Urdu to the graduates in Oriental Learning and then in English to the others :—

Let the candidates stand forward.

The candidates rose and advanced together two or three paces, being arranged by the Registrar in order of merit and of the precedence of their respective Faculties.

Chancellor.—(Addressing the candidates). Do you sincerely promise and declare that, if admitted to the degrees for which you are severally candidates, and for which you have been recommended, you will in your daily life and conversation conduct youselves as becomes members of the University?

Candidates.—I do promise.

Chancellor.—Do you promise that to the utmost of your opportunity and ability you will support and promote the cause of morality and sound learning?

Candidates.—I do promise.

Chancellor.—Do you promise that you will, as far as in you lies, uphold and advance social order and the well-being of your fellowmen?

Candidates.—I do promise.

Chancellor.—Let the candidates be presented.

Then the candidates were presented one by one, in order, by the Registrar, saying :—

Registrar.—Mr. Chancellor, I present to you this person, who has been certified after examination to be duly qualified to receive the degree of————————in the University of the Panjab.

Chancellor.—(To the candidate). By virtue of the authority vested in me as Chancellor of the University, I admit you to the degree of———, and in token thereof I present you this diploma, and authorise you to wear the robes ordained as the insignia of this degree.

The candidate then bowed to the Chancellor and retired to his place. When all the candidates were presented, the Chancellor said to the Registrar :—

'Chancellor.—Let the degrees conferred now be proclaimed.

The Registrar thereupon read out the record of the degrees conferred, as follows :—

Registrar.—We, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the University of the Panjab, do hereby proclaim and make known that we have admitted the following persons to the degrees specified.

IN THE ORIENTAL FACULTY.

Master of Oriental Learning.

(Arabic).

First Class.

Maulvi Fazil, Munshi Fazil, Mahomed Din ... ... Teacher, Oriental College Lahore.
Maulvi Fazil, Munshi Fazil, Qazi Fazil, Abdul Aziz ... ... Oriental College, Lahore.

Third Class.

Maulvi Fazil, Munshi Alim, Ghulam Mustafa ... ... Teacher, Oriental College, Lahore.

Bachelor of Oriental Learning.

Maulvi Fazil, Munshi Alim, Syad Mahomed Jamal ... Oriental College, Lahore.

IN THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

Master of Arts.

(History).

First Class.

Chuni Lal ... ... Pleader, Gurdaspur.
Arjan Singh ... ... Teacher, Govt. School, Gujrat.

(Persian).

First Class.

Mahomed Husein ... ... McLeod Panjab Arabic Fellow.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Maya Ram ... ... Government College, Lahore.
Kesho Das ... ... Ditto.
Jiya Ram ... ... Ditto.
Sri Ram ... ... Private Student, Calcutta.
Kaushan Lal ... ... Government College, Lahore,
Mahomed Ashraf ... ... Ditto.

The Parchment Roll containing the record of the Degrees conferred was then presented by the Registrar to the Chancellor, who signed the same.

7. After the degrees had been conferred, the Registrar read out the lists of Donors, Followship-holders, Medal-lists, Special Prizemen, Scholars, Authors and other Prizemen as follows:—

I.—List of Donors—

His Highness the Raja of Faridkote	Rs. 5,000	
His Highness the Raja of Suket	1,000	
His Highness the Raja of Lambagraon	1,000	
Wazir-ud-dowla Mudab bir-ul-Mulk Khalifa S. Mahomed Hassan	3,000	and 666 copies of Griffin's Panjab Rajas in Urdu.
Rai Bahadur Kanhya Lal, M. I. C. E.	1,000	
Raja Harbans Singh	1,000	

II.—Endowed Fellowship-holders—

Pandit Guru Prasad ... McLeod-Kashmir Sanskrit Fellow.
Dr. Rahim Khan, Khan Bahadur ... Jullundur Medical Fellow.
Pirzada Mahomed Husain McLeod-Panjab Arabic Fellow.
Syad Amir Shah, L. M. S. McLeod-Kapurthala N. S. Fellow.
Bhai Gurmukh Singh. ... Alexandra Fellow.
Pandit Harkishan Das, M. A. ... Patiala Translator.
Lala Ganga Ram ... Mayo Patiala Fellow.

III.—Medallists—

Maler Kotla-McLeod Gold Medal	...	Lala Chuni Lal, for standing highest in the M. A. Examination.
Inayat Ali-Watson Silver Medal	...	Bhai Arjan Singh (for Political Economy).
Jaishi Ram Gold Medal	...	Chhajju Ram.
,, Silver Medal		Gajan Singh.
Arnold ,,	...	Maya Ram.

IV.—Special Prizemen—

Inayat Ali-Griffin Prize	Mahomed Husain,	Rs. 40
Stulpnagel Prize in Philosophy ...	Jiya Ram,	,, 50
Rai Kanhya Lal-Pollard Prize ...	Gulab Singh,	,, 40
Rai Kanhya Lal-Aitchison Prize ...	Mahomed Feroz-ud-din,	Rs. 100.

V.—Scholars—

Harbans Singh Sanskrit Scholar	...	Srikishen, of the Oriental College, for standing 1st in the Honors in Sanskrit or Shastri Examination.
Bahawalpur Arabic Scholar	...	Abdul Aziz, of the Oriental College, for standing 1st in the Honors in Arabic or Maulvi Fazil Examition.
Fuller Exhibitioner	...	Maya Ram, of the Government College, Lahore, for standing 1st in the B. A. Examination.
Nabha-Jhind Scholar	...	Gopal Das II, of the Amritsar District School, for standing 1st in the Entrance Examination.

VI.—Authors who have published works since last Convocation—

Babu Navina Chandra Rai		Treatises on roads and bridges and on general construction in Hindi.
Pandit Guru Prasad	...	Translation of Parasar Smriti (Hindu Law) in Hindi.
Maulvi Faizul Hassan	...	A treatise on dialects in Urdu.
Pirzada Mahomed Husain		Principles of Inductive Logic in Urdu.
Pandit Rikhi Kesh, Shastri	...	A Grammar of Prakrit Language and a treatise on Hindu Law in Sanskrit and Hindi (Dattaka Chandrika).

Pandit Sukh Dyal, Shastri	Translation of Kumar Sambhava (a Sanskrit Poem) in Hindi, a treatise on Sanskrit Logic in Hindi.
Pandit Bhandat	... History of the Sikhs in Gurmukhi.
Maulvi Ghulam Mustafa	Key to Todhunter's Trigonometry in Urdu.
Pandit Jogi Shiv Nath	... Euclid, Books I—IV. in Gurmukhi; History of India in Gurmukhi and a Tract in Gurmukhi on Dispepsia.

VII.—First men in each Examination—

IN THE ORIENTAL FACULTY.

Honors in Sanskrit or Shastri Examination.

Sri Krishen ... Oriental College, Lahore (Harbans Scholar).

High Proficiency in Sanskrit or Visharad Examination.

Bulaqi Ram ... Randhir College, Kapurthala.

Proficiency in Sanskrit or Pragnya Examination.

Sri Ram ... Oriental College, Lahore.

Honors in Arabic or Maulvi Fazil Examination.

Abdul Aziz ... Oriental College, Lahore.

High Proficiency in Arabic or Maulvi Alim Examination.

Qazi Nazir Hassan ... Oriental College, Lahore.

Proficiency in Arabic or Maulvi Examination.

Mahomed Karamat-ulla... Patiala College.

Honors in Persian or Munshi Fazil Examination.

Mahomed Feroz-ud-din... Oriental College, Lahore (Kanhya Lal-Aitchison Prizeman).

High Proficiency in Persian or Munshi Alim Examination.

Asghar Ali ... Oriental College, Lahore.

Proficiency in Persian or Munshi Examination.

Mahbub Alim ... Private Student, Ferozewala.

High Proficiency in Panjabi or Widman Examination.

Shanker Das ... Oriental College, Lahore.

Proficiency in Panjabi or Budhiman Examination.

Mohan Singh ... Sanskrit School, Gujranwala.

IN THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

Intermediate Examination.

Guru Dat ... Government College, Labore.

Entrance Examination.

Gopal Das II ... District School, Amritsar (Nabha-Jhind Scholar.)

IN THE FACULTY OF LAW.

Final Examination in Law.

Chhajju Ram ... Law School, Lahore (Jaishi Ram Gold Medallist.)

First Examination in Law.

Arjan Singh ... Teacher, Gujrat.

Oriental Side.

Qazi Fazil Examination.

1883.

Manomed Husain ... Oriental College, Lahore (Inayet Ali-Griffin Prizeman.)

1882.

Ghulam Mustafa ... Oriental College, Lahore.

Qazi Alim Examination.

Abdul Hakim ... Oriental College, Lahore.

Pradvivak Examination.

Hemraj Goswami ... Oriental College, Lahore.

IN THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Final Examination in Medicine.

Hori Lal ... Medical School, Lahore.

First Examination in Medicine.

Hardial Singh ... Medical School, Lahore.

Oriental Side.

Bhishak Examination.

Anant Ram ... Oriental College, Lahore.

Vaidya Examination.

Hemraj Goswami ... Oriental College, Lahore.

Umdat-ul-Hukema Examination.

Hafiz Bakhsh ... Oriental College, Lahore.

Hakim-i-Haziq Examination.

Radha Kishen ... Oriental College, Lahore.

IN THE ENGINEERING FACULTY.

First Examination in Civil Engineering.

Golab Singh ... Oriental College, Lahore.

8. When all the degrees had been conferred and all the lists read out, His Honour the Chancellor addressed the Convocation as follows :—

On occasions of this kind it is customary to review briefly the operations of the year. As, however, this has been already done in the printed report which has been placed in your hands, it will not be necessary for me to detain you with any lengthy remarks. The Panjab University was erected on the 14th October 1882; and the first meeting of Senate was held the same day. The University has thus been in existence for little over a year. The first Convocation assembled on the 18th of November, 1882, when the inaugural address was delivered by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, who is Patron of the University. I am sure it would have been a satisfaction to those assembled here to-day for the purpose of holding the second Convocation, had His Excellency on his recent visit been able to prolong his stay at Lahore for a few days and again honor the University by presiding. It is a matter of profound regret that we have lost our first Vice-Chancellor, Mr. J. B. Lyall, whose personal character, high attainments, and long service in the Panjab endeared him to the people, carries with him to the high and honorable office to which he has been preferred in another province, the good wishes of us all. In Mr. Baden-Powell, who has been appointed Vice-Chancellor in his place, I have no doubt the University has found an able, accomplished, and scholarly successor. The year which has just closed has been a year of hard, important, and profitable work. There have been thirteen meetings of Senate, besides many meetings of the Syndicate and of the various Faculties. The strain upon the time and energies of the members has been severe: and all have met the calls upon them with a zeal and in a spirit which entitles them to the gratitude of every one who is interested in the success, not only of this University, but of the general education of the province. Speaking for a moment in the capacity of Lieutenant-Governor, it is a very grateful duty to acknowledge that the deliberations of the Senate in connection with educational questions, more particularly those relating to grants-in-aid, to scholarships, and to the inspection of female schools, have been of the highest value to the Lieutenant-Governor. It is indeed a matter of much satisfaction to me that the Senate has thus early in its career begun, in addition to its purely academical functions, to assume the position which I destined for it, and for which it is so eminently fitted—that, namely, of a Board of Education for the Panjab. The first and most important task, however, which devolved upon the newly-constituted Senate during the past year, was the framing of the Statutes, Rules and Regulations necessary to enable the University to exercise its functions. For this purpose the frame work already existed in the Statutes and Regulations of the

Panjáb University College. But the whole subject had to be most carefully gone into, and involved much labour. The Rules and Regulations framed by the Senate have been sanctioned by the Local Government with effect from the 1st of January 1884. The Statutes, after being confirmed by the Local Government, have, as required by the Panjáb University Act, been submitted for the sanction of the Governor-General in Council. I have every reason to hope that this sanction will shortly be given, and that the whole body of Statutes, Rules and Regulations will come into force from the 1st of next month. Among other regulations framed by the Senate are those which relate to the standards of examination for degrees. The way in which these examinations are conducted, and under which the successful students now present have received their degrees, is one which was carefully considered before the University was actually constituted, after comparison with the courses of other Universities. The standard of proficiency which is demanded is not lower than that which qualifies for similar degrees in other Indian Universities. It is important to notice this, because it was on the distinct understanding that the proficiency demanded by the Panjab examination should not be less than that required by the Calcutta University that the Bill for the establishment of the Panjáb University was allowed to pass into law. The Senate is, therefore, in honor bound to maintain a standard in future years which shall not fall below this level. Good though the present regulations undoubtedly are, they are capable of improvement in more points than one, and will probably be amended from time to time as we gain experience. The Oriental course is one which has been elaborated without the aid of a standard of comparison, as no Oriental degrees in the modern sense have hitherto been conferred in any University of the east or west. It is, therefore, natural to expect that the Senate will find much to improve in this course as time goes on. As regards the Arts course, I have occasionally heard objection brought on the score that it encourages superficiality of study rather than depth, diffuseness of reading rather than concentration and thoroughness. Whether it does so in fact I do not know. But, judging from the regulations as they stand on paper, I should be disposed to say that, provided the Senate and the examiners do their duty, the result ought to be exactly the reverse. In the Panjab academical course the number of subjects that are absolutely compulsory is fewer; and the range within which a student may choose and profess subjects is wider than elsewhere. When subjects are compulsory and latitude of choice is disallowed, the standard of attainment in each must of necessity be reduced to what is reasonable to exact from a student who is fairly industrious, but has no natural aptitude for the particular branch of study. With subjects chosen or voluntarily professed, in which therefore special aptitude is to be presumed, a much higher standard can and ought to be insisted on. This is a point to which I think, in the interests of true scholarship, the Senate would do well to give special attention. In some fugitive paper which I read a few days ago, I saw it stated that Whewell had defined a liberal education to be a knowledge of something of everything and of everything of something. I suppose that was only an epigrammatic way of put-

ting a broad truth. Whewell was fond of epigrams. The broad knowledge in all departments of scientific study may be almost unconsciously inhaled in the atmosphere of culture which ought to pervade every University worthy of the name. The profound and thorough mastery of the "something," the one subject or the two, is to be obtained only by long-sustained individual effort. No University, no College, can confer it. Each student must win it for himself by the patient and methodical study that knows no vacant hours; by the high courage that quails before no difficulty and accepts no defeat; by the intellectual discipline that crystallizes into formed character and leads in riper years to that right use of leisure which is the truest index of a cultured mind. The Education Commission has remarked that, with a few brilliant exceptions, no eminent scholars are to be found in the long list of Indian University graduates. One reason is said to be the poverty of the Indian student. Another and perhaps more potent cause is said to be the character of the academic system in its earlier days, and the diffuseness in the course of study. The first of these reasons ought to have less force in a province like the Panjab, where the system of scholarships has been pushed to a degree which the Commission declares to be inconsistent with public policy, and which is unquestionably discouraging to the spirit of self-help. In the Lahore Government College 74 per cent of the students, to take the figures in the report of the Commission, are stipendiaries. In the Oriental College, according to the same statistics, every student is a stipendiary; and from the printed report now before us it appears that while the cost of the Oriental College Department is Rs. 27,293 and of the College and School combined Rs. 32,834, the income from fees, &c, is only Rs. 471. I have no hesitation in saying these things ought not so to be; but being as they are, it will be all the less to our credit if we allow superficial attainments in multifarious subjects to usurp, in our nascent University, the place of true scholarship. "When the fields of common knowledge," says Canon Liddon in one of his University sermons, "are so various and so vast as is the case in our day, the utmost that can be done by single minds not of encyclopedic range, is to master one subject or branch of a subject as thoroughly as possible, and to rest content with knowing that others are working in regions where neither time nor strength will permit us to enter, but where we can at least follow them with interest and respect. To know at least the outline of what may be known: to know accurately the real frontier of his own narrow knowledge:—this is more distinctively the attribute of an educated man than the accumulation of any number of facts and figures. It carries with it the power of estimating what is known philosophically; of placing it in something like its true relation to conterminous fields of knowledge; of anticipating, at least tentatively and partially, that day of cloudless light, when all truth, the highest and the lowest, will be seen in absolute unity." The day of high education and culture in India has only begun to break. In the Panjab we have scarcely as yet the first streak of dawn—one University to 22,000,000 of people who furnish only 1,089 students. In Germany there are 21 Universities to a population of 45,200,000, or one to every 2,150,000. In Scotland the population

is one to every 930,0000. This comparison helps one to realize the abysinal darkness that as yet broods over India and not least over this part of it. The report of the Education Commission just published gives the experience gained in all parts of India from the past; and it is permissible to hope, from the interest which has been roused by the inquiries of the Commission, that a new era for education in India is at hand. To me personally the cause of education in India is dearer far than even the cause of self-government. Enlightenment, scientific insight, the capacity to appreciate the mutual relations of facts, the power to apply established principles to the daily relations of public life;—all of these, though possibly inborn in exceptional men, come to most men from education alone, and are among the most essential conditions of governing well even in a humble sphere. The future of education in the Panjab will be very much what this University makes it, by the attitude it may assume towards the scholarship on the one hand and the education of the masses on the other.

9. His Honour the Chancellor of the University then rose and left the Hall under the same ceremonies as were observed at his reception.

10. The proceedings then terminated.

E. W. PARKER,

Registrar.

PROGRAMME FOR THE SECOND CONVOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE PANJAB.

1st December 1883.

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The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows of the University of the Panjáb will meet in Convocation in the Government College Hall, Lahore, on Saturday, the 1st December 1883, at 12 o'clock noon.

Arrangements in the Hall.

A raised dais will be prepared for His Honour, the Chancellor.

The Vice-Chancellor will be seated on the left of the Chancellor. The Fellows of the University will be seated on the right and left of the dais.

The candidates for degrees will be placed on seats facing the dais. The persons who have passed the higher examinations, for which diplomas or certificates are to be granted, will be placed in rows behind the candidates for degrees.

Seats will be provided in the body of the Hall and in the galleries for donors, subscribers, visitors specially invited to attend on academical or literary grounds, and others.

Members of Senate are requested to assemble in the Principal's Room at 11-30 A. M. (the East Entrance).

Persons who are not members of the Senate are requested to be in their places by 11-30 A. M.

The Chancellor of the University will arrive at 11-55 A. M., and be received at the principal entrance (Tower Porch) of the building by the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows of the University, and will be conducted by them to his seat.

All persons in the Hall will rise and remain standing until His Honour the Chancellor is seated.

When His Honour has taken his seat, the Vice-Chancellor will report to His Honour the Chancellor the business about to be transacted, *viz.*, the reading of the Syndicate's Report; the conferring of certain degrees, diplomas and certificates; presentations of donors, authors and endowed Fellowship-holders, and will request His Honour to declare the Convocation open.

His Honour the Chancellor will, accordingly, declare the Convocation open.

After the declaration the Chancellor will call upon the Registrar of the University to read, in Urdu, a summary of the Annual Report on the operations of the past year. Copies of the Report, in Urdu or English, will previously have been given to each member of the Senate present.

The Registrar will then report to the Chancellor the names of candidates who have successfully passed the examinations in 1883, and are recommended by the Senate for degrees, under Section 14 of the Panjáb University Act.

The Chancellor will proceed, on behalf of the Senate, to confer the degrees upon the candidates recommended.

The following procedure will be observed :—

PROCEDURE IN CONFERRING DEGREES.

After the Registrar has reported the names of the candidates recommended by the Senate for degrees, the Chancellor shall say in Urdu to the graduates in Oriental Learning and then in English to the others :—

Chancellor.—Let the candidates stand forward.

The candidates will rise and advance together two or three paces, being arranged by the Registrar in order of merit and of the precedence of their respective faculties.

Chancellor.—(Addressing the candidates). Do you sincerely promise and declare that, if admitted to the degrees for which you are severally candidates, and for which you have been recommended, you will in your daily life and conversation conduct yourselves as becomes members of the University ?

Candidates.—I do promise.

Chancellor.—Do you promise that to the utmost of your opportunity and ability you will support and promote the cause of morality and sound learning ?

Candidates.—I do promise.

Chancellor.—Do you promise that you will, as far as in you lies, uphold and advance social order and the well-being of your fellowmen ?

Candidates.—I do promise.

Chancellor.—Let the candidates be presented.

Then the candidates shall be presented one by one, in order, by the Registrar.

The manner of presentation shall be as follows :—

The Registrar shall take the right hand of the candidate, and advance with him to the steps of the dais, and shall say :—

Registrar.—Mr. Chancellor, I present to you this person, who has been certified after examination to be duly qualified to receive the degree of———————— to which degree I pray he may be admitted.

Chancellor.—(To the candidate). By virtue of the authority vested in me as Chancellor of the University, I admit you to the degree of————————, and in token thereof I present to you this diploma, and authorise you to wear the robes ordained as the insignia of this degree.

The candidate shall then bow to the Chancellor and retire to his place.

When all the candidates have been presented the Chancellor shall say to the Registrar :—

Chancellor.—Let the degrees conferred now be proclaimed.

The Registrar shall thereupon read out the record of the degrees conferred, as follows :—

Registrar.—We, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the University of the Panjáb, do hereby proclaim and make known that we have admitted the following persons to the degrees specified :—

* * * * * *
* * * * * *

The Registrar shall then present the above record to the Chancellor for signature.

The Vice-Chancellor will next present to His Honour the Chancellor those gentlemen who have, since the date of the last Convocation of the Panjáb University, given important donations to the University.

The Registrar will then present to His Honor those persons who, since the date of the last Convocation of the Panjáb University, have earned distinction by gaining endowed Fellowships, Medals, and Scholarships, or as authors, or by passing highest in the Oriental and other examinations, for which degrees are not conferred, stating briefly the claims of each person to distinction.

When all the degrees have been conferred and all the presentations have been made, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Chancellor of the University, will address the Convocation.

The Chancellor, at the close of the address, will be conducted to the Porch in the same order as was observed on his arrival.

Morning dress will be worn.

APPENDIX.

REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY FOR 1882-83.

FINANCIAL.

The receipts of the current account during the Calendar year 1882 amounted to Rs. 75,495, and the expenditure to Rs. 70,420, the figures for the year 1881 being Rs. 64,953 and Rs. 63,881 respectively. Less than a third of the income has been received as a grant-in-aid, and of this grant a portion (amounting to Rs. 4,317) has been spent on Government objects and institutions as usual.

2. The funded account received the following donations up to October 1883, for the general purposes of the University:—

From H. H. the Raja of Suket ...	...	Rs. 1,000
,, H. H. the Raja of Lambagraon	...	,, 1,000

His Highness the Raja of Faridkot and Rai Mela Ram of Lahore have also subscribed Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively for the general purposes of the

University. Donations of Rs. 3,000, and of 666 copies of an Urdu translation of Sir Lepel Griffin's *Panjab Rajas*, have been received from Khalifa Syad Mahomed Hassan, Prime Minister, Patiala State, for founding two annual gold medals; the one, in honor of Sir Charles Aitchison, to be awarded to the student who stands first on the list of B. As. and M. As., and whose first language is English and second Arabic; the second to be awarded, in honor of Sir Lepel Griffin, to the student who stands first for the degree of Bachelor of Oriental Learning, taking Arabic as his first and English as his second language.

Rai Bahadur Kanhya Lal has also founded a prize in honor of General Pollard, by a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Panjáb University. The prize is to be awarded annually in the shape of books or drawing instruments to the candidate who stands first in the First Examination in Civil Engineering of the Panjáb University.

The principal donors to the endowment fund have been—

1.	H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala	...	Rs.	1,16,230
2.	Do. do. of Jammu and Kashmir		,,	93,478
3.	Do. Raja of Kapurthala	...	,,	37,000
4.	Do. Nawab of Bahawalpur	...	,,	35,000
5.	Do. Raja of Jhind ...	...	,,	26,000
6.	Do. do. of Nahba ...	...	,,	17,000

EXAMINATIONS IN 1882-83.

From 1st October to 30th September 1883.

The number of candidates in the Arts Examinations of the current year was 464, as against 304 in 1882, of whom 398 went up through the medium of English, and 66 through that of the Vernacular; of the successful candidates 132 passed in English and 25 in the Vernacular.

Examinations for Degrees.

Maulvi Mahomed Din, who stood 1st, and Maulvi Abdul Aziz, 2nd, and Maulvi Gulam Mustafa, 3rd, will

be the first recipients of the M. O. L. Degree. Maulvi Mahomed Jamal will be the 2nd recipient of the B.O.L. Degree.

Chuni Lal and Arjan Singh have taekn Honors in History, and Pirzada Mahomed Husain that in Persian, and will receive the degree of M. A., whilst Maya Ram, Kesho Das, Jiya Ram, Sri Ram, Raushan Lal, and Sheikh Mahomed Ashraf, of the Government College, Lahore, will receive that of Bachelor in the same Faculty.

Examinations for Oriental Titles and Diplomas.

In the Examinations in Oriental Languages, Literature, Law, and Sciences, the total number of passed candidates was 213 in the current year, against 126 in 1882. This number, however, does not include 54 candidates who passed in Professional Oriental subjects, such as the Hakim, Qazi, Arithmetical, and Vernacular Office work Examinations. The Oriental Examinations continue to attract candidates from other provinces.

The following is a brief summary of all the Oriental Examinations held in 1883:—

Honors Examinations in Oriental Languages.

5 men succeeded in passing the Honors in Arabic or Maulvi Fazil Examination among whom Abdul Aziz, of the Oriental College, stood first and has become entitled to the Bhawalpur Scholarship.

1 passed the Honors in Sanskrit or Shastri Examination; Sri Krishna, of the Oriental College, will receive the handsome Scholarship annually awarded by Raja Harbans Singh.

13 passed the Honors in Persian or Munshi Fazil Examination, among whom Mahomed Feroz-ud-din, of the Oriental College, Lahore, stood first

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High Proficiency Examinations in Oriental Languages.

In the High Proficiency Examinations, the results were as follows:—

4 passed the Maulvi 'Alim test (Nazir Hassan, of the Oriental College, stood 1st).

6 passed the VISHARAD test (Bulaqi Ram, of Randhir College, Kapurthala, stood 1st).

27 ,, MUNSHI 'ALIM test (Asghar Ali, of the Oriental College, stood 1st).

2 ,, VIDMAN Examination (Shanker Das, of the Oriental College, stood 1st).

Proficiency Examinations in Oriental Languages.

In the Proficiency Examinations, the results were as follows :—

8 passed the *Pragnya* test (Sri Ram, of the Oriental College, stood 1st, and Amin Chand, of the same College, 2nd).

14 ,, *Maulvi* test (Mahomed Karamat Ulla, of Patiala College, stood 1st).

128 ,, *Munshi* test (Mahbub 'Alim, of Ferozewala stood 1st, and Lal Chand, of the Oriental College, stood 2nd).

5 ,, *Budhiman* test (Mohan Singh, of the Sanskirt School, Gujranwala, stood 1st).

EXAMINATIONS IN LAW—*English and Vernacular Classes.*

In LAW, for which there were 165 candidates in December 1882, the first place is gained by Chhajju Ram, of the Law School, who gets the Jaishi Ram Gold Medal.

Arjan Singh, a teacher in the District School Gujrat, stood first in the First Law Examination.

The silver medal, however, goes to Gajan Singh, who stood first in the First Law Examination among the Law School candidates.

Oriental Law Section.

In May 1883, one Visharad Certificate-holder of the Oriental College went up for the Pradvivak and two for the Byavasthabit or Special Hindu Law Examinations, qualifying them to give opinions in matters of inheritance, matrimony, &c.; only 1 passed for the

Pradvivak and none for the Byavasthabit. Four candidates also went up for the Qazi 'Alim and 2 for the Qazi Fazil Examinations, out of which 3 passed for Qazi 'Alim and 2 for the Qazi Fazil Examinations.

Mahomed Husain of the Oriental College, who has also passed the Maulvi Fazil and other Examinations, will receive the Griffin Medal, founded by Nawab Inayat Ali Khan of Maler Kotla.

Examinations in Medicine.

English Section.

In Medicine there were 23 candidates, of whom 9 passed; Hori Lal, of the Lahore Medical School, being first at the Final Examination in Medicine, and Hardial Singh, of the same School, being first at the First Examination in Medicine. The candidates who succeed in passing the Final Examination are appointed Assistant Surgeons.

Oriental Section.

In the Examinations in the Yunani System of Medicine, 5 passed out of 10 for Hakim-i-Haziq and 7 out of 12 for the Umdat-ul-Hukema Examinations, and in those held in the Vaidak systems, 3 out of 6 for Vaidya and 1 out of 3 for Bhishak, all from the Oriental College. They will, however, be required to finish a four years' course at the Lahore Medical School in European Medicine, before obtaining the Oriental Medical Diplomas.

Examinations in Civil Engineering.

Seven candidates went up from the Oriental College for the First Examination in Civil Engineering, of whom 3 passed.

Summary of Examinations.

The total number of candidates for the various Examinations was 1,089, of whom 464 were in Arts against 116 for the Calcutta University, as follows:—

Entrance, Calcutta	... 106	First Arts, Calcutta	... 8
Do. Panjab	... 386	Proficiency, Panjab	... 50
B. A., Calcutta	... 2	M. A., Calcutta	... 0
,, Panjab	... 20	,, Panjab	... 8

The following table will show the Examinations held in 1883, and the number of candidates who went up and passed at each:—

	Candidates went up.	*Candidates passed.*
Arts (Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular	... 464	157
,, Oriental Languages and Literature (already detailed) ...	... 330	213
Law (English)	... 165	51
,, (Oriental)	... 9	6
Medicine (English)	... 23	9
,, (Oriental)	... 30	16
First Examination in Civil Engineering	... 7	3
Vernacular Office work ...	... 10	5
Arithmetical Test for Munshis ...	... 51	27
TOTAL	... 91,08	487

Since 1871 there have been in all 6,439 candidates for the various examinations of the Panjáb University, of whom 3,374 have passed.

The details are as follows:—

Examinations.

	No. of Candidates.	*No. Passed.*
For Arts Examination in English ...	... 1,955	992
,, ,, ,, ,, Vernacular	... 720	345
,, Arabic Language and Literature	... 380	188
,, Sanskrit do. do. ...	... 466	199
,, Persian do. do. ...	... 1,296	779
,, Gurmukhi do. do. ...	... 94	53
,, Pushtu do. do. ...	... 14	5
Carried over	... 4,925	2,561

Brought forward ...	4,925	2,561
For Examinations-in-Law	766	338
,, Do. Medicine	242	178
,, Do. Engineering ...	41	19
,, Do. Office work	144	94
,, Arithmetical Test for Munshis	174	88
,, Additional Title Examination for Maulvis, &c.	26	8
,, Examination in Hindu Law	13	10
,, ,, in Mahomedan Law ...	21	20
,, Vaidak Examinations	25	17
,, Hakim do.	46	31
,, Umdat-ul do.	12	7
,, Zabdat-ul-Hukema Examination... ...	4	3
TOTAL ...	6,439	3,374

TEACHING INSTITUTIONS.

The Institutions directly connected with the Panjáb University, and supported either entirely or partly from its funds, were, in 1883, as follows:—

1. The Oriental College, Lahore.
2. ,, Government ditto
3. ,, St. Stephen's Mission College, Delhi.
4. ,, Lahore Sanskrit School.
5. ,, Arabic School of Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan. *
6. ,, Amritsar Sanskrit School.†
7. ,, Arabic and Sanskrit School, Multan.‡
8. ,, Government Aided School, Jullundur §
9. ,, Ludhiana Hindu School.‖
10. ,, Mahomedan School, Gujranwala.¶

In addition to these Schools, the Government High Schools and the Government College, as well as many indigenous Schools, and some Schools and Colleges in other Provinces, have been sending their students for the examinations of the Panjáb University, the teaching function of which has thus been performed by Institutions directly under its control or indirectly under its influence.

* Has passed 2 Maulvis, 6 Munshis, and 2 Munshi 'Alims since its affiliation.
† ,, 11 Pragnyas.
‡ ,, 3 Pragnyas, 1 Munshi, 5 for Entrance and 2 Maulvis.
§ ,, 4 Munshis.
‖ ,, 3 for Entrance, 7 Pragnyas, and 4 Munshis.
¶ ,, 7 Maulvis, 3 Maulvi 'Alims, 27 Munshis, and 1 Munshi 'Alim.

THE ORIENTAL COLLEGE.—This College is the principal Institution under the University, and has hitherto trained graduates and undergraduates through the medium of the Oriental languages. In addition to preparing for its special literary and professional Oriental Examinations, it sends up candidates for the B O. L. and M. O. L. Examinations of the Panjáb University.

The number of students borne on the rolls on the 31st March 1883 was 299;—727 students of this College have passed the various examinations of the Panjáb University up to date, the number of passed candidates in the examinations of the current year being 92.

LITERARY FUNCTIONS.

The literary functions of the Panjáb University comprised—*first*, the production of original works and translations through its Fellowship-holders, Translators and the tuitional staff of the Oriental College; and, *secondly*, the encouragement of voluntary contributions to vernacular and general literature by the grant of rewards to authors or the purchases of a number of copies of their works.

For the performance of the first functions it availed itself of the services of the following gentlemen :—

(1)—Babu Navina Chandra Rai, Superintendent of translations.

(2)—Honorary-Surgeon Rahim Khan, Khan Bahadur, who holds the Medical Fellowship of Rs. 100 per mensem.

(3)—Head Pandit Guru Prasad, who holds a Sanskrit Fellowship of Rs. 103 per mensem.

(4)—Pirzada Mahomed Hussain, M.A., who holds an Arabic Fellowship of Rs. 100 per mensem.

(5)—Bhai Gurmukh Singh, who holds the Alexandra Fellowship of Rs. 75 per mensem.

(6)—Pandit Harkishan Das, M.A., who holds the Patiala Translatorship of Rs. 66 per mensem.

(7)—Lala Ganga Ram, who has passed the Final Engineering Examination, and who holds the Mayo Patiala Fellowship of Rs. 50 per mensem.

(8)—Assistant Surgeon Syad Amir Shah, L. M. S., who holds the Kapurthala Natural Science Fellowship of Rs. 83 per mensem.

(9)—And the whole of the teaching staff of the Oriental College. The Fellowship-holders give also a portion of their time to lecturing or teaching at the Oriental College.

The following works were published during the year :—

1. A Grammar of the Prakrit Language, in Sanskrit and English, by Pandit Rikhi Kesh Bhattacharji, Shastri.
2. Dattaka Chandrika (a treatise on Hindu Law), in Sanskrit and Hindi, by the same author.
3. Kumara Sambhava (Hindi translation of a work on Sanskrit Poem), 1st seven Cantos, by Pandit Sukh Dyal, Shastri.
4. Nyaya Bodhni (a treatise on Sanskrit Logic in Hindi), by the same author.
5. First four books of Euclid, in Gurmukhi, by Pandit Jogi Shiv Nath.
6. History of India, in Gurmukhi, by the same author.
7. Ajiran Manjiri (a Gurmukhi Tract on Dispepsia, according to the Vaidyak system), by the same author.
8. Parasar Smriti with Hindi translation, on Hindu Law, by Pandit Guru Prasad.
9. Key to Todhunter's Trigonometry, in Urdu, by Maulvi Ghulam Mustafa, M.O.L.
10. History of the Sikhs, in Gurmukhi, by Pandit Bhandat, Visharad.
11. A treatise on Roads and Bridges, in Hindi, by Babu Navina Chandra Rai.
12. Faizia (a treatise on Dialects, in Urdu, by Maulvi Faizul Hassan).
13. Principles of Inductive Logic, in Urdu, by Pirzada Mahomed Husain, M.A.
14. A treatise on General Construction, in Hindi, by Babu Navina Chandra Rai.

The following works are in course of preparation :—

1. Translation of Sidhant Kaumudi (Panini's Grammar) in Hindi, by Pandit Guru Prasad.
2. Translation of Nyaya Sutra Vriti (a Standard work on Logic) in Hindi, by Pandit Sukh Dyal, Shastri.
3. Translation of Dasa Kumar Charita (a Standard work on Sanskrit Literature) in Hindi, by Pandit Daya Ram.

4. Translation of Vasavodatta (a Standard work on Sanskrit Literature) in Hindi, by Pandit Maya Ram.
5. Chemistry, in Hindi, by Pandit Mathra Das.
6. A Directory of Arabic roots and their derivations, by Qazi Zafer-ud-din.
7. Qawaid-i-Farsi, or a Persian Grammar, by Maulvi Abdul Hakim.
8. Commentry on Kitab-ul-Faraiz (a treatise on Shia Inheritance), by Maulvi Momin Ali.
9. Substance of Hamilton's Lectures on Metaphysics, in Urdu, by Maulvi Mahomed Din.
10. Translation, in Urdu, of Qasaid-i-Urfi (prescribed in the Persian Course), by Syad Shah Chiragh.
11. Translation of Yagnyavalk Smriti (Hindu Law), in Panjabi, by Bhai Dit Singh.
12. A treatise on Mensuration, in Hindi, by Pandit Ram Krishen; also a History of England, in Hindi, for the Entrance Class.
13. Vocabulary of technical terms, English and Hindi, by Bhai Gurmukh Singh.
14. Ayam-ul-Islam (History of the Mahomedans), in Arabic, by Maulvi Mahomed Ghazanfar.
15. Translation of Sankhya Tattwa Kaumudi (Sanskrit Philosophy) in Hindi, by Pandit Kaka Ram, Shastri.
16. A treatise on Mensuration, in Gurmukhi. by Pandit Jogi Shiv Nath.
17. Translation of Page's Geology, Wrigley's Examples and of Aldis' Optics, into Urdu, by Dilawar Ali Shah.
18. Translation of Jevon's Logic, into Urdu, by Pirzada Mahomed Husain, M.A.
19. A work on Materia Medica of the Yunani Medicine, by Maulvi Ghulam Mustafa.
20. Translations of Mrs. Fawcett's Political Economy, into Urdu, by Harkishen Das, M.A.
21. Revision of the Urdu translation of Roscoe's Chemistry, by Dr. Amir Shah.
22. Urdu translation of applied Mechanics, by Lala Ganga Ram.
23. Translation of Parkinson's Optics, in Hindi, by Bhai Gurmukh Singh.
24. Page's Physical Geography, in Hindi, by Bhai Gurmukh Singh.
25. Substance of Hamilton's Lectures on Metaphysics, in Hindi, by Bhai Gurmukh Singh.
26. Translation of Physics Primer, in Hindi, by Pandit Harkishen Das, M.A.

27. Translation of Fowler's Inductive Logic, in Hindi, by the same author.
28. Page's Physical Geography, in Urdu, by Dilawar Ali Shah.
29. Lectures on Green's Longer History of England, in Urdu, by Babu Navina Chandra Rai.

The following works were completed during 1883 :—

1. Sanskrit Commentary on Gautam Smriti (Hindu Law), by Pandit Daya Ram.
2. Sami Karn Bhasker (a treatise on Algebraic equations), in Hindi, by Pandit Ram Krishna.
3. Translation of Abdul Wasya, in Urdu (a Persian Grammar, in Urdu), by Syad Shah Chiragh.
4. Translation of Ruk'at Bedil, in Urdu, by the same author.
5. Urdu translation of the Abstract of Hallam's Constitutional History, by Sheikh Umar Bakhsh, B.A.
6. Diseases of Women, in Urdu, by Dr. Rahim Khan, Khan Bahadur, Honorary Surgeon.

The following works are in course of publication :—

1. Mimansa Paribhasha (or Exegesis of the Vedas), in Sanskrit and Hindi, by Pandit Rikhi Kesh, Shastri.
2. Ilm-i-Hayat, (Astronomy, in Urdu), by Pirzada Mahomed Husain, M.A.
3. A treatise on Irrigation works, in Hindi, by Babu Navina Chandra Rai.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

There have been thirteen meetings of the Senate of the University. The Statutes, Rules and Regulations have been reframed under the Act. The work has been a heavy one. The thanks of the Syndicate are especially due to the following gentlemen, who acted as Honorary Examiners :—

Nawab Abdul Majid Khan, Honorary Examiner in the Oral Examination in Persian.
Faqir Syad Kamar-ud-din, Oral Examiner in Persian.
Sheikh Ghulam Mahbub Subhani, do.
Dr. Rarim Khan, Khan Bahadur, do.

Upon Dr. Leitner's departure on leave on the 29th November 1882, Mr. E. Woodall Parker became Officiating Registrar, and Mr. T. C. Lewis, Assistant Registrar. Babu Navina Chandra Rai becoming Officiating Superintendent of the Oriental College.

The following is the list of holders of endowed Fellowships, Scholarships, Medals, and Prizes :—

(*a*).—ENDOWED FELLOWSHIP-HOLDERS :—

McLeod Kashmir Sanskrit Fellow of Rs. 103 per mensem, Pandit Guru Prasad.

„ Panjab Arabic Fellow of Rs. 100 per mensem, Pirzada Mahomed Husain, M.A.

Alexandra Fellow, Bhai Gurmukh Singh, Rs. 75 per mensem.

Medical Fellow, Dr. Rahim Khan, Khan Bahadur, Rs. 100 per mensem.

Mayo-Patiala Fellow, Ganga Ram, Rs. 50 per mensem.

McLeod-Kapurthala Fellow, Dr. Amir Shah, Rs. 83 per mensem.

Patiala Translator, Rs. 66 per mensem, Pandit Harkishen Das, M. A.

(*b*).—SCHOLARS :—

Nabha-Jhind Scholar, Gopal Das II in 1883, Rs. 16 per mensem.
Fuller Exhibitioner, Maya Ram in 1883, Rs. 35 per mensem.
Bhawalpur Scholar, Abdul Aziz in 1883, Rs. 33 per mensem.
Harbans' Scholar, Sri Krishan in 1883, Rs. 33 per mensem.

(*c*).—MEDALLISTS :—

Malér Kotla-McLeod Gold Medal	...	Chuni Lal.
Jaishi Ram Gold Medal	...	Chhajju Ram.
„ Silver „	...	Gajan Singh.

Inayat Ali-Waston Silver Medal (for Political Economy) Arjan Singh.
Arnold Silver Medal ... Maya Ram.

(*d*).—PRIZEMEN :—

Inayet Ali-Griffin Prize	...	Mahomed Husein	Rs. 40
Dr. Stulpnagel's Prize in Philosophy,		Jiya Ram	„ 50
Rai Kanhya Lal-Aitchison Prize	...	Md. Feroz-ud-din	„ 100
Rai Kanhya Lal-Pollard Prize	...	Ghulab Singh	„ 40

THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

FOR

1884-85.

PANJAB UNIVERSITY ALMANAC.

Date.	Days of the week	JANUARY, 1884
1	T	New Year's Day.
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	Th	Meeting of Oriental Faculty.
11	F	Lôhri (a Hindu Holiday).
12	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
13	S	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	Meeting of Arts Faculty.
17	Th	
18	F	
19	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
20	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	Th	University of Calcutta incorporated, 1857.
25	F	
26	S	Meeting of Senate.
27	S	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	Meeting of Medical Faculty.
31	Th	

Date.	Days of the week	FEBRUARY, 1884.
1	F	Basant Panchmin (a Hindu Holiday).
2	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
3	S	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	Th	Meeting of Oriental Faculty.
8	F	
9	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
10	S	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	Meeting of Arts Faculty.
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
17	S	
18	M	Meeting of Science Faculty.
19	T	
20	W	
21	Th	Meeting of Oriental Faculty.
22	F	
23	S	Meeting of Senate.
24	S	
25	M	Shivrátri (a Hindu Holiday).
26	T	Meeting of Law Faculty.
27	W	Ash Wednesday.
28	Th	
29	F	

Date.	Days of the week.	MARCH, 1884
1	S	
2	S	
3	M	Meeting of Science Faculty.
4	T	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
9	S	
10	M	Hôli Holidays.
11	T	
12	W	
13	Th	Meeting of Oriental Faculty.
14	F	
15	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	Meeting of Arts Faculty.
20	Th	
21	F	Meeting of Engineering Faculty.
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	Examinations of Hakims and Vaidyas begin.
25	T	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	S	Meeting of Senate.
30	S	
31	M	Middle School Examination begins.

Date.	Days of the week.	APRIL, 1884.
1	T	Meeting of Law Faculty.
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	Ram Naumi (a Hindu Holiday).
5	S	Last day of applications for Arts & Science Examinations.
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	Th	Meeting of Oriental Faculty.
11	F	Baisákhi (a Hindu Holiday).
12	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
13	S	
14	M	Examinations in Medicine begin.
15	T	
16	W	Meeting of Arts Faculty.
17	Th	
18	F	
19	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
20	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	Th	Meeting of Oriental Faculty.
25	F	
26	S	Meeting of Senate.
27	S	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	Meeting of Engineering Faculty.

Date.	Days of the week	MAY, 1884.
1	Th	
2	F	Meeting of Medical Faculty.
3	S	Last day of applications for Engineering Examinations.
4	S	
5	M	Examinations in Arts & Science begin.
6	T	
7	W	
8	Th	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	Th	
16	F	
17	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
18	S	
19	M	Examinations in Oriental Languages begin.
20	T	
21	W	Bhaderkali ka mela.
22	Th	
23	F	
24	S	Empress Birthday.
25	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	Th	
30	F	
31	S	Meeting of Senate.

Date.	Days of the week	JUNE, 1884
1	S	
2	M	Examinations in Engineering and Vernacular languages begin.
3	T	
4	W	Nirjila Ikadashi (a Hindu Holiday).
5	Th	
6	F	Examinations in Hindu and Mahomedan Law begin.
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	Th	Meeting of Oriental Faculty.
13	F	
14	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
15	S	
16	M	Meeting of Science Faculty.
17	T	
18	W	Meeting of Arts Faculty.
19	Th	
20	F	Meeting of Engineering Faculty.
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	Somawati Mawas (a Hindu Holiday).
24	T	
25	W	
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	Meeting of Senate.
29	S	
30	M	

Date.	Days of the week	JULY, 1884.
1	T	
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	Biyas Puja (a Hindu Holiday).
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	
12	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
13	S	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	University of Bombay incorporated, 1857.
19	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
20	S	
21	M	Educational Test Examination begins.
22	T	
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	Id-ul-Fitr.
26	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
27	S	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	
31	Th	

Date.	Days of the week	AUGUST, 1884.
1	F	Vacations begin.
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	Salôno (a Hindu Holiday).
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	Th	Janam Ashtami (a Hindu Holiday).
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	
30	S	
31	S	

Date.	Days of the week	SEPTEMBER, 1884.
1	M	
2	T	
3	W	
4	Th	Anant Chowdas (a Hindu Holiday).
5	F	University of Madras incorporated, 1857.
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	Th	
26	F	Dasehra Holidays.
27	S	
28	S	
29	M	
30	T	

Date.	Days of the week	OCTOBER, 1884.
1	W	Id-ul-Zuha (a Mahomedan Holiday).
2	Th	
3	F	
4	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
5	S	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	Meeting of Arts Faculty.
9	Th	
10	F	
11	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
12	S	
13	M	
14	T	University of Panjáb incorporated, 1882.
15	W	
16	Th	Meeting of Oriental Faculty.
17	F	} Dewali Holidays.
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	Jam-dutia (a Hindu Holiday).
21	T	
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	
25	S	Meeting of Senate.
26	S	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	} Moharram Holidays.
30	Th	
31	F	

Date.	Days of the week.	NOVEMBER, 1884.
1	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	Meeting of Arts Faculty.
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
9	S	
10	M	Meeting of Science Faculty.
11	T	
12	W	
13	Th	Meeting of Oriental Faculty.
14	F	
15	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	Meeting of Law Faculty.
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
23	S	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	Th	Meeting of Oriental Faculty.
28	F	
29	S	Meeting of Senate.
30	S	

DECEMBER, 1884.

Date.	Days of the week	
1	M	Examinations in Law begin.
2	T	
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	
9	T	Urs Data Ganj Baksh (a Mahomedan
10	W	Holiday).
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
14	S	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	Akhri Chahar Shamba.
18	Th	Meeting of Oriental Faculty.
19	F	
20	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
21	S	
22	M	Meeting of Medical Faculty.
23	T	
24	W	
25	Th	
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	Christmas Vacations.
29	M	
30	T	
31	W	

Date.	Days of the week.	JANUARY, 1885.
1	Th	New Year's Day.
2	F	
3	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
4	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	Th	Meeting of Oriental Faculty.
9	F	
10	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
11	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	Meeting of Arts Faculty.
15	Th	
16	F	
17	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
18	S	
19	M	Meeting of Science Faculty.
20	T	
21	W	Basant Panchmi (a Hindu Holiday.)
22	Th	Meeting of Oriental Faculty.
23	F	
24	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
25	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	Meeting of Arts Faculty.
29	Th	
30	F	
31	S	Meeting of Senate.

Date.	Days of the week	FEBRUARY, 1886.
1	S	
2	M	
3	T	Meeting of Engineering Faculty.
4	W	
5	Th	Meeting of Oriental Faculty.
6	F	
7	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
8	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	Meeting of Arts Faculty.
12	Th	
13	F	Shivratri.
14	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
15	S	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	Ash Wednesday.
19	Th	Meeting of Oriental Faculty.
20	F	
21	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
22	S	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	Meeting of Arts Faculty.
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	Meeting of Senate.

MARCH, 1885.

Date.	Days of the week.	
1	S	
2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	Th	Meeting of Oriental Faculty.
6	F	
7	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
8	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	Meeting of Arts Faculty.
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
15	S	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	Th	Meeting of Oriental Faculty.
20	F	
21	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
22	S	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	Meeting of Senate.
29	S	
30	M	
31	T	

Date.	Days of the week	APRIL, 1895.
1	W	Meeting of Engineering Faculty.
2	Th	
3	F	Meeting of Law Faculty.
4	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
5	S	
6	M	Meeting of Science Faculty.
7	T	Meeting of Medical Faculty.
8	W	
9	Th	
10	F	
11	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
12	S	
13	M	Examinations in Medicine begin.
14	T	
15	W	
16	Th	
17	F	
18	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
19	S	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	
25	S	Meeting of Senate.
26	S	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	Th	

Date.	Days of the week	MAY, 1885
1	F	
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	Examinations in Arts and Science begin.
5	T	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
17	S	
18	M	Examinations in Oriental Languages begin.
19	T	
20	W	
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	
30	S	Meeting of Senate.
31	S	

Date.	Days of the week.	JUNE, 1885
1	M	Examinations in Engineering and Vernacular Languages begin.
2	T	
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	Meeting of Arts Faculty.
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
14	S	
15	M	Meeting of Science Faculty.
16	T	
17	W	
18	Th	Meeting of Oriental Faculty.
19	F	
20	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
21	S	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	Th	
26	F	
27	S	Meeting of Senate.
28	S	
29	M	
30	T	Meeting of Engineering Faculty.

Date.	Days of the week.	JULY, 1885
1	W	
2	Th	
3	F	Meeting of Law Faculty.
4	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
5	S	
6	M	
7	T	Meeting of Medical Faculty.
8	W	
9	Th	Meeting of Oriental Faculty.
10	F	
11	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
12	S	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	Meeting of Arts Faculty.
16	Th	
17	F	
18	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
19	S	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	
25	S	Meeting of Senate.
26	S	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	Th	
31	F	

Date.	Days of the week	AUGUST, 1885.
1	S	Vacations begin.
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	S	
30	S	
31	M	

Date.	Days of the week	SEPTEMBER, 1886.
1	T	
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	
26	S	
27	S	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	

Date.	Days of the week.	OCTOBER, 1885.
1	Th	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	Th	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	Th	
16	F	
17	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
18	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	Meeting of Arts Faculty.
22	Th	Meeting of Oriental Faculty.
23	F	
24	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
25	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	Th	
30	F	
31	S	Meeting of Senate.

Date.	Days of the week.	NOVEMBER, 1885.
1	S	
2	M	
3	T	Meeting of Law Faculty.
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	Meeting of Engineering Faculty.
7	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
8	S	
9	M	Meeting of Science Faculty.
10	T	
11	W	Meeting of Arts Faculty.
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
15	S	
16	M	
17	T	Meeting of Medical Faculty.
18	W	
19	Th	Meeting of Oriental Faculty.
20	F	
21	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
22	S	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	Meeting of Senate.
29	S	
30	M	

Date.	Days of the week	DECEMBER, 1885
1	T	
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
6	S	
7	M	Examinations in Law begin.
8	T	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	
19	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
20	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	
26	S	
27	S	
28	M	Christmas Vacations.
29	T	
30	W	
31	Th	

II.

DATE SHEET

OF THE

PANJAB UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS,

FOR

1884.

Date Sheet of the Panjab University

I.—Examinations

Date.	Entrance Examination.		
	Subject.	No. of papers.	Time.
5th May, Monday ..	English ..	3 1st	9 to 11 A. M.
		2nd	11-15 to 1-15 P.M.
		3rd	1-30 to 3-30 P.M.
6th ,, Tuesday ..	Arabic, Sanskrit, or Latin	2 1st	9 to 12 A.M.
		2nd	12-30 to 3-30 P.M.
7th ,, Wednesday	Persian ...	2 1st	9 to 12 A.M.
		2nd	12-30 to 3-30 P.M.
8th ,, Thursday..	Urdu, Hindi or Panjabi	2 1st	9 to 12 A.M.
		2nd	12-30 to 3-30 P.M.
9th ,, Friday ..	History and Geography	2 1st	9 to 12 A.M.
		2nd	12-30 to 3-30 P.M.
10th ,, Saturday ..	Mathematics	2 1st	9 to 12 A.M.
		2nd	12-30 to 3-30 P.M.
12th ,, Monday ...	Physical Science.	2 1st	9 to 12 A.M.
		2nd	12-30 to 3-30 P.M.
13th ,, Tuesday ...	...	Oral test	9 A.M. to 4 P.M.
14th ,, Wednesday	...	,,	9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Examinations, for 1884.

in Arts, 1884.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

Subject.	No. of papers.		Time.
English ...	2	1st	9 to 12 A.M.
		2nd	12-30 to 3-30 P.M.
Arabic or Sanskrit ...	2	1st	9 to 12 A.M.
		2nd	12-30 to 3-30 P.M.
Persian ...	2	1st	9 to 12 A.M.
		2nd	12-30 to 3-30 P.M.
Philosophy ...	2	1st	9 to 12 A.M.
		2nd	12-30 to 3-30 P.M.
History ...	2	1st	9 to 12 A.M.
		2nd	12-30 to 3-30 P.M.
Mathematics ...	2	1st	9 to 12 A.M.
		2nd	12-30 to 3-30 P.M.
Chemistry and Physics, Zoology and Comparative Physiology.	2	1st	9 to 12 A.M.
		2nd	12-30 to 3-30 P.M.
Botany ...	2	1st	9 to 12 A.M.
		2nd	12-30 to 3-30 P.M.
...	Oral test		9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

* To Vernacular candidates, three papers of 2 hours each to be set in this subject by the B. A. standard.

Date Sheet of the Panjab University

I.—Examinations in

Date.	B. O. L. and B. A. Examinations.		
	Subject.	No. of papers.	Time.
5th May, Monday ...	English ...	2 (1st, 2nd)	9 to 12 A.M. / 12-30 to 3-30 P.M.
6th ,, Tuesday ...	*Arabic or Sanskrit,	2 (1st, 2nd)	9 to 12 A.M. / 12-30 to 3-30 P.M.
th ,, Wednesday	Persian ...	3 (1st, 2nd, 3rd)	9 to 11 A.M. / 11-15 to 1-15 P.M. / 1-30 to 3-30 P.M.
8th ,, Thursday ...	Philosophy	2 (1st, 2nd)	9 to 12 A.M. / 12-30 to 3-30 P.M.
9th ,, Friday ...	History and Pol. Econ.	2 (1st, 2nd)	9 to 12 A.M. / 12-30 to 3-30 P.M.
10th ,, Saturday ...	Mathematics	2 (1st, 2nd)	9 to 12 A.M. / 12-30 to 3-30 P.M.
12th ,, Monday ...	Physics and Chemistry & Geology.	2 (1st, 2nd)	9 to 12 A.M. / 12-30 to 3-30 P.M.
13th ,, Tuesday ...	Botany, Zoology and Comparative Physiology.	2 (1st, 2nd)	9 to 12 A.M. / 12-30 to 3-30 P.M.
,, ,, ,, ...	...	Oral test	9 A.M. to 4 P.M.
14th ,, Wednesday	...	,,	9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

* To B O. L. candidates, *four* papers of 3 hours each to be set in these subjects, *i. e.*, two papers of 3 hours each on the 6th, and two papers of 3 hours each on the 7th May 1884. No B. O. L. candidate to be examined in Persian.

Examinations, for 1884.

Arts, 1884.— Concluded.

Date.	M. O. L. Examination in Arabic.			M. A. Examination in Sanskrit.		
	Papers.	Subject.	Time.	Papers.	Subject.	Time.
May 5	I	Literature (Maqamat-i-Hariri).	9 to 12 A.M.	I	Drama ...	9 to 12 A.M.
,, 6	II	Literature (Diwan-i-Himasa and Diwan Mutnabbi).	,,	II	Prose and Poetry.	,, ,,
,, 7	III	Prosody and Rhetoric.	,,	III	Veda and Rhetoric.	,, ,,
,, 8	IV	Logic ...	,,	IV	Sanskrit Philosophy	,, ,,
,, 9	V	Philosophy and Law.	,,	V	Grammar & Prosody.	,, ,,
,, 10	VI	Essay ...	,,	VI	Translation and Essay.	,, ,,

Date.	M. A. Examination in English.			M. A. Examination in History.		
	Papers.	Subject.	Time.	Papers.	Subject.	Time.
May 5	I	Poetry ...	9 to 12 A.M.	I	History of England.	9 to 12 A.M.
,, 6	II	Drama ...	,,	II	History of India.	,, ,,
,, 7	III	Prose ...	,,	III	History of the Reign of Queen Victoria.	,, ,,
,, 8	IV	History of English Language & Literature.	,,	IV	Constitutional History of England	,, ,,
,, 9	V	Comparative Grammar.	,,	V	Rise & Progress of Civilization	,, ,,
,, 10	VI	Translation & Essay.	,,	VI	Political Economy.	,, ,,

II.—EXAMINATIONS IN ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

Examinations for the Diplomas of Proficiency, High Proficiency, and Honors in Arabic and Sanskrit Languages and Literature, 1884.

Date.	Number of papers.		Time.
19th May, Monday	2	1st 2nd	9 to 12 A.M. 12-30 to 3-30 P.M.
20th ,, Tuesday	2	1st 2nd	9 to 12 A.M. 12-30 to 3-30 P.M.
21st ,, Wednesday	2	1st 2nd	9 to 12 A.M. 12-30 to 3-30 P.M.
22nd ,, Thursday ... *...	Oral Examination		10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Examinations for the Diplomas of Proficiency, High Proficiency and Honors in Persian Languages and Literature, 1884.

23rd May, Friday	2	1st 2nd	9 to 12 A. M. 12-30 to 3-30 P. M.
24th ,, Saturday	2	1st 2nd	9 to 12 A. M. 12-30 to 3-30 P. M.
26th ,, Monday	2	1st 2nd	9 to 12 A. M. 12-30 to 3-30 P. M.
	Additional Examination for Titles.		
27th ,, Tuesday	Office work	1st	9 to 12 A. M.
28th ,, Wednesday	Caligraphy, Landé and Sarafi .. Oral Examination	2nd	12-30 to 3-30 P. M. 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

III.—EXAMINATIONS IN VERNACULAR LANGUAGES.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CERTIFICATES OF PROFICIENCY AND HIGH PROFICENCY IN URDU, HINDI, PANJABI AND PUSHTU LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE, 1884.

Date.	Number of papers.	Time.
2nd June, Monday	2 ... ... { 1st / 2nd }	9 to 12 A. M. / 12-30 to 3-30 P. M.
3rd „ Tuesday	2 ... ... { 1st / 2nd }	9 to 12 A. M. / 12-30 to 3-30 P. M.
4th „ Wednesday	2 ... ... { 1st / 2nd }	9 to 12 A. M. / 12 30 to 3-30 P. M.
5th „ Thursday	Oral Examination ...	9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

NOTE.—The written Examination in Pushtu Language will last only two days.

IV.—PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

LAW.

Date.	FIRST AND FINAL EXAMINATIONS IN LAW. Subjects.	Number of papers.	Time.
1st December 1884, Monday ...	Organization and powers of Government, &c., and Jurisprudence.	I.	10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
2nd ,, Tuesday ...	Land Revenue, Excise and Stamps ...	II.	
3rd ,, Wednesday	Criminal Law ...	III.	
4th ,, Thursday...	Civil Law ...	IV.	
5th ,, Friday ...	Evidence and Registration and the Principles of Judicial Interpretation ...	V.	
6th ,, Saturday	Oral Examination ...	..	10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

(ORIENTAL SIDE).

1. The Examinations for Proficiency and High Proficiency in Hindu and Mahomedan Law will be held on the 6th and 7th June 1884.

MEDICINE.

2. The First and Final Examinations in Medicine will commence on the 14th April 1884. The final practical examination of the senior class is held at the same time as the written test.

(ORIENTAL SIDE).

3. The Examinations for Hakims and Vaidyas will take place on the 24th, 25th and 26th March 1884

ENGINEERING.

4 The Examinations in Civil Engineering will commence on the 2nd June 1884.

III.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT NO. XIX OF 1882.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

(Received the assent of the Governor-General on the 5th October, 1882).

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3. Property of Panjáb University College to vest in University.
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5. Vice-Chancellor.
6. Fellows.
7. First Fellows.
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18. Power to make Statutes, Rules and Regulations.
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PART I.—OFFICES TO BE DEEMED TO HAVE BEEN SPECIFIED UNDER SECTION 6, CLAUSE (*a*).
PART II.—PERSONS TO BE DEEMED TO HAVE BEEN APPOINTED FELLOWS UNDER SECTION 6, CLAUSE (*b*) OR (*c*).

An Act to establish and incorporate the University of the Panjab.

Preamble.

Whereas an Institution, styled at first the Lahore University College, but subsequently the Panjáb University College, was established at Lahore in the year 1869, with the special objects of promoting the diffusion of European science, as far as possible, through the medium of the vernacular languages of the Panjáb, improving and extending vernacular literature generally, affording encouragement to the enlightened study of the Eastern classical languages and literature, and associating the learned and influential classes of the Province with the officers of Government in the promotion and supervision of popular education;

But it was at the same time provided that every encouragement should be afforded to the study of the English language and literature, and that, in all subjects which could not be completely taught in the vernacular, the English language should be regarded as the medium of examination and instruction;

And whereas this Institution was, by a Notification, No. 472, dated 8th December, 1869, published in the

Panjáb Government Gazette of the twenty-third day of December 1869, declared to be so established, in part fulfilment of the wishes of a large number of the Chiefs, Nobles and influential classes of the Panjáb, and it is now expedient, the said Institution having been attended with success, further to fulfil the wishes of the said Chiefs, Nobles and influential classes, by constituting the said Institution a University for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination or otherwise, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science and Art, and for the purpose of conferring upon them academical degrees, diplomas, Oriental literary titles, licenses and marks of honour;

And whereas it is also expedient that the University so constituted should be incorporated, and that the property, moveable and immoveable, which has been hitherto held by, or in trust for, the said Institution should become the property of the University, subject to all existing trusts as to the manner in which, and the purposes to which, that property or any part thereof is to be applied;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. This Act may be called the Panjáb University Act, 1882; and it shall come into force at once.

Establishment and incorporation of University.

2. (*1*) A University shall be established at Lahore; and the Governor-General for the time being shall be the Patron of the University.

(*2*) The University shall consist of a Chancellor, a Vice-Chancellor and such number of Fellows as may be determined in manner hereinafter provided.

(*3*) The University shall be a Body Corporate by the name of the University of the Panjáb, having perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, moveable or immoveable, to

transfer the same, to contract, and to do all other things necessary for the purposes of its constitution.

(*4*) The University shall come into existence on such day as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

Property of Panjáb University College to vest in University.

3. All the property, moveable and immoveable, held at the date at which the University comes into existence by or in trust for the Panjáb University College, shall, on that date, become the property of the University, to be administered by it for the purposes of the University, subject to all existing trusts as to the manner in which, and the purposes to which, that property or any part thereof is to be applied.

Chancellor.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the University; and the first Chancellor shall be the Hon'ble Sir Charles Umpherston Aitchison, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Doctor of Laws.

Vice-Chancellor.

5. (*1*) The Vice-Chancellor shall be such one of the Fellows as the Chancellor may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf.

(*2*) Except as provided in sub-section (*4*), he shall hold office for two years from the date of his appointment, and on the expiration of his term of office may be re-appointed.

(*3*) But if a Vice-Chancellor leaves India without the intention of returning thereto, he shall thereupon cease to be Vice-Chancellor.

(*4*) James Broadwood Lyall, Esquire, of the Bengal Civil Service, and at present Financial Commissioner of the Panjáb, shall be deemed to have been appointed

the first Vice-Chancellor; and his term of office shall, subject to the provisions of sub-section (*3*), expire on the last day of December, 1884.

Fellows.

6. The following persons shall be Fellows, namely :—

(*a*) every person who has held the office of Chancellor, and all persons for the time being holding such offices under Government as the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, specify in this behalf;

(*b*) persons whom the Chancellor may, from time to time, appoint by name as being eminent benefactors of the Panjáb University, original promoters of the movement in favour of the establishment of the Panjáb University College, or persons distinguished for attainments in Literature, Science or Art, or for zeal in the cause of education;

(*c*) such persons (if any) as may, from time to time, be elected by the Senate of the University, and approved by the Chancellor; and

(*d*) the representatives, for the time being with the Government of the Panjáb, of such Chiefs (if any) of territories not comprised in British India as the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, specify in this behalf:

Provided that—

(*1*) the whole number of the Fellows holding office under clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), exclusive of the Vice-Chancellor, shall never be less than fifty; and

(*2*) the number of persons for the time being elected under clause (*c*) shall never exceed the number for the time being appointed under clause (*b*).

Explanation.—The succession to an office notified under clause (*a*), of a person elected under clause (*c*), or appointed under clause (*b*), does not affect his position for the purposes of the second clause of this proviso.

First Fellows.

7. (*1*) The offices specified in Part I of the schedule hereto annexed shall be deemed to have been specified in a notification issued under section six, clause (*a*); and

(*2*) the persons named in Part II of that schedule shall, except for the purposes of the second clause of the proviso to section six, be deemed to have been appointed Fellows under clause (*b*) or (*c*) of section six.

Cancellation and vacation of appointment of Fellow.

8. (*1*) The Chancellor may, with the consent of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Senate for the time being in India, cancel the appointment of any Fellow appointed under section six, clause (*b*) or clause (*c*); and the Local Government may, whenever it thinks fit, by notification in the official Gazette, cancel or amend any notification issued under section six, clause (*a*) or clause (*d*).

(*2*) If any Fellow appointed under section six, clause (*b*) or clause (*c*), and not being a person named in Part II of the schedule to this Act, leaves India without the intention of returning thereto, or is absent from India for more than four years, he shall thereupon cease to be a Fellow.

Constitution and powers of Senate.

9. (*1*) The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being shall form the Senate of the University.

(*2*) The Senate shall have the entire management of, and superintendence over, the affairs, concerns and property of the University, and shall provide for that management, and exercise that superintendence, in accordance with the Statutes, Rules and Regulations for the time being in force under this Act.

Chairman at meetings of Senate.

10. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, or, in the absence of both, a Fellow chosen by a majority of the Fellows present at the meeting, shall preside as Chairman.

Proceedings at meetings of Senate.

11. Every question which comes before the Senate at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present, and of such members for the time being in India as may have sent proxies in accordance with the Rules for the time being in force under this Act; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote:

Provided that no question shall be decided at any such meeting unless fourteen members at the least, besides the Chairman, are present at the time of the decision.

Appointment of Syndicate, Faculties, Examiners and Officers.

12. Subject to the Statutes, Rules and Regulations for the time being in force under this Act, the Senate may, from time to time,—

(1) constitute an Oriental Faculty and Faculties of Arts, Law, Science, Medicine and Engineering;

(2) appoint, or provide for the appointment of, a Syndicate;

(3) appoint, suspend and remove a Registrar;

(4) appoint, suspend and remove, or provide for the appointment, suspension and removal of,—

(*a*) Examiners, Officers and servants of the University, and

(*b*) Professors and Lecturers in connection with the University.

The first Registrar shall be Gottlieb William Leitner, Esquire, Master of Arts, Doctor of Laws, Barrister-at-Law.

Functions of Syndicate.

13. The Syndicate shall be the Executive Committee of the Senate, and may discharge such functions of the Senate as it may be empowered to discharge by the Statutes, Rules and Regulations for the time being in force under this Act.

Power to confer degrees, &c., after examination.

14. Subject to the Statutes, Rules and Regulations for the time being in force under this Act, the Senate may confer on all persons who have passed such examinations in the University and fulfilled such other conditions as may be prescribed under this Act—

(*a*) in the Oriental Faculty, the degrees of Bachelor, Master and Doctor of Oriental Learning;

(*b*) in the Faculty of Arts, the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts and Doctor of Literature:

And, if empowered by the Governor-General in Council in this behalf,—

(*c*) in the Faculty of Law, the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Laws;

(*d*) in the Faculty of Science, the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Science;

(*e*) in the Faculty of Medicine, the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine;

(*f*) in the Faculty of Engineering, the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Civil Engineering.

The Senate may also confer—

(*g*) such diplomas, Oriental literary titles and licenses as may be prescribed by any Rules for the time being in force under this Act; and

(*h*) such marks of honour for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science and Art as may be prescribed by those Rules.

Power to confer degrees on persons who have passed examinations at the Panjáb University College in 1882.

15. Notwithstanding anything in section fourteen, the Senate may confer degrees, diplomas, Oriental literary titles, licenses or marks of honour, as provided by that section, on any persons who have in the year 1882, before the passing of this Act, passed such examinations prescribed by the Panjáb University College as may be sufficient to satisfy the Senate that they are persons qualified in point of

learning to obtain those degrees, diplomas, Oriental literary titles, licenses or marks of honour.

Power to confer honorary degrees.

16. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, but subject to the confirmation of the Chancellor, the Senate may, in the Oriental Faculty and the Faculties of Arts and Law, grant the degree of Doct[redacted]to any person without requiring him to undergo any examination for that degree:

Provided that—

(*1*) a resolution has been passed at a meeting of the Senate that the person is, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive that degree; and

(*2*) in the case of degrees in the Faculty of Law, the Senate has been empowered by the Governor-General in Council to grant such degrees after examination.

Power to levy fees.

17. The Senate may charge such reasonable fees for entrance into the University and continuance therein, for admission to the examinations of the University, for attendance at any lectures or classes in connection with the University, and for the degrees to be conferred by the University, as may be imposed by the Rules or Regulations for the time being in force under this Act.

Power to make Statutes, Rules and Regulations.

18. (*1*) The Senate shall, as soon as may be after the passing of this Act, and may from time to time thereafter, make Statutes, Rules and Regulations consistent with this Act touching—

(*a*) the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Senate and of transacting business thereat;

(*b*) the appointment, suspension, removal, duties and remuneration of the Registrar, Examiners, Professors, Lecturers, Officers and servants;

(*c*) the appointment, constitution and duties of the Syndicate and the Faculties;

(*d*) the previous course of instruction to be followed by candidates for the examinations of the University;

(*e*) the examinations to be passed and the other conditions to be fulfilled by candidates for degrees;

(*f*) the examinations to be passed and the other conditions to be fulfilled by candidates for diplomas, Oriental literary titles, licenses and marks of honour, respectively;

(*g*) the conduct of examinations for degrees, diplomas, Oriental literary titles, licenses and marks of honour; and

(*h*) generally all matters regarding the University.

(*2*) all such Statutes, Rules and Regulations shall be reduced into writing, and sealed with the common seal of the University, and shall—

(*a*) in the case of Statutes, and of Rules and Regulations made under clause (*e*) of this section, after they have been confirmed by the Local Government and sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council, and

(*b*) in the case of all other Rules and Regulations, after they have been sanctioned by the Local Government,

be binding on all persons, members of the University, or admitted thereto, and on all candidates for degrees, diplomas, Oriental literary titles, licenses and marks of honour.

(*3*) If, on the expiration of eighteen months from the date on which the University comes into existence, no Statutes, Rules or Regulations have been made and sanctioned, or (as the case may be) made, confirmed and sanctioned, under the foregoing provisions of this section, touching a matter mentioned in sub-section (*1*), the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make such Statutes, Rules or Regulations touching that matter as it thinks fit; and, subject in the case of Statutes and of Rules and Regulations touching the matters mentioned in clause (*e*) to the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, those Statutes, Rules or Regulations shall be deemed to have

been made and sanctioned, or (as the case may be) made, confirmed and sanctioned, under sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*).

Duty of Local Government to enforce Act, Statutes, Rules and Regulations.

19. It shall be the duty of the Local Government to require that the proceedings of the University shall be in conformity with this Act and with the Statutes, Rules and Regulations for the time being in force under the same; and the Local Government may exercise all powers necessary for giving effect to its requisitions in this behalf, and may (among other things) annul, by a notification in the official Gazette, any such proceeding which is not in conformity with this Act and the said Statutes, Rules and Regulations.

Notifications in certain cases.

20. All appointments made under section five, all appointments made or cancelled under section six, clauses (*b*) and (*c*), and section eight, all degrees, diplomas, Oriental literary titles or licenses conferred under sections fourteen, fifteen and sixteen, and all Statutes, Rules and Regulations made under section eighteen, shall be notified in the official Gazette; wherein, also, the record of the proceedings of every meeting of the Senate shall be duly published.

Annual accounts.

21. The accounts of the income and expenditure of the University shall be submitted once in every year to the Local Government for such examination and audit as the Local Government may direct.

Temporary provision as to Statutes, Rules and Regulations.

22. The Statutes, Rules and Regulations of the Panjáb University College shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act, be deemed to be the Statutes, Rules and Regulations of the University, and shall remain in force for two years from the date on which the University comes into existence, unless they are sooner repealed by a Statute made in accordance with section eighteen.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 7).

PART I.

Offices to be deemed to have been specified under section 6, clause (*a*) :—

The office of—

Judge of the Chief Court, Panjáb;
Financial Commissioner of the Panjáb;
Surgeon-General of the Panjáb;
Commissioner of Lahore;
Commissioner of Delhi;
Commissioner of Amritsar;
Accountant-General of the Panjáb;
Director of Public Instruction, Panjáb;
Principal of the Lahore Government College;
Principal of the Lahore Medical School;
Inspector of Schools in the Panjáb;
Deputy Commissioner of Lahore;
Deputy Commissioner of Delhi;
Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar.

PART II.

Persons to be deemed to have been appointed Fellows under section 6, clause (*b*) or (*c*) :—

His Highness Mahárája Ranbír Singh, of Jammu and Kashmír, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Counsellor of the Empress of India;
His Highness Mahárája Rajindar Singh, of Patiála;
His Highness Nawáb Sadík Muhammad Khán, of Bahawalpur, G.C.S.I.;
His Highness Rája Raghbír Singh of Jhínd, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Counsellor of the Empress of India;
His Highness Rája Hira Singh, of Náhba, G.C.S.I.;
His Highness Rája Jagatjít Singh, of Kapurthala;
Rája Bije Sen, of Mandi;
Nawáb Ibráhím Alí Khán, of Maler Kotla;
Rája Bikram Singh, of Faridkot;
Nawáb Abdul Majíd Khán;
Sardár Ajít Singh, Atáriwála;

Rái Amín Chand, Sardár Bahádur ;
Malaz-ul-Ulma Sardár Atar Singh, C.I.E., of Bhadaur ;
Major-General Henry Prevost Babbage, Bengal Staff Corps, late Deputy Commissioner, Panjáb ;
David Graham Barkley, Esquire, M.A., Bengal Civil Service, Barrister-at-Law ;
Deputy Surgeon-General Henry Walter Bellew, C.S.I. ;
Reverend Edward Bickersteth, M.A. ;
Charles Boulnois, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, late Judge, Chief Court, Panjáb ;
Sardár Bikrama Singh, C.S.I., Ahluwália ;
Arthur Brandreth, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, late of the Bengal Civil Service, and Judge, Chief Court, Panjáb ;
Surgeon-Major Thomas Edwin Burton Brown, M.D. ;
John Scarlett Campbell, Esquire, late of the Bengal Civil Service, and Judge, Chief Court, Panjáb ;
Surgeon-Major William Center, M.D., M.A. ;
Reverend Robert Clark, M.A. ;
John Graham Cordery, Esquire, M.A., Bengal Civil Service ;
The Hon'ble Henry Stuart Cunningham, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Judge of the High Court, Calcutta ;
Surgeon-Major Alexander Morrison Dallas ;
Mansel Longworth Dames, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service ;
Sir Robert Henry Davies, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., late Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb and its Dependencies ;
Colonel William George Davies, C.S.I. ;
Deputy Surgeon-General Annesley Charles Castriot DeRenzy, B.A. ;
Sir Robert Eyles Egerton, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Counsellor of the Empress, late Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb and its Dependencies ;
Dennis Fitzpatrick, Esquire, B.A., Bengal Civil Service, Barrister-at-Law ;
Reverend C. W. Foreman, D.D. ;
The Right Reverend Thomas Valpy French, D.D., Lord Bishop of Lahore ;

Munshi Ghulám Nabi ;
Surgeon-Major Robert Gray, M.B ;
Major Leopold John Henry Gray, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps ;
Sir Lepel Henry Griffin, K.C.S.I., Bengal Civil Service ;
Pandit Guru Parshád ;
Sayyad Hádi Husain Khán ;
Rája Harbans Singh ;
Kaur Harnám Singh, Ahluwàlia ;
Doctor Thomas Hastings, late Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals ;
Edward Piercy Henderson, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service, Barrister-at Law ;
Surgeon-Major George Henderson, M.D. ;
Mir Hidáyat Alí, Khán Bahádur ;
Lieutenant-Colonel William Rice Morland Holroyd ;
Reverend W. Hooper, M.A. ;
Reverend T. P. Hughes, B.D. ;
Munshi Hukm Chand ;
Sodhi Hukm Singh ;
Denzil Charles Jelf Ibbetson, Esquire, B.A., Bengal Civil Service ;
Rája Jahándád Khán, Khán Bahádur, Ghakkar ;
Aghá Kalbábid ;
Fakír Sayyad Kamar-ud-díl ;
Rái Bahadur Kanhya Lál, C.E. ;
Khán Bahádur Khan Muhammad Sháh ;
Bábá Khem Singh, C.I.E., Bedi ;
John Lockwood Kipling, Esquire ;
Surgeon Edward Lawrie, M.D. ;
Gottlieb William Leitner, Esquire, M.A., LL.D. ;
Thomas Crompton Lewis, Esquire, M.A. ;
Charles Robert Lindsay, Esquire, late of the Bengal Civil Service, and Judge, Chief Court, Panjáb ;
James Broadwood Lyall, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service ;
General Robert Maclagan, R.E., late Secretary to Government, Panjab, Public Works Department ;
Colonel Charles Alexander McMahon ;
The Ven'ble Henry James Matthew, M.A., Archdeacon of Lahore ;

Colonel Julius George Medley, R.E.
Philip Sandys Melvill, Esquire, C.S.I., late of the Bengal Civil Service, & Governor-General's Agent, Baroda.
John Andrew Erasmus Miller, Esquire.
Pandit Moti Lal, Kathju.
Khan Bahadur Muhammad Barkat Ali Khan.
Khalifa Syyad Muhammad Hussain.
Muhammad Hyat Khan, C.S.I.
Rai Mul Singh.
Nasir Ali Khan, Kazilbash.
Babu Navina Chandra Rai.
Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan.
Major Edward Newbery.
Edward O'Brien, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service.
Henry Edmund Perkins, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service.
Henry Meredith Plowden, Esq., B.A., Barrister-at-Law.
Major-General Charles Pollard, R.E.
Baden Henry Baden-Powell, Esq., Bengal Civil Service.
Edward Augustus Prinsep, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service, and Settlement Commissioner, Panjáb.
Honorary Surgeon Rahim Khan, Khan Bahadur.
Diwan Ram Nath.
William Henry Rattigan, Esq., M.A., P.H.D., Bar.-at-Law.
Pandit Rikhi Kesh.
Raja Sir Sahib Dyal, K.C.S.I.
Rai Bahadur Sahib Singh.
Leslie Seymour Saunders, Esq., Bengal Civil Service.
Brigade-Surgeon John Barcley Scriven, late Civil Surgeon, Lahore.
David Simson, Esquire, late of the Bengal Civil Service, and Judge, Chief Court, Panjáb.
John Sime, Esquire, B.A.
Surgeon-General Charles Manners Smith, late of the Indian Medical Service.
John Watt Smyth, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service, Barrister-at-Law.
Charles Henry Spitta, Esquire, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law.
Thomas Henry Thornton, Esquire, D.C.L., C.S.I., late of the Bengal Civil Service, and Judge, Chief Court Panjáb.

Thomas William Hooper Tolbort, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service, Barrister-at-Law.
Charles Lewis Tupper, Esq., B A., Bengal Civil Service.
Major Isaac Peatt Westmorcland, R.E.
Lieutenant-Colonel George Gordon Young.
William Mackworth Young, Esquire, M.A., Bengal Civil Service.
Maulvi Zia-ud-din Khan.

PANJAB GOVT. GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

The 13th October 1882.

No. 383 S.—In accordance with Clause 4 of Section 2 of the Panjáb University Act of 1882, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Saturday, the 14th instant, as the day on which the Panjáb University shall come into existence.

The 14th October 1882.

No. 386 S—In accordance with Section 6, Clause (*d*) of the Panjáb University Act, 1882, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare that the respresentatives, for the time being with the Government of the Panjáb, of the Chiefs named below shall be Fellows of the Panjáb University:—

The representative of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir.
" " His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala.
" " His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur.
" " His Highness the Raja of Jhind.
" " His Highness the Raja of Nabha.
" " His Highness the Raja of Kapurthala.

The 19th October 1882.

No. 214.—Notification.—Under the powers conferred upon him by Clause (*b*) of Section 6 of Act XIX of 1882, the Chancellor of the Panjáb University is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the said University:—

The Right Reverend Dr. P. Tosi.
C. H Tawney, Esquire, M. A.
Edwin Woodall Parker, Esquire.
The Reverend Francis Henry Baring, M. A.
The Reverend Herbert Udny Weitbrecht, Ph. D., M. A

STATUTES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE PANJAB.

(Made by the Senate, confirmed by the Local Government, and sanctioned by the Governor-General of India in Council).

I.—The University of the Panjáb has been incorporated with the special object of promoting—

i—the diffusion of European science, as far as possible, through the medium of the Vernacular languages of the Panjáb;

ii—the improvement and extension of Vernacular literature generally;

iii—the enlightened study of the Eastern Classical languages and literature;

iv—the study of the English language and literature;

v—instruction and examination, as far as possible, through the medium of the Vernacular languages, and through the medium of English in all subjects which cannot, with advantage, be taught in the Vernacular;

vi—the association of the learned and influential classes of the Province with the officers of Government in the promotion and supervision of popular education.

II.—The Senate of the University, in conjunction with the Educational Officers of Government, shall consider and advise the Government in all matters relating to education (including primary as well as higher education) which may be referred to it by Government.

III.—The Rules and Regulations for instruction and examination, prescribed by the University, shall conform to the following principles:—

i—that provision shall be made for instruction and examination through the medium both of the Vernacular languages of the Panjáb and of English;

ii—that in order to discourage superficial scholarship, candidates shall be required to possess a sufficient knowledge of subjects, and not a mere acquaintance with particular text-books; and provision shall be made for *oral* as well as *written* examinations in all subjects in which this can be done with advantage;

iii—that in teaching and examining in languages, *composition* and *translation*, and in the case of living languages, a *colloquial knowledge* of such languages shall form prominent features;

iv—that the number of *obligatory* subjects in any examination shall be as few as possible consistently with the attainment of a proper educational standard;

v—that the written examinations and, as far as practicable, the oral examinations, shall be conducted by persons other than those who have been engaged in teaching the candidates;

vi—that the passing of the Entrance Examination shall be a necessary condition before any candidate may present himself for the Intermediate Examination; and the passing of the Intermediate Examination shall be a necessary condition before any candidate may present himself for any Degree Examination; and that the passing of the prescribed Degree Examination shall be a necessary condition before such degree (other than a degree provided for by Section 16 of Act XIX of 1882) is conferred by the Senate. Provided that the Syndicate may permit the admission of any candidate who has passed the Entrance Examination of any recognized University to the Intermediate Examination of the Panjáb University; and, similarly, any candidate who has passed the Intermediate or other equivalent examination of any recognised University to the Examination for Bachelor of Oriental Learning or Bachelor of Arts of the Panjáb University.

IV.—The following institutions shall be maintained by the University:—

i.—An Oriental College;

ii.—A Law School;

iii.—Such other schools or colleges as the Senate may, from time to time, direct.

V.—The invested funds and other property of the University shall be managed as follows:—

i.—The Registrar shall have the custody of all sums invested on account of the University, and of all Government or other securities and documents relating to the funds or other property of the University, and of all property of the University.

ii.—All donations shall be invested, under the orders of the Senate, in Government securities, houses or land, as may be decided on from time to time by the Senate; and all securities, title-deeds, and documents of a like nature shall stand in the name of the "University of the Panjáb."

iii.—The funds which have become vested in the University by the operation of Section 3 of Act XIX of 1882, and the funds referred to in clause ii of this Statute, shall be deemed to constitute the Endowment Fund of the University, and the interest and profits thereof shall be devoted to defray—(1) charges imposed upon the University by the terms or conditions under which the grantors made their contributions or established the endowments; and (2) thereafter, subject to the existing trusts, referred to in Section 3 of the said Act, the ordinary current expenses of the University.

VI.—The current account of the University shall include (1) the interest and profits of the Endowment Fund, (2) contributions from the Government of the nature of grants-in-aid, (3) the income from subscriptions, fees and other sources, and shall stand in the name of the Registrar of the University.

VII.—The current account shall be managed as follows :—

The current expenditure shall be controlled by the Syndicate in accordance with the annual budget sanctioned by the Senate ; and shall be applied to all or any of the following purposes :—

(*a*) the remuneration of Examiners ;
(*b*) the payment of Readerships, Translatorships and Scholarships of the University ;
(*c*) the bestowal of rewards for approved vernacular translations, compilations, original treatises or works of literary merit ;
(*d*) the purchase of approved books and periodicals ;
(*e*) the maintenance of the institutions mentioned in Statute IV, and the payment of grants-in-aid ;
(*f*) the payment of the salary of the Registrar and establishments ;
(*g*) the payment of such other charges as may be incurred in carrying out the purposes of the University.

VIII.—The Syndicate and Registrar shall conform to such Financial Rules as may be framed by the Senate.

IX.—The *Common Seal* of the University of the Panjáb shall remain in the custody of the Chancellor. It shall be affixed to Statutes, Rules, Regulations, Degree Certificates and other documents to which such common seal is required to be attached, under the orders of the Senate and at a meeting of the Syndicate.

X.—From the dates on which these Statutes and the Rules and Regulations made under Section 18 of the Panjáb University Act, 1882, respectively, come into force, the Statutes, Rules, and Regulations of the Panjáb University College (which under Section 22 of the Act are deemed to be the Statutes, Rules, and Regulations of the University), theretofore in force, shall respectively be repealed.

IV.

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE PANJAB.

THE SENATE.

PATRON.

The Most Hon'ble Sir George Frederick Samuel Robinson, K.G., P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Marquis of Ripon.

CHANCELLOR.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Umpherston Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D., Lieut.-Governor of the Panjáb.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

Baden Henry Baden-Powell, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service, C.I.E.

FELLOWS.

Note.—Fellows not in India are shown in Italics.

Ex-officio.

Judges of the Chief Court, Panjáb.
The Financial Commissioner of the Panjáb.
The Surgeon-General of the Panjáb.
The Commissioners of Lahore, Amritsar and Delhi.
The Accountant-General, Panjáb.
The Director of Public Instruction, Panjáb.
The Deputy Commissioners of Lahore, Amritsar and Delhi.
The Principals of the Lahore Government College and of the Lahore Medical School.
The Inspectors of Schools in the Panjáb.
The Deputy Surgeon-General, Lahore Division.
The Principal, Central Training College, Lahore.
The Principal, Mayo School of Industrial Art, Lahore.
The Civil Surgeon of Lahore.

The Secretary to Government Panjáb, Public Works Department (General Branch).

The Joint-Secretary to Government Panjáb, Public Works Department (Irrigation Branch).

Representatives of Chiefs.

The Representative of H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmír.
" " " " Patiala.
" " Nawab of Bahawalpur.
" " Raja of Jhind.
" " " Nabha.
" " " Kapurthala.

By name.

H. H. the Maharaja Ranbir Singh of Jammu and Cashmir, G. C. S. I., C. I. E., Counsellor of the Empress of India.
" the Maharaja Rajinder Singh of Patiala.
" Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan of Bahawalpur, G. C. S. I.
" Raja Raghbir Singh of Jhind, G. C. S. I., C. I. E., Counsellor of the Empress of India.
" Raja Hira Singh of Nabha, G. C. S. I.
" " Jagatjit Singh of Kapurthala.
" " Vijai Sen of Mandi.
" Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan of Maler Kotla.
" Raja Bikram Singh of Faridkot.
" Sawai Mangal Singh Bahadur, the Maharao Rana of Ulwar.

Abdul Majid Khan, Nawab.
Ajit Singh, Sirdar, C. I. E., Atariwala.
Allnutt, Revd. S. S., M. A.
Amin Chand, Sirdar Bahadur.
Anant Ram, Diwan.
Attar Singh, Malaz-ul-Ulma, Sirdar, C. I. E., of Bhadour.
Baba Khem Singh, Bedi, C. I. E.
Babbage, Major-General, H. P.
Baring, Revd. F. H., M. A.
Barkley. D. G., LL. D., M. A., B. C. S., Barrister-at Law.
Bellew, Deputy Surgeon-General, H. W., C. S. I.
Bickersteth, Revd. E., M. A.
Bikrama Singh, Sirdar, Ahluwalia, C. S. I.
Brij Lal Ghose, Rai Bahádur.

Boulnois, C., LL. B., Barrister-at-Law.
Brandreth, A., C. S., Barrister-at-Law.
Brown, T. E. B., M. D., Surgeon-Major.
Campbell, J. S., C. S.
Center, W., M. A., M. B., Surgeon-Major.
Channing, F. C., C. S.
Clark, Revd. R., M. A.
Cordery, J. G., M. A., C. S.
Cunningham, the Hon'ble H. S., M. A., Barrister-at-Law.
Dallas, A. M., Surgeon-Major.
Dames, M. L., B. C. S.
Davies, Sir R. H., K. C. S. I., C. I.,
Davies, Colonel, W. G., C. S. I.
De Renzy, A. C. C., B. A., Deputy Surgeon-General.
Dewa Singh, Sirdar Sir, K. C. S. I.
Dick, R., M. A.
Egerton, Sir R. E., K. C. S. I., C. I. E.
Fakir Syad Qamar-ud-din.
Fitzpatrick, F. D., C. S., B. A., Barrister-at-Law.
Foreman, Revd. C. W., D. D.
French, the Right Revd. T. V., D. D., Bishop of Lahore.
Ghulam Husein, Haji.
Ghulam Nabi Khan, Munshi.
Gray, R., M. A., M. B., Surgeon-Major.
Gray, Lieutenant-Colonel L. J. H., C. S. I., B. S. C.
Griffin, Sir L. H., K. C. S. I.
Guru Prasad, Pandit.
Hadi Husein Khan, Syad.
Harbans Singh, Raja.
Harnam Singh, Kour, Ahluwalia.
Hastings, T., Deputy Surgeon-General.
Henderson, G., M. D.
Henderson, E. P., Barrister-at-Law.
Hidayat Ali, Khan Bahadur.
Holroyd, W. R. M., Colonel, B. S. C.
Hooper, Revd. W., M. A.
Hughes, Revd. T. P., B. D.
Hukm Chand, Munshi, of Balrampur,
Hukm Singh, Sodhi.
Hunter, the Hon'ble W. W., LL. D., C. S. I., C. I. E.
Ibbetson, D. C. J., B. A., B. C. S.
Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, Pandit, C. I. E.

Jehandad Khan, Raja, Gakkhar.
Kalb Abid Khan, Agha.
Kanhya Lal, Rai Bahadur, M. I. C. E.
Khan Muhammad Shah, Khan Bahadur.
Kipling, J. L.
Lawrie, E., Surgeon-Major, M. B.
Leitner, G. W., M. A., Ph. D., LL D., D.O.L., Barrister-at-Law.
Lewis, T. C., M. A.
Lindsay, C. R., C. S.
Lyall, J. B., B. C. S.
Mahomed Barkat Ali Khan, Khan Bahadur.
Mahomed Hassan Khan, Wazir-ud-dowla, Mudabbir-ul-mulk, Khalifa, Syad.
Mahomed Husein Khan, Mushir-ud-dowla, Mumtaz-ul-mulk, Khalifa, Syad.
Mahomed Husein Khan, Assistant Surgeon.
Mahomed Husein, Maulvi.
Mahomed Hyat Khan, C. S. I.
Maclagan, General R., R. E.
Matthew, the Ven'ble Henry James, M. A.
McMahon, C. A., Colonel.
Medley, J. G., Colonel, R. E.
Melvill, P. S., C. S. I.
Miller, J. A. E.
Moti Lal, Kathju, Pandit.
Nasir Ali Khan, Kazilbash.
Navina Chandra Rai, Babu.
Nawazish Ali Khan, Nawab.
O'Brien, E., C. S.
Parker, E. W.
Perkins, Henry, C. S.
Plowden, H. M., M. A., Barrister-at-Law.
Pollard, Major-General C., R. E.
Powell, B. H. Baden, C. S., C. I. E.
Prinsep, E. A., C. S.
Rahim Khan, Khan Bahadur, Honorary Surgeon.
Ramnarain, Pandit.
Ram Nath, Diwan.
Rattigan, W. H., M. A., Ph. D., *Barrister-at-Law.*
Rikhi Kesh, Pandit.
Sahib Dyal, Raja, Sir, K. C. S. I.

Sahib Singh, Rai Bahadur.
Sanjhi Mal, B. A.
Saunders, Leslie Seymour, C. S.
Scriven, J. B., Brigade Surgeon.
Sime, J., B. A.
Simson, D., C. S.
Smyth, J. W., C. S.
Smyth, T. W., M. A., C. S.
Spitta, C. H., LL. B., Barrister-at-Law.
Stulpnagel, C. R., Ph. D.
Tawney, C. H., M. A.
Thornton, T. H., D. C. L., C. S. I.
Tosi, Right Revd., Dr. P.
Tupper, C. L., B. A., B. C. S.
Weitbrecht, Revd. H. U., Ph. D.
Westmorland, I. P., Major, R. E.
Young, G. Gordon, Lieut.-Col.
Young, W. M., C. S., M. A.
Zia-ud-din, Khan Bahadur, Maulvi.

THE FACULTIES.

The Oriental Faculty.

Ex-officio.

Director of Public Instruction, Panjáb.
Representative of H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir.
" " " " Patiala.
" " Nawab of Bahawalpur.
" " Raja of Jhind.
" " " Nabha.
" " " Kapurthala.

By name.

His Highness Maharaja Ranbir Singh, of Jammu and Kashmir, G. C. S. I., C. I. E., Counsellor of the Empress of India.
His Highness Maharaja Rajindar Singh, of Patiala.
His Highness Nawab Sadik Muhammad Khan of Bahawalpur, G. C. S. I.
His Highness Raja Raghbir Singh, of Jhind, G. C. S. I., C. I. E., Counsellor of the Empress of India.
His Highness Raja Hira Singh, of Nabha, G. C. S. I.

His Highness Raja Jagatjit Singh, of Kapurthalla.
His Highness Raja Vijai Sen, of Mandi.
His Highness Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan, of Maler Kotla.
His Highness Raja Bikram Singh, of Faridkot.
His Highness Sawai Mangal Singh Bahadur, the Maharao Rana of Ulwar.
Abdul Majid Khan, Nawab.
Ajit Singh, Sirdar, C. I. E., Atariwala.
Amin Chand, Sirdar Bahadur.
Anant Ram, Diwan.
Attar Singh, Malaz-ul-Ulma, Sirdar, C. I. E., of Bhadour
Baba Khem Singh, C. I. E., Bedi.
Babbage, Major-General H. P.
Baring, Reverend F. H., M. A.
Bellew, H. W., C. S. I., Deputy Surgeon-General.
Bikrama Singh, Sirdar, Ahluwalia, C. S. I.
Brij Lal Ghose, Rai Bahadur.
Brandreth, A., C. S., *Barrister-at-law.*
Cordery, J. G., M. A., C. S.
Dames, M. L., B. C. S.
Davies, Colonel W. G., C. S. I.
Dewa Singh, Sirdar, K. C. S. I.
Egerton, Sir R. H., K. C. S. I., C. I. E.
Fakir Syad Qamar-ud-din.
Foreman, Reverend C. W., D. D.
French, the Right Reverend T. V., D. D.
Ghulam Nabi Khan, Munshi.
Grey, Lieutenant-Colonel L. J. H., C. S. I., B. S. C.
Griffin, Sir, L. H., K. C. S. I., B. C. S.
Guru Prasad, Pandit.
Hadi Husain Khan, Syad.
Harbans Singh, Raja.
Harnam Singh, Kour, Ahluwalia.
Hidayat Ali, Mir, Khan Bahadur.
Holroyd, W. R. M., Colonel, B. C. S.
Hooper, Reverend W., M. A.
Hughes, Reverend T. P., B. D.
Hukm Chand, Munshi, of Balrampur.
Hukm Singh, Sodhi.
Iswar Chandra Vidyasager, Pandit, C. I. E.
Jahandad Khan, Raja, Gakkhar.

Kalb Abid Khan, Agha.
Kanhya Lal, Rai Bahadur, M. I. C. E.
Khan Muhammad Shah, Khan Bahadur.
Leitner, G. W., M.A., Ph. D., LL.D., D.O.L., Bar.-at-Law.
Lyall, J. B., B. C. S.
Maclagan, General R., R. E.
Mahomed Barkat Ali Khan, Khan Bahadur.
Mahomed Hassan Khan, Wazir-ud-dowla, Mudabbir-ul-Mulk, Khalifa, Syad.
Mahomed Husain Khan, Mashir-ud-dowla, Mumtaz-ul-Mulk, Khalifa, Syad.
Mahomed Husain Khan, Assistant Surgeon.
Mahomed Husain, Maulvi.
Mahomed Hyat Khan, C. S. I.
Nasir Ali Khan, Kazilbash.
Navina Chandra Rai, Babu.
Nawazish Ali Khan, Nawab.
O'Brien, E., C. S.
Parker, E. W.
Perkins, Henry, C. S.
Powell, B. H. Baden, C. S., C. I. E.
Prinsep, E. A., C. S.
Rahim Khan, Khan Bahadur, Honorary Surgeon.
Ram Nath, Diwan.
Rattigan, W. H., M. A., Ph. D., Barrister-at-Law.
Rikhi Kesh, Pandit.
Sahib Dial, Raja Sir, K. C. S. I.
Tawney, C. H., M. A.
Tupper, C. L., B. A., B. C. S.
Weitbrecht, Revd. H. U., Ph. D.
Zia-ud-din, Khan Bahadur, Maulvi.

THE ARTS FACULTY.

Ex-officio.

Accountant-General of the Panjáb.
Director of Public Instruction, Panjáb.
Principal of the Lahore Government College.
" " " Central Training College.
" " " Mayo School of Industrial Art.
Inspectors of Schools in the Panjáb.

By name.

Allutt, the Revd. S. S., M. A.

Amin Chand, Sirdar Bahadur.
Attar Singh, Malaz-ul-Ulma, Sirdar, C. I. E., of Bhadour
Babbage, Major-General H. P.
Baring, Revd. F. H., M. A.
Barkley, D. G., M. A., B. C. S., Bar-at-Law.
Bickersteth, Reverend E., M. A.
Bikrama Singh, Sirdar, Ahluwalia, C. S. I.
Boulnois, C., LL B., Barrister-at-Law.
Brown, Surgeon-Major T. E. B., M. D.
Center, Surgeon-Major W., M. A., M. B.
Channing, F. C., C. S.
Clark, Reverend R., M. A.
Cordery, J. G., M. A., C. S.
Davies, Sir R. H., K. C. S. I., C. I. E.
Davies, Colonel W. G., C. S. I.
Dick, R., M. A.
Egerton, Sir R. E., K. C. S. I., C. I. E.
Foreman, Reverend C. W., D. D.
French, the Right Reverend T. V., D. D.
Ghulam Husein, Haji.
Ghulam Nabi Khan, Munshi.
Griffin, Sir L. H., K. C. S. I.
Guru Prasad, Pandit.
Hadi Husain Khan, Syad.
Harbans Singh, Raja.
Harnam Singh, Kour, Ahluwalia.
Henderson, E. P., Bar.-at-Law.
Holroyd, W. R. M., Colonel, B. S. C.
Hooper, Reverend W., M. A.
Hughes, Reverend T. P., B. D.
Hukm Singh, Sodhi.
Hunter, the Hon'ble W.W., C. S. I., C. I. E., L L. D.
Ibbetson, D. C. J., B. A., B. C. S.
Kipling, J. L.
Leitner, G. W., M. A., Ph. D., LL.D., D.O.L., Bar.-at-Law.
Lewis, T. C., M. A.
Lyall, J. P., B C. S.
Mathew, the Ven'ble Henry James, M. A.
McMahon, C. A., Colonel.
Medley, J. G., Colonel, R. E.
Miller, J. A. E.
Moti Lal, Kathju, Pandit.

Mahomed Husain Khan, Mashir-ud-dowla, Mumtaz-ul-Mulk, Khalifa, Syad.
Navina Chandra Rai, Babu.
O'Brien, E., B. C. S.
Parker, E. W.
Perkins, H. E., B. C. S
Plowden, H. M., M. A., Barrister-at-Law.
Pollard, Major-General C., R. E.
Powell, B. H. Baden, C. S., C. I. E.
Rahim Khan, Khan Bahadur, Honorary Surgeon.
Ramnarain, Pandit.
Rattigan, W. H., M. A., Ph. D., Bar.-at-Law.
Sahib Singh, Rai Bahadur.
Sanjhi Mal, B. A.
Sime, J., B. A.
Smyth, J. W., C. S.
Smyth, T. W., M. A., C. S.
Stulpnagel, C. R., Ph. D.
Tawney, C. H, M. A.
Tosi, Right Reverend Dr. P.
Tupper, C. L., B. A., B. C. S.
Weitbrecht, Rev. H. U., Ph. D.
Young, G. Gordon, Lieutenant-Colonel.
Young, W. M., C, S., M. A.
Zia-ud-din, Khan Bahadur, Maulvi.

THE LAW FACULTY.

Ex-officio.

Judges of the Chief Court, Panjáb.
Financial Commissioner of the Panjáb.
Commissioners of Lahore, Delhi and Amritsar.
Deputy Commissioners of Lahore, Delhi and Amritsar.

By name.

Barkley, D. G., M. A., B. C. S., Bar.-at-Law.
Boulnois, C., LL. B., Barrister-at-Law.
Campbell, J. S., C. S.
Channing, F. C., C. S.
Cunningham, the Hon'ble H. S., M. A., Bar.-at-Law.
Davies, Colonel W. G., C. S. I.
Fitzpatrick, F. D., C. S., Barrister-at-Law.
Grey, Lieutenant-Colonel L. J. H., C. S. I.
Griffin, Sir L. H., K. C. S. I.

Henderson, E. P., Bar.-at-Law.
Hunter, the Hon'ble W.W., C. S. I., C. I. E., LL. D.
Leitner, G. W., M. A., Ph. D., LL.D., D.O.L., Bar.-at-Law.
Lindsay, C. R., C. S.
Lyall, J. B., B. C. S.
McMahon, Colonel, C. A.
Melvill, P. S., C. S. I.
Miller, J. A. E.
Parker, E. W.
Plowden, H. M., M. A., Barrister-at-Law.
Powell, B. H. Baden, C. S., C. I. E.
Ramnarain, Pandit.
Ram Nath, Diwan.
Rattigan, W. H., M. A., Ph. D., Bar.-at-Law.
Saunders, L. S., C. S.
Simpson, D., C. S.
Smyth, J. W., C. S.
Smyth, T. W., M. A., C. S.
Spitta, C. H., LL. B., Barrister-at-Law.
Thornton, T. H., D. C. L., C. S. I.
Tupper, C. L., B. A., B. C. S.
Young, G. Gordon, Lieutenant-Colonel.
Young, W. M., M. A., B. C. S.

THE FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

Ex-officio.

Director of Public Instruction, Panjáb.
Principal of the Lahore Government College.
" " Medical School.
" " Mayo School of Industrial Art.

By name.

Brown, Surgeon-Major, T. E. B., M. D.
Center, Surgeon-Major W., M. A., M. B.
Dick, R., M. A.
Grey, Surgeon-Major, R., M. A., M. B.
Henderson, Surgeon-Major G., M. D.
Holroyd, W. R. M., Colonel.
Lewis, T. C., M. A.
McMahon, Colonel, C. A.
Navina Chandra Rai, Babu.

Powell, B. H. Baden, B. C. S., C. I. E.
Sime, J., B. A.

The Medical Faculty.

Ex-officio.

Surgeon-General of the Panjáb.
Deputy Surgeon-General, Lahore Division.
Principal of the Lahore Medical School.
Civil Surgeon of Lahore.

By name.

Bellew, H. W., C. S. I., Deputy Surgeon-General.
Brij Lal Ghose, Rai Bahadur.
Brown. Surgeon-Major T. E. B., M. D.
Center, Surgeon-Major W., M. A., M. B.
Dallas, Surgeon-Major A. M.
DeRenzy, A. C. C., Deputy Surgeon-General.
Grey, Surgeon-Major R., M. A., M. B.
Hastings, T., Deputy Surgeon-General.
Henderson, Surgeon-Major G., M. D.
Lawrie, Surgeon-Major E., M. B.
Mohamed Husein Khan Assistant Surgeon.
Rahim Khan, Khan Bahadur, Honorary Surgeon.
Scriven, J. B., Brigade-Surgeon.

The Engineering Faculty.

Ex-officio.

Secretary to Govt. Panjáb, P. W. D. (General Branch).
Joint-Secretary to „ „ (Irrigation „).

By name

Bellew, H. W., C. S I.
Dallas A. M.. Surgeon-Major.
Grey, Lieutenant-Colonel, L. J. H., C. S. I , B. S. C.
Kanhya Lal, Rai Bahadur, M. I. C. E.
Kipling, J. L.
Maclagan, General R., R. E.
Medley, Colonel, J. G., R. E.
Navina Chandra Rai, Babu.
Pollard, Major-General, C., R. E.
Tupper, C. L., B. A., C. S.
Westmorland, Major I. P., R. E.

V.

RULES.

(Made by the Senate & sanctioned by the Local Government)

THE SENATE.

Meetings.

A meeting of the Senate shall be held in the month of April of each year, at which the accounts of the year shall be submitted. A meeting of the Senate shall be held in the month of November of each year, at which the Budget for the ensuing year shall be submitted.

2. A meeting of the Senate, for the purpose of conferring degrees, diplomas, oriental literary titles, licenses and marks of honor, shall be convened for such date and time as may be fixed by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, from time to time, in that behalf.

3. Such other meetings shall be held as may be convened under these rules, and as may be necessary for the due disposal of business.

4. Special meetings may be convened by the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, or by the Syndicate, or at the requests of any six Fellows of the University.

5. Should the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, Syndicate or six Fellows, as aforesaid, consider a meeting of the Senate to be necessary, they shall inform the Syndicate, who shall forthwith fix a date, and the Registrar shall circulate the notice of such date, together with the propositions to be discussed, to the Fellows of the University, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for such meeting.

6. Every proposition submitted to the Registrar under the last preceding rule, or intended to be brought before any meeting of the Senate, shall be submitted

to the Syndicate, who shall record their opinion thereupon, or their decision, should the matter be within their competency to decide.

Proxies.

7. Any member who may be unable to attend any meeting of the Senate, but who desires to have his vote upon any proposition coming before such meeting recorded thereat, shall record in writing the proposition upon which he desires to vote, and his vote thereupon, and shall send the same to the Registrar, so as to reach that officer not later than the day previous to that fixed for the meeting at which the proposition, to which the vote relates, is to be considered. Such vote may be recorded opposite the proposition to which it refers, upon the printed notice of meeting or separately as required by this rule.

8. All proxies conforming with the provisions of Rule 7 shall be laid before the meeting of Senate to which they relate, before the business of the meeting is entered upon, and shall be open to inspection by any member present at such meeting. No other proxies shall be recognized.

Motions and Amendments.

9. Every motion shall be affirmative in form, and shall begin with the word THAT—

Every motion or amendment that is not seconded shall drop. Provided that propositions submitted by the Syndicate for the decision of the Senate, and entered upon the notice of meeting, shall be dealt with as motions before such meeting, without being proposed or seconded at such meeting.'

Every motion or amendment shall be reduced to writing and read out, and shall be delivered to the Registrar. If no member rises, the Chairman shall proceed to put the question to the vote.

Amendments may be submitted by proxy, as provided by Rules 7 and 8; such amendments shall be read

before the meeting, but shall drop unless they be proposed and seconded, in the ordinary manner, by Fellows present at such meeting.

10. When there is an amendment, the motion as amended shall be first put to the vote ; if the amendment is lost and no further amendment is proposed, the original motion shall be put to the vote.

11. Should any amendment be carried, the question as amended shall be stated from the chair, and may then be debated as a substantive question, to which further amendments may be proposed and dealt with as hereinbefore provided. Not more than one amendment shall be taken to be before the meeting at any one time.

12. A motion shall not be withdrawn without the unanimous consent of the meeting ; but this consent shall be presumed if the mover states his wish to withdraw the motion, and the Chairman, after an interval, announces it is withdrawn.

Language.

13. The proceedings at meetings shall be conducted as far as possible in the Vernacular. When any member addresses the meeting in English, the substance of his address shall be stated to the meeting in Vernacular, before any other speaker rises to address it.

Order of Speaking.

14. The Chairman shall control the order in which members may address the meeting, and the manner in which the business shall be conducted. No member shall address the meeting after the Chairman has called for a vote.

15. Members when speaking shall stand and shall address the chair. No member shall, without the leave of the Chairman, speak more than once to any proposition, except the proposer, who may speak a second time upon the conclusion of the debate in reply.

Voting.

16. On putting any question to the vote, the Chairman shall call for a show of hands in the affirmative or negative, and shall declare the result according to his opinion.

17. Any member may then demand a division. The Chairman may give such directions for effecting a division as he shall consider expedient.

Statutes, Rules and Regulations.

18. In making Statutes, Rules and Regulations under Section 18 of the Panjáb University Act, the following procedure shall be observed :—

i. The Syndicate shall, after framing any proposed Statutes, Rules or Regulations, cause them to be printed and circulated to all Fellows of the University resident in India, and shall invite them to transmit their opinions thereupon to the Registrar by a date to be entered in the notice ; such date shall allow not less than thirty days from the date of the issue of the notice.

ii. On the date fixed in the notice, or as soon thereafter as is practicable, the Syndicate shall consider the replies received, and, after making such alterations as to them may seem fit, shall submit the said Statutes, Rules or Regulations, in the usual manner, to the Senate

iii. After such Statutes, Rules or Regulations have been passed by the Senate and published in the proceedings, the Syndicate shall affix the *Common Seal* thereto, and shall submit them to Government for sanction or confirmation and sanction, as provided in Section 18, Clause 2 (*a*) or (*b*) as the case may be.

iv. After the necessary sanction has been received, the Statutes, Rules and Regulations so made and sanctioned shall be published in the Gazette.

v. All Statutes, Rules and Regulations shall take effect from the date of such publication, unless any other date shall be named therein as the date upon which they are to come into force.

Election of Fellows.

19. The following procedure shall be observed at elections of Fellows under Section 6, Clause (*c*) of the Panjáb University Act :—

i. When any Fellows are to be elected, the Syndicate shall circulate a notice to all the Fellows of the University resident in India, stating the number of vacancies, and that

candidates should be nominated for election within a time to be named in the notice; such time shall be not less than one month from the date of the issue of notice. The notice to be circulated under this rule shall be in the form appended hereto.

ii. The nomination of every candidate shall be supported by not less than two Fellows of the University, who shall write the candidate's name in the form referred to in clause I of this rule, and shall sign the same, and shall then forward it to the Registrar. The Fellow nominating a person for election shall certify that he has ascertained that the nominee is willing to be put forward for election.

iii. On the day fixed, or as soon thereafter as possible, the Syndicate shall prepare a list of candidates, stating, in each case, the name of the proposer and seconder.

iv. Such list shall thereupon be confidentially circulated to the Fellows of the University resident in India, with a statement of the number of vacancies, and fixing a date upon which the votes shall be counted; such date shall be not less than one month from the date of the issue of notice.

v. Every Fellow may vote for as many candidates as there are vacancies; and shall exercise his vote by signing his name opposite the name of each candidate on the list for whom he desires to vote, and by putting a line through the names of all the candidates on the list except a number equal to or less than the number of vacancies; he shall then forward the list to the Registrar.

vi. On the day fixed, or as soon thereafter as is practicable, the Syndicate shall scrutinize the votes, and shall record the result, and shall report the same to a meeting of the Senate for final election.

vii. Upon such election the names of the persons elected shall be forthwith submitted to the Chancellor for approval, and shall, after such approval, be published in the Gazette.

Proceedings.

20. The proceedings of the Senate shall be recorded by the Registrar, and shall be submitted to the Chairman of the meeting for approval and countersignature, and shall then be published in the Gazette. Provided that the names of persons submitted to the Senate for election, or of persons elected by the Senate as Fellows of the University, shall not be published until their election shall have been approved by the Chancellor.

THE FACULTIES.

Constitution of Faculties.

21. Faculties of Oriental Learning, Arts, Science, Law, Medicine and Engineering are hereby constituted. Every Fellow shall be nominated to one or more of the Faculties by the Senate.

22. The Fellows constituting each Faculty shall appoint a Secretary to such Faculty. A Chairman shall be elected by the members present at each meeting of a Faculty, to preside at such meeting.

23. The Faculties shall, subject to the approval of the Syndicate and Senate, arrange the courses of reading and study required under the regulations; and all other matters specially relating to any Faculty shall be referred thereto before being disposed of by the Syndicate.

Meetings.

24. Meetings shall be convened by the Secretary, as occasion may require, or as may be directed by the members of such Faculty: copies of proceedings at all meetings of Faculties shall be sent forthwith to the Registrar, who will lay them before the Syndicate for submission to the Senate. Four shall form a quorum at meetings of the Oriental and Arts Faculties, and three in the case of the other Faculties.

25. When a meeting of any Faculty is convened, notice shall be given to all members known to be at the time resident in the Panjáb, but it shall not be necessary to give notice to members absent from the Panjáb.

THE SYNDICATE.

Constitution.

26. Every Fellow of the University, present at Lahore, at the time of any meeting of the Syndicate, shall be deemed to be a member of the Syndicate, and may sit and vote thereon. Five members shall form a quorum.

The Vice-Chancellor of the Senate shall be *ex-officio* President of the Syndicate, and, in his absence, the members present at each meeting shall elect a Chairman to preside at such meeting. The decision of the majority shall prevail, and in case of an equality of votes, the Vice-Chancellor or Chairman shall have a casting vote.

Duties.

27. The duties of the Syndicate shall be generally to carry out the regulations and orders of the Senate, to consider and report upon matters to be submitted for the orders of the Senate, and to carry on the current business of the University.

28. No proposal or regulation shall be submitted to the Senate until it shall have been first considered by the Syndicate.

29. It shall be among the special duties of the Syndicate to submit, from time to time, for the orders of the Senate, recommendations regarding the following matters, to wit, the appointment of Examiners, Scholars, Readers, or Professors; the staff of the Oriental College; the appointment of the Registrar and Assistant Registrar; the grant of degrees, diplomas, Oriental literary titles, and licenses, and marks of honor, and of rewards for the encouragement of literature.

Powers.

30. As regards expenditure, the Syndicate shall have power to expend sums of money voted by the Senate on the objects for which they have been voted, and shall further have power to transfer sums other than those voted for salaries, or which may have been given by the donors for special objects, not exceeding Rs. 500, to increase the allotment for any one object for which provision has already been made, and to transfer sums not exceeding Rs. 200 to meet new expenditure on any

one object for which no provision has been made. All such transfers shall be communicated at the next meeting of the Senate.

31. The Syndicate shall have power, subject to the general control of the Senate, to fix the exact time and place of examinations, and appoint all clerks and menial servants of the University; and, subject to the orders of the Senate, to fill up, provisionally, any vacancies in the University staff which may occur.

32. The Syndicate shall, upon the recommendations of the Faculties, and subject to the approval of the Senate, from time to time, prescribe the courses of reading required under the Regulations.

Proceedings.

33. The proceedings of the Syndicate shall be recorded and shall be open to the inspection of any Fellow of the University, and the Syndicate shall have power to publish such portions of their proceedings as to them may seem fit.

THE REGISTRAR.

Appointment.

34. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate on the recommendation of the Syndicate. He shall be appointed for two years, but may from time to time be re-appointed. If a vacancy shall at any time occur, the Syndicate shall appoint a person to officiate, subject to the orders of the Senate.

Leave.

35. In shall be competent to the Syndicate, at their discretion, to grant leave of absence for short periods to the Registrar, when such leave can be granted without inconvenience or extra expense. It shall also be com-

petent to the Syndicate once during the Registrar's two years tenure of office to grant him leave of absence on medical certificate, without forfeiture of salary, for a period not exceeding three months; provided that a satisfactory arrangement can be made, without extra expense, for the discharge of the Registrar's duties during his absence. Should it be necessary for the Registrar, after enjoying one such leave of absence, to be absent a second time (otherwise than for a short period as already provided), or should it be necessary for the Registrar at any time to be absent for more than three months, or to proceed to Europe, the office of Registrar shall thereupon become vacant.

Duties.

36. The Registrar shall be the custodian of the Records, Library, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

37. All meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate and the Faculties, shall be convened through the Registrar, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such meetings.

38. The Registrar shall be the chief executive officer of the Senate, and shall—

carry out all orders issued by the Senate;

act under the instructions of the Syndicate in all matters within the cognizance of that body;

receive and answer all correspondence connected with the University;

arrange for the conduct of all examinations;

sign cheques and receipts, and issue all notices and proceedings.

NOTE.—Rules 34 and 35 do not affect Dr. LEITNER, the Registrar, appointed under Section 12 (4) of the Panjab University Act.

Form of nomination for election of Fellows under Rule 19 (1).

Full name of person nominated.	Full address.	Grounds on which recommended.

We hereby certify that the persons above named are, in our opinion, fit and proper persons to be elected Fellows of the University of the Panjáb, and that we have ascertained that they are willing to be nominated for election.

(Signed) *Proposer.*

,, *Seconder.*

Fellows of the University of the Panjáb.

Dated _____

_____ 188 .

FINANCIAL RULES.

(Made by the Senate and sanctioned by the Local Government.)

General

I. (*i*).—The accounts of the University shall conform to the calendar year

(*ii*).—The accounts of the University shall stand in the name of the Registrar.

(*iii*).—The Registrar shall place all documents relating to capital, shares, scrip and other securities in the Bank of Bengal, Lahore, for safe custody, and shall keep the cash in the said Bank.

Receipts.

II. (*i*).—All sums paid in on account of the University shall be received by the Registrar or may be paid to his account at the Bank of Bengal, Lahore. All sums received by the Registrar shall be paid by him into the Bank, weekly or oftener, and shall not be used by him to meet expenditure.

(*ii*).—The Registrar shall credit the sums received to the Endowment Fund or Current Account as may be required by the Statutes and Rules of the University, by the orders of the Senate, or by the nature of each item. And shall take the orders of the Senate regarding sums at credit requiring investment.

Budget.

III. (*i*).—A Budget shall be prepared by the Registrar and submitted for the orders of the Senate at their meeting in November or December of each year. It shall show the receipts and expenditure of the current account for the ensuing year in the annexed form, and

shall contain a balance sheet showing the entire assets and liabilities of the University, including all properties and investments and the special endowments which have been accepted by the University.

(*ii*).—Credit shall be taken in the budget for the amount of the interest and profits of the Endowment Fund, the amount of the Government Grant, a sum for subscriptions estimated with reference to the average receipts from this source during the previous three years, and a sum for fees calculated in the same way.

EXPENDITURE.

IV. (*i*).—Expenditure shall be incurred by cheques drawn by the Registrar under the orders of the Syndicate, and subject to Budget allotments and the powers of the Syndicate under Rule 30 of the Rules relating to the Syndicate. The previous sanction of the Senate shall be obtained in regard to all alterations in the allotments, not within the provisions of the said rule, and all applications for supplementary Budget grants.

(*ii*).—The Registrar shall have power to pass and pay all fixed monthly charges provided for in the Budget; but shall obtain the sanction of the Syndicate before passing or paying any other charge, although within Budget allotments.

(*iii*).—The Registrar shall keep a correct account of all University funds.

AUDIT.

V. (*i*).—In addition to the official Auditor appointed by Government for the purpose of auditing the annual accounts, an Auditor, for purposes of internal audit, shall be appointed by the Senate. The Auditor shall hold office for two years and may be re-appointed. He

shall receive such remuneration as may, from time to time, be sanctioned by the Senate.

(*ii*).—The accounts of the Registrar shall be audited quarterly or oftener.

(*iii*).—It shall be the duty of the Auditor appointed by the Senate to see that—

(*a*) the accounts of the Registrar are properly kept;

(*b*) the state of the cash balance shown therein agrees with the Bank's accounts;

(*c*) all payments are supported by proper vouchers, and that they are under proper sanction; and

(*d*) to submit a quarterly audit report and annual balance sheet to the Syndicate.

ACCOUNTS.

VI. (*i*).—The Registrar shall keep an account—(1) of the Endowment Fund, and (2) of the Current Account.

(*ii*).—The Registrar shall prepare an annual statement of account, and shall submit one copy thereof to the Secretary to Government, Panjáb, and shall publish the same in the *Panjáb Gazette*.

(*iii*).—The Registrar shall maintain the following books of account and forms:—

Books—

1. *Endowment Fund Account.*
2. *Current Account.*

(*a*). Cash Book.
(*b*). Register of Receipts.
(*c*). „ of Expenditure.
(*d*). Journal.
(*e*). Ledger.
(*f*). Bank Pass Book.
(*g*). Receipt Book.

Forms—

(*a*). Statement of deposits.
(*b*). File of Cheques.
(*c*). Statement of Receipts and Expenditure.
(*d*). Balance Sheet.

The Registrar shall keep vouchers for all payments made.

Balance Sheet of the Panjáb University on 31st October 188

Assets.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	*Liabilities.*	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Current Account—In hand of Registrar			Endowment for Alexandra Readership ..		
			Ditto McLeod K. Sanskrit Ditto .		
			Ditto ,, Panjáb Arabic Ditto ..		
Funded Account—Cash with Registrar			Ditto Kapurthala N. S. Ditto ..		
Value of Government securities ..			Ditto Mayo Patiala Ditto ..		
			Ditto Patiala Translatorship		
Property—Building ..			Ditto Naba-Jhind Scholarships ..		
			Ditto Bahawalpur Scholarship ..		
Furniture, &c. ..			Ditto Jhind Panjábi Scholarships ..		
			Ditto Encouragement of Gurmukhi (Patiala State)		
Books ..			Ditto Raja Harbans Singh's Sanskrit Scholarship ..		
			Ditto Fuller Exhibition ..		
			Ditto Maler Kotla McLeod Medal ..		
			Ditto McLeod Medal and Purse ..		
			Ditto Jaishi Ram Medals ..		
			Ditto Maclagan Medal ..		
			Ditto Watson Medal ..		
			Ditto Khalifa Syad Muhammad Hassan-Aitchison Medal ..		
			Ditto Leitner Prize ..		
			Ditto Brandreth Prize .		
			Ditto Griffin Prize ..		
			Ditto Kanhya Lal's Engineering Prize ..		
			Nawab of Bahawalpur's donation for the Senate Hall		
			Expenditure from Current Account for furniture and books ..		
			Unexpended balance of Current Income ..		
Total Rupees ..		(a)	Total Rupees ..		(a)

(a) (a)—Should agree with each other.

Registrar, Panjáb University

BUDGET OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE PANJAB FOR THE YEAR 188

RECEIPTS.

	Revised Estimate for 188	Compared with Budget Estimate for 188
Estimate of Balance on 1st January 188 .		
Rs. A. P.		
Actual Balance on 1st January 188		
Actual Subscription realized to end of October 188		
Subscriptions expected in November and December 188 ...		
Actual Income from fees to end of October 188 . .		
Income expected in November and December 188 . ..		
Miscellaneous income from sale of books, &c., in 188 ...		
Interest on Government Securities in 188 . ..		
Government Grant during 188 ...		
Total Revised Receipts of 188		
Actual Expenditure to end of October 188		
Probable Expenditure in November and December 188 . .		
Revised balance on 1st January 188	Estimate for 188 .	Compared with Revised Estimate for 188 .
Estimate of Income of 188 .		
Balance on 1st January as above ...		
Fees		
Subscriptions		
Miscellaneous receipts from sale of books, &c.		
Interest on Government Securities ...		
Government Grant-in-aid		
Total Receipts		
Estimate of Expenditure in 188—, see next folio		
Estimated balance on 31st December 188		

ABSTRACT OF EXPENDITURE.

ABSTRACT OF EXPENDITURE.

Heads and Sub-Heads.	Budget Estimate for 188	Actuals to 31st October 188	Probable Expenditure in Novr. and Decr. 188 .	Total Revised Estimate for 188	Proposed Expenditure in 188	Remarks.
I.—Instruction—						
1. *Oriental.*						
(*a*). Oriental College and School staff, and contingencies ...						
(*b*). Endowed and other special scholarships ...						
(*c*). Scholarships and stipends ...						
(*d*). Vernacular (new Oriental degree) scholarships ...						
(*e*). Grants-in-aid to Oriental and Vernacular schools ...						
2. *Arts.*						
(*a*). Anglo-Vernacular scholarships ...						
(*b*). Endowed scholarships ...						
3. *Science.*						
(*a*). Chemicals, &c. ...						
(*b*). Special scholarships (by Sirdar Bikrama Singh, C. S. I.) ...						
4. *Law.*						
(*a*). Lecturing staff and contingencies						
(*b*). Hindu and Muhammadan Law Classes in the Oriental College.						

5. *Medicine.*					
(*a*). Scholarships tenable at the Oriental College and Medical School, Lahore ..					
(*b*). Special scholarships to Jullundur Hakims and Vaidyas attending the classes of the Medical School, 3, @ Rs. 10 per mensem each ...					
(*c*). Teaching staff and scholarships to other Hakims and Vaidyas ...					
6. *Engineering.*					
(*a*). Teaching staff and scholarships ...					
II.—ENCOURAGEMENT TO LITERATURE.—					
(*a*). Rewards to authors, compilers and translators ...					
(*b*). Printing of approved books ...					
(*c*). Purchase of copies of approved books ..					
(*d*). Grant-in-aid to Literary and Scientific Journals ...					
III.—ENDOWED READERSHIPS AND TRANSLATORSHIPS—					
IV.—UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES—					
(*a*). Additions to General Library ...					
(*b*). Do. Oriental do. ...					
(*c*). Do. Law do. ...					
V.—EXAMINATIONS—					
(*a*). Remuneration to Examiners ...					
(*b*). Cost of conducting examinations ...					

ABSTRACT OF EXPENDITURE—CONCLUDED.

HEADS AND SUB-HEADS.	Budget Estimate for 188 .	Actuals to 31st October 188 .	Probable Expenditure in Novr. and Decr. 188 .	Total Revised Estimate for 188 .	Proposed Expenditure in 188 .	REMARKS.
VI.—PRIZES AND MEDALS—						
1.(*a*). Rewards to distinguished students at the Oriental examinations ...						
(*b*). Rewards to distinguished students at the Arts examinations ...						
(*c*). Rewards to distinguished students at the Law, Science, Medicine and Engineering examinations...						
2. Cost of Medals						
VII.—UNIVERSITY ESTABLISHMENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.						
(*a*). Registrar and Assistant Registrar						
(*b*). Registrar's office establishment ...						
(*c*). Printing charges ...						
(*d*). Contingencies ...						
(*e*). Senate Auditor ..						
VIII.—BUILDINGS AND FURNITURE—						
(*a*). Senate Hall—Petty establishment, repairs and furniture ...						
(*b*). Oriental College—Petty establishment, furniture and rent of Boarding Houses ...						
TOTAL RS. ...						

Detail of the Budget Estimate of the Panjáb University for 188.

Budget Heads and Sub-Heads.	Detail of expenditure.	Proposed grant for 188	TOTAL.
I.—INSTRUCTION.			
1.—*Oriental.*			
(a) Oriental College and School Staff and Contingencies—			
(b) Endowed & other special scholarships—			
(c) Scholarships & Stipends.			
(d)			
(e)			
2. *Arts—*			
(a)			
(b)			
3. *Science—*			
(a)			
(b)			
4. *Law—*			
(a)			
(b)			
5. *Medicine—*			
(a)			
(b)			
(c)			
6. *Engineering—*			
(a)			
II.—ENCOURAGEMENT TO LITERATURE—			
(a)			
(b)			
(c)			
(d)			
III.—ENDOWED READERSHIPS AND TRANSLATORSHIPS—			
IV.—UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES—			
(a)			
(b)			
(c)			

Detail of the Budget Estimate of the Panjáb University for 188 .—Concluded.

Budget Heads and Sub-Heads.	Detail of expenditure.	Proposed grant for 188	Total.
V.—Examinations—			
(*a*)			
(*b*)			
VI.—Prizes and Medals—			
1.			
(*a*)			
(*b*)			
(*c*)			
2.			
VII.—University Establishment & Miscellaneous Expenses.			
(*a*)			
(*b*)			
(*c*)			
(*d*)			
(*e*)			
VIII.—Buildings and Furniture.			
(*a*)			
(*b*)			

STATEMENT

OF

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURE.

DR.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the

	Rs.	A.	P.
To Balance			
I.—FEES—			
(a). Examinations in Oriental languages ...			
(b). Do. in Arts			
(c). Do. in Science			
(d). Do. in Law			
(e). Do. in Medicine			
(f). Do. in Engineering			
II.—SUBSCRIPTION—			
(*a*). Municipal or District Grant			
(*b*). Personal Subscription			
III.—GOVERNMENT GRANT-IN-AID—			
IV.—INTEREST ON GOVERNMENT SECURITIES—			
V.—MISCELLANEOUS—			
(*a*). Sale proceeds of books			
(*b*). Savings			
(*c*). Miscellaneous			
VI.—DONATION—			
Carried over Rs. ...			

CR.

Panjáb University, for..... ..... *188*

	Rs.	A.	P.
I.—INSTRUCTION—			
1. *Oriental.*			
(*a*). Oriental College and School Staff and contingencies			
(*b*). Endowed and other special scholarships			
(*c*). Scholarships and stipends			
(*d*). Vernacular (new Oriental degree) scholarships			
(*e*). Grants-in-aid to Oriental and Vernacular schools.			
2. *Arts.*			
(*a*). Anglo-Vernacular scholarships ...			
(*b*). Endowed scholarships			
3. *Science.*			
(*a*). Chemicals, &c.			
(*b*). Special scholarships (by Sirdar Bikrama Singh, C.S.I.)			
4. *Law.*			
(*a*). Lecturing staff and contingencies ...			
(*b*). Hindu and Muhammadan Law Classes in the Oriental College			
5. *Medicine.*			
(*a*). Scholarships tenable at the Oriental College and Medical School, Lahore ...			
(*b*). Special scholarships to Jullundur Hakíms and Vaidyas attending the classes of the Medical School, 3, @ Rs. 10 per mensem each.			
(*c*). Teaching staff and scholarships to other Hakíms and Vaidyas			
6. *Engineering.*			
(*a*). Teaching staff and scholarships ...			
II.—ENCOURAGEMENT TO LITERATURE—			
(*a*). Rewards to authors, compilers and translators			
(*b*). Printing of approved books			
(*c*). Purchase of copies of approved books ..			
(*d*). Grant-in-aid to Literary and Scientific Journals			
III.—ENDOWED READERSHIPS AND TRANSLATORSHIPS			
IV.—UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES—			
(*a*). Additions to General Library ...			
(*b*). Do. Oriental do. ...			
(*c*). Do. Law do. ...			

DR.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the

	Rs.	A.	P.
Brought over Rs. ...			
TOTAL RS.			

CR.

Panjáb University, for .... *188* .

	Rs.	A.	P.
V.—EXAMINATIONS—			
(*a*). Remuneration to Examiners ...			
(*b*). Cost of conducting examinations ...			
VI.—PRIZES & MEDALS—			
1. (*a*). Rewards to distinguished students at the Oriental examinations ...			
(*b*). Rewards to distinguished students at the Arts examinations			
(*c*). Rewards to distinguished students at the Law, Science, Medical and Engineering examinations			
2. Cost of Medals			
VII.—UNIVERSITY ESTABLISHMENT & MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES			
(*a*). Registrar and Assistant Registrar . .			
(*b*). Registrar's office establishment ...			
(*c*). Printing charges			
(*d*). Contingencies			
(*e*). Senate Auditor			
VIII.—BUILDINGS & FURNITURE—			
(*a*). Senate Hall—Petty establishment, repairs and furniture			
(*b*). Oriental College—Petty establishment, furniture and rent of Boarding Houses ...			
TOTAL Rs. ...			
BALANCE Rs. ...			
GRAND TOTAL Rs. ...			

ACADEMICAL COSTUME.

(Made by the Senate and sanctioned by the Local Government).

CHANCELLOR.

Gown.—Black damask silk with gold lace and tufts similar to the Chancellor of Oxford.

Cap.—Black velvet academical cap with gold tassel.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

Gown—The same with silver lace and tufts.

Cap.—The same with silver tassel.

REGISTRAR.

Gown.—The same with black silk lace and tufts.

Cap.—Black cloth academic cap with black silk tassel.

FELLOWS.

Gown.—A dark purple (almost black) silk gown with full sleeves (similar to the Oxford M. A).

Scarf.—Of the same, with gold fringed ends.

Note 1.—If they are Graduates of any University, they will wear their own Hood, also Cap as for Registrar.

Note 2.—The Scarf to be worn across the body over the left shoulder.

GRADUATES.

Bachelor of Oriental Learning.

Gown.—Gown as for B. A.

Sash.—Similar to M. O. L. with light yellow silk border and fringe.

Master of Oriental Learning.

Gown.—The same as for M. A.

Sash.—In lieu of hood, he will wear a sash 15 inches wide, of the same color and texture as the gown, but bordered an inch wide with claret colored silk, fringed with the same.

Doctor of Oriental Learning.

Gown.—The same as for Doctor of Literature.

Sash.—Fuller, with scarlet border and fringe.

Note.—Where the holder of a degree of O. L. does not take up English, he will wear a pagri as for M. A. and B. A.

In other cases a cap will be worn like B. A. and M. A. or a pagri as above, at the option of the Graduate.

European D. O. L.—Hood or sash at his option.

Bachelor of Arts.

Gown.—A gown like the M. A., but with less full sleeves, and made of the stuff of same color (pattern similar to Oxford B. A).

Hood.—The same, lined with light yellow silk.

Cap.—Black stuff academic cap or pagri with yellow border.

Note.—Other degrees, such as Science, Law, Medicine, and Engineering, will have a distinctive lining to the hood, but the rest of the dress will be the same as above ; stuff for the lower degrees ; silk being optional for the higher.

Master of Arts.

Gown.—The same as for Fellows, with plain sleeves (no scarf).

Hood.—The same color and texture lined with claret colored silk. (Cambridge shape modified).

Cap.—Black silk academic cap, silk tassel, or pagri of white, with border, the same color as the gown, at his option.

Doctor of Literature.

Gown.—The same as for Fellows.

Hood.—The same as for M. A. with scarlet silk lining.

Oriental Literary Titles.

Maulvis.

Light (Apple) Green Chogha and Pagri.

Maulvi Fazil—Long Cloth or Silk Chogha, black border in three lines, each line being half an inch wide with half an inch interval.

Maulvi Alim—Long Cloth Chogha ; border in two lines as above.

Maulvi—The same single border.

Qazi.—The same, silver or gold border, round collar, according to standing.

Pandits.

Straw color Yellow Chogha and Pagri.

Shastri.—Long Cloth or Silk Chogha; border as for Maulvi Fazil.

Visharad.—Long Cloth Chogha; border as for Maulvi Alim.

Pragnya—Long Cloth Chogha; border as for Maulvi.

Pradvivaka—Long Cloth, silver or gold border, round collar, according to standing.

Munshis.

White Chogha and Pagri.

Munshi Fazil—Long Cloth or Silk Chogha; border as for Maulvi Fazil.

Munshi Alim—Long Cloth or Silk Chogha ; border as for Maulvi Alim.

Munshi—Long Cloth or Silk Chogha ; border as for Maulvi.

Bhais.

White, with yellow borders as above.

Two rosettes, same color as border, in lower corners of Chogha.

Hakims.

White, with blue borders and blue rosettes.

Vaidyas.

White, with red borders and red rosettes.

LICENTIATES IN LAW AND MEDICINE.

Black Alpaca students' gown, no sleeves; white pagris.

UNDERGRADUATES.

Arts—Black Alpaca Choghas.

Oriental—White Choghas.

READERS & TRANSLATORS WHO ARE NOT GRADUATES.

Choghas of dark purple material. (If graduates, they wear the gown of their respective degrees, *plus* a silver border round the collar, as a sign of office).

Note.—When a Maulvi, Pandit, Munshi, Bhai, &c., has passed any Arts Examination, this will be denoted by one or more stripes on the breast of his respective Chogha.

One stripe, two inches long, and half an inch wide, of silver lace for Entrance.

Two stripes, two inches long, and half an inch wide, of silver lace for the Intermediate examination.

Three stripes, two inches long, and half an inch wide, of silver lace for High Proficiency (or on B. O. L. or B. A. gown.)

Four stripes, two inches long, and half an inch wide, of silver lace for Honors (or on M. O. L. or M. A. gown).

A Maulvi who has passed, say, any of the Munshi Examinations of a lower grade, such as a Maulvi Fazil having passed a Munshi Examination, will wear—

One stripe, two inches long, and half an inch wide, of white cotton for Munshi.

Two stripes, two inches long, and half an inch wide, of white cotton for Munshi Alim.

Similarly the Sanskrit Examinations will be marked by yellow and the Arabic by green stripes, the Gurmukhi with violet, the Hakim with blue, the Vaidya with red, &c.

VI.

REGULATIONS.

FACULTY OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

(Made by the Senate & sanctioned by the Local Government)

ARTS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

An Entrance Examination shall be held annually at Lahore, Delhi, and such other places as may be appointed by the Syndicate,* beginning on the first Monday in May, or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to any person, on the production of a certificate of good character, signed by a Magistrate, or any person of position, in whom the Syndicate may have confidence, in the district in which the candidate resides; or, in the case of students of Government and Aided institutions, by the Head Master or Manager, the Principal of a College, or an Inspector of Schools.

3. Candidates shall give evidence that they will have completed their sixteenth year before the date of the commencement of the examination; but candidates over fifteen years of age may be admitted to the examination, provided they produce a certificate, signed by the Head Master or Manager of a Government or Aided School, or by some other competent educational authority, that there is a reasonable probability of their passing.

4. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar at least thirty days before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of five rupees, and a statement showing the place at, and the

* The Syndicate will take into consideration any application to constitute any other place a centre of examination, provided it be shown that satisfactory arrangements can be made thereat.

subjects in which he desires to be examined. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee; but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of five rupees on each occasion.

5. The examination shall be conducted by means of written papers, the same questions being set in every place where the examination is held. An oral examination in Languages and Physical Science shall also be held at every centre of examination. Any vernacular language of India, recognized by the University, may be the medium of examination in all subjects.

6. In this examination *four* subjects shall be fixed and compulsory; and no candidate shall be allowed to take up more than *six* subjects in all.

7. The following are the subjects of examination :—

Fixed Subjects :—	*Optional Subjects* :—
1. A Vernacular Language of India (Urdu, Hindi, or Panjábi)	Not more than two of the following :—
2. A Classical Language (either Sanskrit or Arabic)	1. A Second Classical Language.
3. Elementary Mathematics.	2. The English Language.
4. History and Geography.	3. The Persian Language.
	4. Elements of Physical Science.

The Syndicate may (subject to the orders of the Senate), from time to time, add to the list of Vernacular languages of India recognized by the University.

8. The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject, and to the different combinations of languages :—

	Marks.		Marks.
English	... 150	Sanskrit and Urdu	... 230
Any Vernacular Language of India	... 100	Sanskrit and Persian	... 250
Sanskrit or Arabic	... 150	Arabic and Persian	... 240
Persian	... 120	Arabic and Sanskrit	... 300
History and Geography	... 100	Arabic and Urdu	... 220
Mathematics	... 150	Arabic and Hindi	... 230
Physical Science	... 120	Persian and Urdu	... 200
Sanskrit and Hindi	... 220	Persian and Hindi	.. 220

9. *Fifteen* per cent of the marks allotted shall be assigned to the oral examination in vernacular and classical languages; and in English and Physical Science, *thirty* marks shall be so assigned.

10. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be *thirty-three* per cent in each subject.

11. Candidates who gain *four hundred* marks or more shall be placed in the First Division; those who gain not less than *two hundred and eighty* marks in the Second Division; and all below in the Third Division.

12. The following is an outline of the tests in each subject:—

I.—A Vernacular Language:—

		Marks.	
(1).	Oral Examination: Reading and explanation ...	15	
(2).	Two written papers of three hours each—		
	(*a*). Composition, including a short descriptive Essay ...	35	
	(*b*). Grammar and explanation of passages of ordinary difficulty ...	50	
		—	100

II.—A Classical Language:—

Sanskrit or Arabic—By the Intermediate (Arts) Standard, *viz.*—

(1).	Oral Examination: Reading and explanation ...	22	
(2).	Two written papers of three hours each—		
	(*a*). Translation from the Classical Language; explanation of passages in poetry and prose, and grammar ...	66	
	(*b*). Translation into the Classical Language ...	62	
		—	150

III.—Persian—

		MARKS.	
By the Intermediate (Arts) Standard, *viz.*—			
(1). Oral Examination: Reading and explanation	...	18	
(2). Two written papers of three hours each—			
(*a*). Translation from Persian; explanation of passages in poetry and prose, and grammar	...	54	
(*b*). Translation into Persian	...	48	
		—	120

or by the Proficiency in Persian (or *Munshi*) standard.

NOTE TO SUBJECTS I, II AND III.—The passing of the equivalent or any higher Oriental Language Examination shall exempt the candidate from taking up such subject in this examination; and he shall be credited with the proportion of marks obtained in such examination for the purpose of being *placed* in this examination.

IV.—History and Geography :—

		MARKS.	
Two written papers of three hours each—			
(*a*). History	...	55	
(*b*). Geography	...	45	
		—	100

V.—Mathematics :—

Two written papers of three hours each—			
(*a*). Arithmetic and Algebra	...	75	
(*b*). Euclid and Mensuration	...	75	
		—	150

VI.—English :—

(1). Oral Examination: Reading and explanation	...	30	
(2). Three written papers of two hours each—			
(*a*). Translation into Urdu, Hindi or Panjábi of passages of moderate difficulty from standard writers and newspapers, and of sentences illustrative of the idiom and characteristics of the English language	...	35	
(*b*). Translation into English of similar passages and sentences from Urdu, Hindi or Panjábi	...	45	
(*c*). Grammar and Composition, including a short descriptive Essay	...	40	—150

The translation into the vernacular may be written in either the Urdu, Hindi or Gurmukhi characters.

VII.—Physical Science:— MARKS.

(1). Oral and practical examination ... 30
(2). Two written papers of three hours each—
(*a*). Elementary Physics ... 50
(*b*). Do. Chemistry .. 40
— 120

13. The Senate recommend the courses of reading specified below for the years 1884 and 1885 as an indication of the standard required; but the questions will not necessarily be confined to the books named. The courses of reading for subsequent years will be fixed, from time to time, by the Syndicate, subject to the approval of the Senate.

No books are prescribed in English and the Vernacular Languages.

Sanskrit or Arabic as prescribed for the Intermediate (Arts) Examination, *viz.* :—

Sanskrit.	*Arabic.*
Raghuvansa, Cantos I—VII.	Alif Leila Ikhwan-us-Safa Anis ul-Mufid Ajaib-ul-Makhluqát Nafhat-ul-Yaman Hassan Qais (Selections.)
Hitopadesha, Books I and II.	Hidáyat-un-Nahv and Panj Ganj.
Saral Viakarna.	

Persian as prescribed for the Intermediate (Arts) Examination, *viz.* :—

Sikandar Náma
Qasaid-i-Urfi
Seh Násar-i-Zahuri (Selections.)
Tawárikh-i-Malcolm
Akhláq-i-Jalàli, (Siyàsat-i-Madan).

or by the Proficiency in Persian (or Munshi) Standard.

History and Geography.

Outlines of the History of England and of India; General Geography, with that of India in particular, and the Elements of Physical Geography.

Mathematics.

Arithmetic, the whole ; Algebra to simple Equations, including Ratio and Proportion ; Euclid, Books I—IV, with easy deductions ; the Mensuration of plane surfaces, including the theory of surveying with the chain.

Physical Science.

The Elements of Physics and of Chemistry. The examination shall be mainly based on the Primers of Balfour Stewart and Roscoe, and shall include a knowledge of the Mechanical Powers. It will also test the candidate's practical knowledge of the instruments and processes described in those Primers.

14. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first and second being in order of merit. Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate stating the division in which he has passed.

15. The following is the form of application prescribed for admission to this examination :—

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the next Entrance (Oriental Faculty) Examination of the Panjab University. The fee* of five rupees, and the required certificates and particulars, are forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

* The fee must be paid in cash or by a Treasury Draft or Post Office order Postage or Court fee stamps will not be received.

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

1.—Age.
2.—Race.
3.—Religion.
4.—Present occupation.
5.—Residence.
6.—Father's name.
7.—Where educated.*
8.—Where to be examined.
9.—Subjects in which to be examined.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that I know nothing against the moral character of the above-named candidate; that he has not already passed the Entrance Examination: and that he has signed the above application.

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* The school or schools (if any) attended by the applicant within the previous five years, and, if more than one, the period of attendance at each shall be entered here in the case of candidates applying for admission as Private Students.

FACULTY OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

ARTS.

THE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

(Made by the Senate and sanctioned by the Local Government).

The Intermediate Examination shall be held annually at Lahore, Delhi and such other places as may be appointed by the Syndicate,* beginning on the first Monday in May, or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to any undergraduate of the Panjáb or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) of any other recognized University, and to any person who has passed the Entrance Examination of the Panjáb University College: provided that the candidate shall have matriculated or passed such examination not less than two years previously.

3. The candidate shall produce a certificate of good conduct signed by a Magistrate or any other person of standing in whom the Syndicate may have confidence in the district in which the candidate resides, or in the case of undergraduates attending Colleges, by the Principal or Manager.

4. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar, at least thirty days before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of ten rupees, and a statement showing the place at, and the subjects in, which he desires to be examined. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee; but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of ten rupees on each occasion.

5. The examination shall be conducted by means of written papers, the same questions being set in every place where the examination is held. An Oral Exami-

* The Syndicate will take into consideration any application to constitute any other place a centre of examination, provided it be shown that satisfactory arrangements can be made thereat.

nation in Languages and Physical Science shall also be held at every centre of examination. Any vernacular language of India, recognized by the University, may be the medium of examination in all subjects.

To come into force in 1885.

6. In this examination four subjects shall be compulsory, and no candidate shall be allowed to take up more than five subjects in all. Two of the compulsory subjects shall be fixed, and an option shall be allowed to the candidate in selecting the two remaining compulsory subjects, and the additional subjects, as hereinafter provided.

7. The following are the subjects of examination :—

Fixed Subjects—

1. A classical language (Sanskrit or Arabic).
2. Mathematics.

Not less than *two* nor more than *three* of the following :—

1. History.
2. Philosophy.
3. A branch of Physical Science.
4. A second branch of Physical Science.
5. The second classical language.
6. The English language.
7. The Persian language.

To remain in force in 1884.

6. In this examination the candidate will be required to take up at least three subjects, of which a classical language must be one. If he take up three subjects only, not more than two of these can be languages. No candidate will be allowed to take up more than five subjects.

7. The following are the subjects of examination :—

1. A classical langugage (Arabic or Sanskrit).
2. English.
3. Mathematics.
4. History.
5. A branch of Philosophy.
6. A branch of Natural Science.
7. The second classical language.
8. A second branch of Natural Science.
9. The Persian language.

(As in Calendar for 1881-82).

8. The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject and to the different combinations of languages :—

	Marks.		Marks.
English	... 150	Philosophy	... 100
Sanskrit or Arabic	... 150	Physical Science	... 120
Persian	... 120	Sanskrit and Persian	... 250
History	... 100	Arabic and Persian	.. 240
Mathematics	... 150	Arabic and Sanskrit	... 300

9. Fifteen per cent of the marks allotted shall be assigned to the oral examination in classical languages;

and in English and Physical Science, *thirty* marks shall be so assigned.

10. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be *thirty-three* per cent in each subject.

In Languages and Physical Science, this percentage shall be required in both the oral and the written examinations.

11. Candidates who gain *four hundred* marks or more in this examination shall be placed in the First Division; those who gain not less than *two hundred and eighty* marks, in the Second Division; and all below, in the Third Division.

12. The following is an outline of the tests in each subject:—

I.—A Classical Language—

Arabic or Sanskrit—By the Bachelor of Arts standard—

		Marks.
(1).	Oral Examination: Reading and explanation ...	22
(2).	Two written papers of three hours each—	
	(*a*). Translation from the Classical Language; explanation of passages in Poetry and Prose; questions on Grammar and Prosody ...	66
	(*b*). Translation into the Classical Language, and Composition ...	62
		—150

or by the Proficiency in Arabic (*Maulvi*) or Sanskrit (*Pragnya*) standard.

II.—Persian—By the Bachelor of Arts standard—

		Marks.
(1).	Oral Examination: Reading and explanation ...	18
(2).	Three written papers of two hours each—	
	(*a*). Translation from Persian; explanation of passages in Poetry and Prose; questions on Grammar and Prosody ...	40
	(*b*). Translation into Persian and Composition ...	31
	(*c*). Arabic Grammar; translation of a passage from the *Alif Leila* ...	31
		—120

or by the High Proficiency in Persian (*Munshi Alim*) standard.

Note to subjects I and II.—The passing of the equivalent or any higher Oriental Language Examination shall exempt the candidate from taking up such subject in this examination, and he shall be credited with the proportion of marks obtained in such examination for the purpose of being *placed* in this examination.

		Marks.
III.—History—(Ancient or modern)		
Two written papers of three hours each—		
(*a*). First paper	...	50
(*b*). Second paper	..	50
		—100
IV.—Mathematics—		
Two written papers of three hours each—		
(*a*). Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid and Trigonometry		100
(*b*). Conic Sections and Elementary Statics	...	50
		—150
V.— Philosophy—		
Two written papers of three hours each—		
(*a*). Deductive Logic	..	45
(*b*).* Elements of Psychology or Elements of Political Economy	...	55
		—100
VI.—Physical Science—		
Any one of the following*—		
1. Physics and Chemistry.		
2 Zoology and Comparative Physiology.		
3. Botany.		
4. Geology.		
(1). Oral and practical examination	.	30
(2). Two written papers of three hours each—		
(*a*). First paper	.	45
(*b*). Second paper	...	45
		—120
II.—English—		
(1). Oral examination: Reading and explanation		30
(2). Two written papers of three hours each—		
(*a*). Explanation, grammar, and analysis of passages in Poetry and Prose	..	70
(*b*). Translation from the vernacular and Composition, including an essay on some practical subject of daily life, or on a matter connected with the special readings for the year	...	50
		—150

Ability to write English with a fair degree of accuracy shall be required.

13. The Senate recommend the following courses of reading for the years 1884 and 1885 as an indication of the standard required; but the question will not necessarily be confined to the books named. The courses of reading for subsequent years will be fixed, from time to time, by the Syndicate, subject to the approval of the Senate

* Separate (alternative) papers will be set.

English.

1884.

Scott—Lay of the Last Minstrel.
Hutton—Life of Scott.
Blackie—Self Culture.
Washington Irving—Life and Voyages of Columbus.

1885.

Wordsworth—The Wanderer.
Smiles—Life of George Stephenson.
Blackie—Self Culture.
Kingsley—Westward Ho!

Sanskrit

As prescribed for the B. A. Examination, *viz.*:—
Meghduta.
Sakuntala.
Kumar Sambhava, Cantos I—VII.
Dasa Kumar Charita (Part I).
Sruta Bodha
or as prescribed for the Proficiency in Sanskrit (*Pragnya*) examination.

Arabic.

As prescribed for the B. A. Examination, *viz.*:—

Muqamat-i-Badii.
Diwan i-Himasah.
Diwan-i-Mutanabbi. } Selections.
Saba Muallaqa
or as prescribed for the Proficiency in Arabic (*Maulvi*) examination.

Persian.

As prescribed for the B. A. Examination, *viz.*:—
Násikh-ul-Tawáríkh (Selections)
Jahán-Kusha-i-Nádiri (Part).
Qaani
Anwari } Selections.
Ikhláq-i-Násiri.
or as prescribed for the High Proficiency in Persian (*Munshi Alim*) examination.

A special acquaintance with the above readings in languages is required.

History.

Ancient or Modern History, as in Taylor's Manuals. The Outlines of General History (after 1885).

Mathematics.

Arithmetic, the whole.

Algebra, in addition to the Entrance Course, Equations of a degree not higher than the second, involving not more than two unknown quantities; Proportion and Variation; Arithmetical, Geometrical and Harmonical Progression; Permutations and Combinations; the Binomial Theorem; Logarithms and Logarithmic Series.

Euclid—Books, I—IV, VI, XI.

Plane Trigonometry, as far as the solution of Triangles, including their properties.

Geometrical Conic Sections, the chief properties of the parabola ellipse and hyperbola, with easy problems.

Elementary Statics, the Composition and Revolution of Forces acting in one plane at a point, the Centre of Gravity; the Mechanical Powers.

Philosophy.

Logic, as in Fowler's Deductive Logic, or in Jevons' Elementary Lessons.

Psychology, as in Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers, or in Jardine's elements of Cognition.
Political Economy, as in Rodger's Manual or in Fawcett for beginners.

Physical Science.

Physics, as in Everetts' Elementary Text-book; and *Chemistry*, as in Roscoe's Elementary Lessons, to the end of the Metalloids.

Zoology, as in Nicholson's Introductory Text-book; and *Physiology*, as in Huxley's Elementary Lessons.
Botany, as in Oliver's Indian Botany.
Geology, as in Page's Advanced Text-book.

14. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first and second being in order of merit. Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate stating the division in which he has passed.

15. The following is the form of application prescribed for this examination :—

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the next Intermediate (Oriental Faculty) Examination of the Punjab University. The fee of ten rupees and the required certificate and particulars are forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

1.—Age.
2.—Race.
3.—Religion.
4.—Present occupation.
5.—Residence.
6.—Father's name.
7.—Where educated.
8.—Where to be examined.
9.—Date of passing the entrance or equivalent Examination.
10.—Subjects in which to be examined.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's certificate that he has passed the Entrance Examination of the ; that I know nothing against his moral character ; and that he has signed the above application.

FACULTY OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

BACHELOR OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

(Made by the Senate, confirmed by the Local Government and sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council.)

An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Oriental Learning shall be held annually in Lahore, beginning on the first Monday in May, or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to any undergraduate who shall have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Panjáb or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) the First Arts or other equivalent examination of any other recognized University; and to any person who has passed the Proficiency in Arts Examination of the Panjáb University College; provided that the candidate shall have passed such examination not less than two years previously.

3. The candidate shall produce a certificate of good conduct signed by a Magistrate, or any other person of standing in whom the Syndicate may have confidence, in the district in which he resides; or in the case of undergraduates attending Colleges, by the Principal or Manager.

4. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar, at least thirty days before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of fifteen rupees and a statement showing the subjects in which he desires to be examined. A candidate who fails to pass, or to present himself for examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee; but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of fifteen rupees on each occasion.

5. The examination shall be conducted by means of written papers. An Oral Examination in Languages and Physical Science shall also be held. Any vernacular language of India, recognized by the University, may be the medium of examination in all subjects.

6. In this examination *three* subjects shall be compulsory, and no candidate shall be allowed to take up more than *four* subjects in all. One of the compulsory subjects shall be fixed, and an option shall be allowed to the candidate in selecting the remaining two compulsory subjects and the additional subject, as hereinafter provided.

7. The following are the subjects of Examination :—

Fixed subjects—

I.—A Classical Language (Sanskrit or Arabic).

At least *two* and not more than *three* of the following :—

1.—Mathematics.
2.—A second course of Mathematics.
3.—History and Political Economy.
4.—Philosophy.
5.—A branch of Physical Science.
6.—A Second branch of Physical Science.
7.—The second Classical Language.
8.—The English Language.
9.—The Persian Language.

Candidates who take up three subjects only shall not be permitted to take a second Classical Language.

8. The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject and to the different combinations of Languages :—

	Marks.
English	150
Sanskrit or Arabic	150
Persian with elementary Arabic . . .	120
History and Political Economy	100
Mathematics	150
Philosophy	100
Physical Science...	120
Sanskrit and Persian	250
Arabic and Persian	240
Arabic and Sanskrit	300

9. Fifteen per cent of the marks allotted shall be assigned to the Oral Examination in Languages; and in English and Physical Science, thirty marks shall be so assigned.

10. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be forty per cent in each subject. In Languages and Physical Science this percentage shall be required in both the Oral and the Written Examinations.

11. Candidates who gain *three hundred and fifty* marks or more shall be placed in the First Division; those who gain not less than *two hundred and fifty* marks in the Second Division; and all below, in the Third Division.

12. The following is an outline of the tests in each subject:—

I.—A Classical Language.

Sanskrit or Arabic—

		Marks.
(1).	Oral examination: Reading and explanation ...	22
(2).	Four written papers of three hours each—	
	(*a*). Translation from the Classical Language; explanation of passages in Poetry and Prose ...	32
	(*b*). Translation into the Classical Language and composition ...	32
	(*c*). Grammar and Prosody ...	32
	(*d*). Literature ...	32
		150

As for Papers I, II, V and VI of the High Proficiency in Arabic (*Maulvi Alim*) or Papers I, II, III and VI of the High Proficiency in Sanskrit (*Visharad*) examination.

II.—Persian.

		Marks.
(1).	Oral examination: Reading and explanation ...	18
(2).	Four written papers of three hours each—	
	(*a*). Translation from Persian; explanation of passages in Poetry and Prose ...	26
	(*b*). Translation into the Classical Language, and composition ...	26
	(*c*). Grammar, Rhetoric and Prosody ...	25
	(*d*). Literature ...	25
		— 120

As for Papers I, II, V and VI of the Honors in Persian (*Munshi Fazil*) examination.

Note to Subjects I and II.—The passing of the equivalent Oriental Language Examination shall exempt the candidate from taking up such subject in this examination, and he shall be credited with the proportion of marks obtained in such examination for the purpose of being *placed* in this examination.

III.—History and Political Economy.

Two written papers of three hours each—	Marks.
(*a*). History of England and India, or the Outlines of General History (both Ancient and Modern) ...	55
(*b*). Political Economy ...	45
	— 100

IV.—Mathematics.

1. *Course A—*

Two written papers of three hours each—

(*a*). Plane Trigonometry, Optics and Astronomy ...	75
(*b*). Hydrostatics, Dynamics and Plane Co-ordinate Geometry	75
	— 150

2. *Course B—*

Two written papers of three hours each—

(*a*). Algebra, Trigonometry and Solid Geometry...	75
(*b*). Differential Calculus, Optics and Astronomy...	75
	— 150

* Separate (alternative) papers will be set.

V.—Philosophy.

Two written papers of three hours each—		MARKS.
(*a*).	Psychology	50
*(*b*).	Moral Science, or Logic (Deductive and Inductive)	50
		— 100

VI.—Physical Science.

*Any one of the following :—

1. Physics and Chemistry.
2. Zoology and Comparative Physiology.
3. Botany.
4. Geology.

(1).—Oral and practical examination		30
(2).—Two written papers of three hours each—		
(*a*).—First paper		45
(*b*).—Second paper		45
		— 120

Candidates in Chemistry shall be required, in the practical examination, to make a qualitative analysis of an inorganic compound containing not more than one acid and one base.

VII.—English.		MARKS.
(1).	Oral Examination : Reading and explanation ...	30
(2).	Two written papers of three hours each—	
(*a*).	Explanation and analysis of passages in Prose and Poetry, with questions on Grammar ...	60
(*b*).	Outlines of the History of the English Language and Literature ; Composition, and Essay ...	60
		— 150

In this subject special value is attached to idiomatic accuracy of composition.

13. The Senate recommend the courses of reading specified below for the years 1884 and 1885 as an indication of the standard required; but the questions will not necessarily be confined to the books named. The

* Separate (alternative) papers will be set.

courses of reading for subsequent years will be fixed, from time to time, by the Syndicate, subject to the approval of the Senate :—

English.

1884.

Translation.
Original Composition.
Outlines of the History of the English Language & Literature.
Trench.—On the Study of Words.
Macaulay.—Essays on Clive and Hastings.
Bulwer Lytton.—Last days of Pompeii
Shakespeare.—Macbeth.
Milton.—Comus.
Tennyson.—Guinevere and Enoch Arden.

1885.

Translation.
Original Composition.
Outlines of the History of the English Language & Literature.
Macaulay.—Essays on Pitt and Chatham.
Helps.—Companions of my Solitude
Kingsley.—Hypatia.
Shakespeare.—Hamlet.
Milton.—L'Allegro and Il Penseroso.
Tennyson.—The passing of Arthur.

Arabic.

Shara Mulla (to Bahs fi'l).
Uruz-ba-Qàfia (for 1884).
Miyár-ul-Ashár (for 1885).
Tawàrikh Táhmuri (to death of Táhmur).
Calcutta B. A. Course.
Saba Mua'llaqa.

Sanskrit.

Sidhant Kaumudi (1st half).
Vritta Ratnaker.
Dasa Kumara Charita.
Magh (Cantos I—IX).
Sakuntala.

Persian

Hidáyak-ul-Balàghat.
Miftah-ul-Adab.
Tughra.
Qasaid Badur Chach.
Durra Nadira (Selections).
Tàrikh Mojum (Selections).

History and Political Economy.

The History of India, as in Elphinstone and Marshman, Vol. II; Ancient and Modern History, as in Taylor's Manuals; Political Economy, as in Fawcett or Mill.

Mathematics.

I.—Course A—

Plane Trigonometry: the solution of triangles; De Moivre's Theorem; the expression of functions in series, and in continued products.

Optics: the reflexion and refraction of light at plane and spherical surfaces, not including aberrations; the eye; construction and use of the more simple instruments.

Astronomy: as far as the explanation of ordinary phenomena without the aid of spherical trigonometry; astronomical instruments.

Hydrostatics: the pressure of fluids; specific gravities; floating bodies; density of gases as depending on pressure and temperature; the construction and use of the more simple instruments and machines.

Dynamics: uniform, uniformly accelerated and uniform circular motion; falling bodies and projectiles in vacuo; cycloidal oscillations; collisions; work.

Plane Co-ordinate Geometry: equations of lines and conic sections with simple problems.

The above will be treated without the Differential Calculus.

2.—*Course B*—

Algebra, including the summation of series, the theory of numbers, probability, and the theory of equations.

Trigonometry, with spherical Trigonometry to the solution of triangles.

Geometry, of two and of three dimensions, with particular reference to equations of the first and second degree.

Differential Calculus: development of functions in series; indeterminate forms; maxima and minima for a single variable; tangents and normals; asymptotes; multiple points; curvature of curves; tracing of curves.

Optics, including aberrations of small pencils, and the determination of focal lines; the chromatic dispersion of light; vision; optical instruments; the rainbow.

Astronomy: description of the instruments; explanation of phenomena; reduction and conversion of time; eclipses; determination of longitude; the motion of the planets.

Philosophy.

Psychology, as in Hamilton's Lectures, or in Mansel and Bain.

Moral Science, as in Fleming, or in Calderwood's Manual.

Logic, Deductive, as in Jevons; Inductive, as in Fowler.

Physical Science.

Physics, as in Ganot; Chemistry (Inorganic) as in Roscoe.

Zoology, as in Nicholson's Manual; Physiology, as in Kirke's Hand-book; Botany, as in Henfrey's Elementary Course.

Geology, as in Geikie's Manual (new edition), and an acquaintance with the Geology of India.

14. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, each in order of merit. Each successful candidate shall receive, with his degree, a certificate stating the division in which he has passed.

15. Any graduate in Arts may be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Oriental Learning, subject to these regulations, and provided that he shall be required to pass the examination through the medium of vernacular in the following *fixed* and such other *optional* subject (if any) as he may elect under the said Regulations :—

Fixed subjects—Arabic or Sanskrit; Mathematics; History and Political Economy.

16. The following is the form of application prescribed for this examination :—

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

I request permission to present myself at the next Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Oriental Learning of the Panjàb University. The fee of fifteen rupees, and the required certificate and particulars, are forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

1.—Age.
2.—Race.
3.—Religion.
4.—Present occupation.
5.—Residence.
6.—Father's name.
7.—Where educated.
8.—Where to be examined.
9.—Date of passing the Intermediate or equivalent Examination.
10.—Subjects in which to be examined.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's certificate that he has passed the Examination of the that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has signed the above application.

FACULTY OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

MASTER OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

(Made by the Senate, confirmed by the Local Government and sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council.)

An Examination for the Degree of Master of Oriental Learning shall be held annually in Lahore, beginning on the first Monday in May, or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. Any person who has passed the High Proficiency in Arts Examination of the Panjáb University College, and any Graduate in Oriental Learning of the Panjáb or in Arts of the Panjáb, or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) of any other recognised University, may be examined for the Degree of Master of Oriental Learning in one or more of the following branches:—

1.—Languages.
2.—History.
3.—Mathematics.
4.—Mental and Moral Philosophy.
5.—Physical Science.

3. Every candidate for admission shall forward his application to the Registrar at least thirty days before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of twenty-five rupees, and a statement showing the subject or subjects in which he desires to be examined. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee; but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five rupees on each occasion.

4. Fifty per cent of the marks allotted to each written paper shall be required to pass in any subject.

5. Candidates who gain eighty per cent or more of the aggregate marks shall be placed in the First Class; those who gain not less than sixty-five per cent in the Second Class and all below, in the Third Class.

6. The Examination in Languages shall be in Sanskrit or Arabic, and shall be as prescribed for the Honors in Sanskrit *(Shástri)* or Arabic *(Maulvi Fázil)* examinations respectively, subject to the provisions of Rules 4 and 5 and to the additional test hereinafter prescribed.

7. Every candidate shall be required to write an Essay in his Vernacular on a subject connected with the History or Literature of the language professed by him.

8. A written paper of questions shall be set on Comparative Grammar, with special reference to the language professed by the candidate; but it shall be optional with the candidate to take up this paper or not.

9. The Examination in History shall be in the following subjects:—

1.—The History of England.
2.—The History of India, including an acquaintance with the works of native historians, both Hindu and Mahomedan.
3.—As a selected period, the History of England during the Reign of Queen Victoria, to the end of 1876.
4.—The Constitutional History of England.
5.—The Rise and Progress of Civilization.
6.—Political Economy.

Candidates shall also be required to write an Essay in their Vernacular on some subject connected with the course.

10. The Examination in Mathematics shall be in the following subjects:—

1.—Course B. for the B. O. L. Examination, carried higher.

2.—Integral Calculus; integration of rational functions; methods of reduction; length of curves; areas of plane curves and surfaces; volume of solids; simple cases of change of variable; definite integrals; expansion of functions in trigonometrical series.

3.—Differential equations of first order between two variables; exact differential equations of first degree; integrating factors for homogeneous equation; singular solutions; partial differential equations of the first order.

4.—Analytic Statics, including attraction and virtual velocities.

5.—Dynamics of a Particle; laws of motion; motion of a particle under the action of constant force; and of central forces, with special reference to such forces varying as the inverse square of the distance.

6.—Hydromechanics; irrotational motion; Green's theorem; the stream function; simple cases of motion of solids through a liquid; simple cases of vortex motion; waves in liquid, and in air.

7.—Rigid Dynamics; moments of Inertia; motion about a fixed axis; motion in two dimensions; conservation of vis viva; small oscillations with one degree of freedom.

8.—Theory of Heat; thermometry; calorimetry; the indicator diagram; adiabatic lines; heat engines; latent heat; radiation; convection; conduction.

9.—Theory of Electricity and Magnetism, treated in an elementary manner and without advanced analytical methods.

11. The examination in Mental and Moral Philosophy shall be in the following subjects:—

1.—Logic, Deductive and Inductive.
2.—Psychology.
3.—Moral Science.
4.—The History of Philosophy.

Also in *one* of the following subjects, to be selected by the candidate:—

(a).—Natural Theology.
(b).—Elements of Jurisprudence.

Candidates shall also be required to write an Essay in their vernacular on some subject connected with the course.

12. Candidates in Physical Science shall be examined in the doctrine of Scientific Method, and in any one of the following subjects:—

(1).—Chemistry and Physics.
(2).—Zoology, Comparative Anatomy, and Physiology.
(3).—Botany, including Physiology, Palæobotany, and a knowledge of Indian plants.
(4).—Geology and Mineralogy.

The scope of these subjects shall be as laid down for the Degree of Master (or the equivalent certificate) of Science.

13. Six papers of three hours each shall be set in every subject.

14. Any Master of Oriental Learning may, on payment of a fee of twenty-five rupees, be admitted to this examination in any branch other than that in which he was previously examined, and may, if his attainments come up to the standard prescribed, be granted a certificate to that effect, stating the class in which he has passed.

15. The following is the form of application prescribed for this examination :—

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the next examination for the Degree of Master of Oriental Learning of the Panjab University. The fee of twenty five rupees, and the required certificate and particulars, are forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

1.—Age.
2.—Race.
3.—Religion.
4.—Present occupation.
5.—Residence.
6.—Father's name.
7.—Where educated.
8.—Date of passing the High Proficiency Examination or graduating in Oriental Learning.
9.—Subject in which to be examined.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me by the production of his diploma, that he has passed the High Proficiency in Arts Examination of the Panjab University College or the Bachelor of Oriental Learning Examination of the Panjab University; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has signed the above application.

FACULTY OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

DOCTOR OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

(Made by the Senate, confirmed by the Local Government and sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council.)

I.—Every candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Oriental Learning shall be required to—

(1) produce a certificate signed by not less than seven Fellows of the University, that he is, by his mode of life and position, a fit and proper person for admission to that degree;

(2) produce certificates that he has passed the examination for the Degree of Master of Oriental Learning in the First Class; that such degree has been conferred upon him not less than five years previously to the date of his application for admission to the Degree of Doctor of Oriental Learning; and that he has passed the Examination for the Degree of Master of Oriental Learning in the First Class, in a branch of learning other than that taken up for his degree.

(3) submit to the Syndicate, with his application, an original Dissertation upon some branch of knowledge selected by himself.

II.—The Syndicate shall refer the Dissertation received under Rule I, Clause 3, to the judgment of three persons; and the opinions of such persons shall, on being received, be considered by the Syndicate, and shall then be submitted to the Senate with such recommendation as to the Syndicate shall seem fit.

III.—A fee of rupees one hundred shall be levied from every candidate upon admission to the Degree of Doctor of Oriental Learning.

FACULTY OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

DIPLOMAS AND LITERARY TITLES IN ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

(Made by the Senate and sanctioned by the Local Government).

General Regulations.

Three examinations for Proficiency, High Proficiency, and Honors, respectively, shall be held in each of the following subjects, namely :—

The Arabic Language and Literature;
The Sanskrit Language and Literature;
The Persian Language and Literature;

they shall be held annually at Lahore, and such other places as may be appointed by the Syndicate,* in the month of May, or at such other time as may be fixed by the Syndicate.†

2. Any person may be admitted to any of the examinations referred to in Rule I, on production of—

(*a*) a certificate of good character, signed by a Magistrate, or any person of position, in whom the Syndicate may have confidence, in the district in which the candidate resides; or in the case of students of Government and Aided institutions, by the Head Master or Manager, the Principal of a College, or an Inspector of Schools;

(*b*) evidence that he will have completed his sixteenth year before the date of the commencement of the examination; but any candidate over fifteen years of age may be admitted to the examination, provided he produces a certificate, signed by the Head Master or Manager of a Government or Aided School, or by some other competent educational authority, that there is a reasonable probability of his passing.

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* The Syndicate will take into consideration any application to constitute any other place a centre of examination, provided it be shown that satisfactory arrangements can be made thereat.

† The exact date will be notified by the Syndicate each year.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar, at least thirty days before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by the proper fee, and a statement showing the place at, and examination to which he desires to be admitted. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee; but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of the proper fee on each occasion.

4. The following fees shall be levied :—

Rs. 2 for admission to the Proficiency Examination in any language.

Rs. 4 „ „ High Proficiency Examination in any language.

Rs. 6 „ „ Honors Examination in any language.

5. The examinations shall be conducted by means of written papers, the same questions being set in every place where the examination is held. An oral examination shall also be held at every centre of examination.

Six papers of questions shall be set in each examination; and three hours shall be allowed for each paper.

6. One hundred marks shall be allotted to each written paper and to the oral examination, making seven hundred marks in all.

The minimum marks required to pass any examination shall be 33 per cent in each paper, and in the oral examination.

7. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit. Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate stating the examination passed by him and his position on the list of merit.

8. Any person who has passed any of the following examinations in Oriental Languages shall be exempted from passing in that language in the corresponding Arts Examination (whether on the Oriental or English side) entered opposite thereto :—

Proficiency in Arabic, Sanskrit or Persian ...	Entrance Examination.
Proficiency in Arabic or Sanskrit, or High Proficiency in Persian ...	Intermediate Examination.
High Proficiency in Arabic or Sanskrit, or Honors in Persian ...	Bachelor of Oriental Learning or Bachelor of Arts.

9. Diplomas conferring the Oriental Literary Titles specified below, shall be granted to persons who, in addition to passing an examination in an Oriental Language, shall also pass the Entrance or any higher examination in Arts (whether on the Oriental or English side) of the University ; provided that in the case of candidates in Persian the additional examination prescribed by Rule 11 shall also be passed before the equivalent titles are conferred.

Oriental Title.	Equivalent Examination in Oriental Languages.
Maulvi, Pragnya, Munshi, respectively.	Proficiency in Arabic, Sanskrit, or Persian, respectively.
Maulvi A'lim, Visharad, Munshi A'lim, respectively.	High Proficiency in Arabic, Sanskrit, or Persian, respectively.
Maulvi Fazil, Shastri, Munshi Fazil, respectively.	Honors in Arabic, Sanskrit, or Persian, respectively.

10. The Senate recommend the courses of reading hereinafter prescribed for the years 1884 and 1885, as an indication of the standard required ; but the questions will not necessarily be confined to the books named. The courses of reading for subsequent years will be fixed, from time to time, by the Syndicate, subject to the approval of the Senate.

11. The additional examination for Diplomas conferring Oriental Literary Titles in Persian shall be as follows :—

Two papers of three hours each :—

		Marks.
1.	Office work (special paper) ...	100
2.	Caligraphy, *Lunde* and *Sarafi* writing and method of book-keeping ...	100

Note.—The additional examination need not be passed more than once.

The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be 33 per cent in each paper.

Examinations in the Arabic Language and Literature.

12. The following are the details of the examinations in the Arabic Language and Literature :—

Maulvi or Proficiency in Arabic Examination.

Subjects.	Books.	Papers.
Grammar	.. Marah-ul-Arwah ; Fusul-i-Akbari ; Kafia ...	I.
Literature	... Calcutta F. A. Course ; Sanin-i-Islam, Parts I and II ...	II.
	Alif Leila (first forty nights) ; Tarikh-ul-Khulefa ...	III.
Logic	... Shara Tahzib ...	IV.
Law	... Siraji ; Kitab-ul-Muáris min Sharaia-ul-Islam ...	V.
Translation	... Arabic into Urdu and *vice versa* ...	VI.
Oral Examination	... Reading and speaking Arabic.	

Maulvi A'lim or High Proficiency in Arabic Examination.

Subjects.	Books.	
Grammar ...	Shareh Mullah to Bahs-i-fi'l only ; Shafia ...	I.
Prosody ...	Uruz-ba-Qafia for 1884 ...	
	Meyar-ul-Ashaar from 1885 ...	
Literature ...	Tarikh Timuri to death of Timur; Calcutta B. A. Course ; Saba Muallaqa ...	II.

		Papers.
Rhetoric ...	Mukhtasir Maani, first Fan only ...	III.
Logic ...	Kutbi; Sullam-ul-Alum ...	
Philosophy ...	Hadyah Saadia, Selections and Commentaries ...	
Law ...	Sharifi Shara Saraji or Kitab-ul-Muaris min ...	IV.
	Shara-ul-Islam ; Muamlat Kadúri ...	
Translation...	Arabic into Urdu and *vice versa* ...	V.
Composition	Easy essay ...	VI.
Oral Examination ...	Reading, speaking and explanation.	

Maulvi Fazil or Honors in Arabic Examination.

Subjects.	Books.	
Literature ...	Maqamat-i-Hariri	I.
	Diwan-i-Hamasa	II.
	Diwan-i-Mutanabbi	
Prosody ...	Aruz-ul-Miftah	III.
Rhetoric ...	Mutawwal	
Logic ...	Qazi Mubarak (Tasawwarat); Hamd-Ullah (Tasdiqat); Rashidiya (Ilm Munazarah) ...	IV.
Philosophy...	Sadra	V.
Law ...	Muamalat Hidaya	
Composition	An Essay in Arabic	VI.
Oral Examination ...	Reading, conversation and explanation.	

Examinations in the Sanskrit Language and Literature.

13. The following are the details of the examinations in the Sanskrit Language and Literature :—

Pragnya or Proficiency in Sanskrit Examination.

Subjects.	Books.	Papers.
Grammar ...	Sarala Vyakarana or Laghu Kaumudi ...	I.
Prosody ...	Srut Bodh (revised edition) ...	II.
Rhetoric ...	Kavya Dipika	
Literature—		
Poetry ...	Raghuvans (I—VII Cantos)	III.
,,	Kumar Sambhava (I—VII Cantos) ...	
Prose ...	Hitopadesha	IV.
Drama ...	Venisamhara	
Logic ...	Karikavali or Tarka Sangraha	V.
Translation	Hindi into Sanskrit and *vice versa* ...	VI.
Oral Examination ...	Reading and speaking Sanskrit.	

Visharad or High Proficiency in Sanskrit Examination.

Subjects.	Books.	Papers.
Grammar	First half of Siddhant Kaumudi ...	I.
Prosody	Vritta Ratnakara	
Literature—		
Prose	Dasa Kumara Charita	II.
Poetry	Magha (I—X Cantos)	
Drama	Sakuntala	III.
Rhetoric	Sahitya Darpana (omitting Nayak and Nayika Bhed)	
Hindu Law	Manu Smriti or Yajnavalkya, and Parasar Smriti (The Vyavaharik or legal portions only)	IV.
Philosophy—		
Sankhya and *Patanjali*	Tattwa Kaumudi ... ... Sutra vritti	
Logic and *Vedant.*	Siddhant Muktavali ... ... Vedantsar, including Upanishatsar also ...	
A succinct account of all the systems of Indian Philosophy compared with the principles of Natural Science according to Western Philosophy, as in Ballantyne's Synopsis of Science		V.
Translation—Sanskrit into Hindi and *vice versa*		VI.
Composition in Sanskrit		
Oral Examination : Reading and speaking fluently.		

Shastri or Honors in Sanskrit Examination.

Subjects	Books.	
Grammar	Siddhant Kaumudi, the whole, and Prakrita Prakasa	I.
Prosody	Pingala Sutras	
Rhetoric	Kavya Prakasa and Dasa Rupa ...	
Literature—		
Poetry	Naishadha Charita (first half)... ...	II.
Prose	Vasavadatta	
Drama	Mrichhakatika ... ... Weber's History of Indian Literature in Hindi	
Philosophy—Any two of the following—		
(*a*). *Logic*	Vyaptivada by Jagadisa or Nyaya-sutravritti ...	III.
(*b*). *Vaiseshika*	Sutra with a commentary ...	
(*c*). *Sankhya*	Sutra with pravachanabhashya ...	
(*d*.) *Patanjali*	Sutra with bhashya	
(*e*.) *Vedanta*	Sutra with bhashya	

Hindu Sciences—Any one of the following—		Papers.
Medicine	... Susruta, Charaka or Bagbhatta	IV.
Mathematics and Astronomy.	Siddhant Siromani	
Hindu Law	... Mitakshara	
Religion	(*a*). *Rig Veda*—Sanhita, first four adhyayas of 1st Ashtak ...	
	(*b*). *Yajur Veda*—Shukla Yajur Vajasaneyi Sanhita Madhyandini Sakha, 10 adhyayas	
	(*c*). *Sama Veda*—Mantra Bhaga, Chhandasya archika from 1st Prapathaka to Indra Parba in 5th Prapathaka ...	
	(*d*). *Itihas.*—Shanti Parb of Mahabharat or Valmikya Ramayana ...	
	(*e*). *or Puran* Srimad Bhagavat ...	
Translation	... Hindi into Sanskrit and *vice versa*	V.
Composition	... An Essay in Sanskrit	VI.
Oral Examination	Reading, speaking and discussion in Sanskrit.	

Examinations in the Persian Language and Literature.

14. The following are the details of the examinations in the Persian Language and Literature :—

Munshi or Proficiency in Persian Examination.

Subjects.	Books.	Papers.
Persian—		
Grammar—'Ahsan-ul-Qawaid		I.
Literature—Insha Munir		
	Diwan-i-Hafiz *(selections)* ...	
	Calcutta First Arts *Persian* Course...	II.
	Nasikh-ul-Tawarikh	

	Papers.
Moral Philosophy.—Akhlaq-i-Jalali (*Hissa Syasat Madan*)	III.
Translation—Persian into Urdu	IV.
Urdu into Persian	V.
Elementary Arabic—	
Grammar—Miftah-ul-adab (Part I.) ...	VI.
Reader—Sullam-ul-adab	
Oral Examination—Reading and conversation Persian.	

Munshi Alim or High Proficiency in Persian Examination.

Persian—	
Grammar—Makhzan-ul-fawaid	I.
Literature—Abulfazal (Pahla Dafter) ..	
Qasaid-i-Urfi	II.
Insha Qaim Muqam) selections...	
Calcutta B. A. Persian Course ...	III.
Moral Philosophy—Akhlaq-i-Nasiri ...	
Translation—Persian into Urdu and Urdu into Persian	IV.
Composition—An Essay	V.
Arabic—	
Grammar - Miftah-ul-adab (the whole) ..	VI.
Reader—Calcutta F. A. *Arabic* Course...	
Oral Examination—Reading and conversation.	

Munshi Fazil or Honors in Persian Examination.

Rhetoric and Prosody—Hadaiq-ul-Balághat ...	I.
Literature—Calcutta B. A. *Arabic* Course ..	
Qasaid Badar Chach ...	II.
Durra Nadra (selections)	
Tughra...	III.
Tawarikh Maujam	
Moral Philosophy—Akhlaq-i-Jalali (the whole)	IV.
Translation—Persian into Urdu and Urdu into Persian	V.
Composition—An Essay	VI.
Oral Examination—Reading and discussion in Persian.	

15. The following is the form of application for admission to any of the examinations in Oriental Languages prescribed by these Regulations:—

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the next Examination of the Panjáb University. The

fee* of rupees and the required certificates and particulars, are forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

1.—Age.
2.—Race.
3.—Religion.
4.—Present occupation.
5.—Residence.
6.—Father's name.
7.—Where educated.
8.—Where to be examined.
9.—Subjects in which to be examined.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that I know nothing against the moral character of the above-named candidate; that he has not already passed the Examination; and that he has signed the above application.

---

* The fee must be paid in cash, or by a Treasury Draft, or Post Office order. Postage or Court-fee stamps will not be received.

FACULTY OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

EXAMINATIONS IN VERNACULAR LANGUAGES.

(*Made by the Senate & sanctioned by the Local Government.*)

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Two examinations, the Proficiency and High Proficiency examinations, respectively, shall be held in each of the following vernacular languages, namely :—

The Urdu Language and Literature ;
The Hindi Language and Literature ;
The Panjábi Language and Literature ;
The Pushtu Language and Literature.

They shall be held annually at Lahore, and such other places as may be appointed by the Syndicate,* in the month of June, or at such other time as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. Any person who shall have passed the Entrance examination may be admitted to any of the examinations referred to in Rule I by the Proficiency standard. Any person who shall have passed an examination in any language and literature referred to in Rule I by the Proficiency standard may be admitted to examination by the High Proficiency standard in such language and literature.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar, at least thirty days before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by the proper fee, and a statement showing the place at, and the examination to which he desires to be admitted. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of

* The Syndicate will take into consideration any application to constitute any other place a centre of examination, provided it be shown that satisfactory arrangements can be made thereat.

the fee; but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of the proper fee on each occasion.

4. The fees prescribed are as follows:—

For admission to the Proficiency Examination in any language	... Rs. 3
For admission to the High Proficiency Examination in any language	... „ 6

5. The examinations shall be conducted by means of written papers, the same questions being set in every place where the examination is held. An oral examination shall also be held at every centre of examination.

Six written papers shall be set in each examination, except in the examinations in the Pushtu language and literature, in which four papers shall be set in each examination; and three hours shall be allowed for each paper.

6. One hundred marks shall be allotted to each question paper and to the oral examination.

The minimum marks required to pass any examination shall be 40 per cent. in each paper, and in the oral examination.

7. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit. Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate stating the examination passed by him and his position on the list of merit.

8. The following courses of reading are prescribed; but the questions will not necessarily be confined to the books named. The courses may be revised, from time to time, by the Syndicate, subject to the approval of the Senate.

URDU.

The Proficiency in Urdu Examination.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Grammar	... ...	I
Prosody	... Bahr-ul-'Urúz	II
Rhetoric	... Faiz-ul-Bayan	
Literature—*Poetry*	... Chashm-i-Faiz	III
	Subah-i-I'd	
Prose	... Mirat-ul-Urús	IV
	Sorab-i-Hayat, Taubat-un-Nasúh	
	Urdu -Mu'al'a	
	Muhàd.-ul-Hikmat	V
	Gulshan-i-Akhlaq	
Composition	... An Essay in Urdu	VI
Oral Examination	... Reading, explanation and conversation in Urdu.	

The High Proficiency in Urdu Examination.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Rhetoric and Prosody	... Faiz-ul-Ma'ani	I
	Hadaiq-ul-Balaghat ka Urdu tarjama	
Literature—*Poetry*	... Muntakhabát-i-Nazm-i-Urdu ...	II
	Gulzar-i-Nasim	
	Ahl Lelm, (Naumanzúm) ...	
Prose	... Ud-i-Hindi	III
	Aqi-o-Shu ur	
	Fasan-i-Ajaib...	
	Ab-i-Hayat (History of the language)	IV
	Qawaid-ul-Mantiq	
	Jamiul-Akhlaq (or translation of Akhlaq-i-Jalali)	V
Composition	... An Essay in Urdu	VI
Oral Examination	... Reading, explanation and fluent conversation in Urdu.	

HINDI.

The Proficiency in Hindi Examination.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Grammar & Prosody	... Navin Chandrodai, Parts I, III, IV	I
Rhetoric	... Bharatbhoran	
Literature—*Prose*	... Nitopadesha (translation of Blackie's Self-Culture) ...	II
	Tattwa Bodha	
	Bhasha Vimarsha	

Subjects.	Books.	Papers.
Literature—*Poetry*	Mahabharat Shanti Parba ...	III
	Tulsi Ramayan, first 3 cantos ...	
Drama	Kavir and Dadus' Works (Selections)	IV
	Sakuntala	
	Durgesh Nandini	
	Sthiti Tattwa, Gati Tattwa ...	V
	Khagôl Vidya	
Composition	An Essay in Hindi	VI
Oral Examination	Reading, explanation and conversation in Hindi.	

The High Proficiency in Hindi Examination.

Subjects.	Books.	Papers.
Grammar	Navina Chandrodai (the whole)...	I
Prosody	Chhandarnava and Bhikhari Das's Pingala	
Rhetoric	Rastarang Kavya and Vyangarth Kaumudi	
Literature—*Prose*	Charupath, Part III	II
	Mahabharat	
Poetry	Tulsi Ramayan, the whole ...	
	Bhasha Kavya Sangraha and Sangit Pustak	III
	Prithi Raj Rasao of Chand Vardai	
Drama	Prabôdh Chandrodai Natak ...	IV
	Randhir Prem Mohini Natak ...	
General	Jalsthiti, Jalgati and Vayuk Tattwa	V
	Kheti Sar	
Composition	An Essay in Hindi	VI
Oral Examination	Reading, explanation and fluent conversation in Hindi.	

Panjabi (Gurmukhi).

The Proficiency in Panjábi Examination.

Subjects.	Books.	Papers.
Grammar	Panjabi Vyakaran	I
Prosody	Chhand Ratnavali	
Literature—*Poetry*	Adi Granth (half)	II
	Panj Granthi (Satik)... ...	
	Gurbilas (half)	III
Drama	Hanuman Natak (the whole)...	IV
Prose	Sikhan de Raj da Vithya ...	
Translation	From Hindi into Panjábi and *vice versâ*...	V
Composition	An Essay in Panjábi... ...	VI
Oral Examination	Reading, explanation and conversation in Panjábi.	

The High Proficiency in Panjábi Examination.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Grammar & Prosody	... ...	I
Literature—*Poetry*	... Adi Granth	II
	Granth of 10th Guru (the whole)	III
Prose	... Janam Sakhi by Pujari Mokhe...	
Drama	... Prabodh Chandrodai Natak ...	IV
	Anek Darshana (the whole) ...	
Translation	... From Hindi into Panjábi and *vice versâ*	V
Composition	... An Essay in Panjábi	VI
Oral Examination	... Reading, explanation and fluent conversation in Panjábi.	

PUSHTU.

The Proficiency in Pushtu Examination.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Grammar & Prosody	... ...	I
Literature—*Poetry*	... Diwan-i-Khushhal Khan (the whole)	II
	Diwan-i-Mirza (the whole) ...	
Prose	... From Kalid-i-Afghani { Tawarikh Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi and Tawarikh Muraswa. }	III
Composition	... An Essay in Pushtu	IV
Oral Examination	... Reading, explanation and conversation in Pushtu.	

The High Proficiency in Pushtu Examination.

SUBJECTS.	BOOKS.	PAPERS.
Literature	... Adam Khan Durkhani ...	I
	Babu Jan (the whole) ...	
	Abdul Hamid (the whole) ...	II
	Abdur Rahman	III
Composition	... An Essay in Pushtu	IV
Oral Examination	... Reading, explanation and fluent conversation in Pushtu.	

9. The following is the form of application for admission to any of the examinations in vernacular languages prescribed by these regulations :—

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the next Examination of the Panjáb University. The fee* of rupees and the required certificates and particulars, are forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

1.—Age.
2.—Race.
3.—Religion.
4.—Present occupation.
5.—Residence.
6.—Father's name.
7.—Where educated.
8.—Where to be examined.
9.—Subjects in which to be examined.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that I know nothing against the moral character of the above-named candidate ; that he has not already passed the Examination ; and that he has signed the above application.

* The fee must be paid in cash, or by a Treasury Draft, or Post Office Order, Postage or Court-fee stamps will not be received.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

ARTS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

(Made by the Senate & sanctioned by the Local Government)

An Entrance Examination shall be held annually at Lahore, Delhi, and such other places as may be appointed by the Syndicate,* beginning on the first Monday in May or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to any person, on the production of a certificate of good character, signed by a Magistrate, or any person of position, in whom the Syndicate may have confidence, in the district in which the candidate resides; or, in the case of students of Government and Aided institutions, by the Head Master or Manager, the Principal of a College, or an Inspector of Schools.

3. Candidates shall give evidence that they will have completed their sixteenth year before the date of the commencement of the examination; but candidates over fifteen years of age may be admitted to the examination, provided they produce a certificate, signed by the Head Master or Manager of a Government or Aided School, or by some other competent educational authority, that there is a reasonable probability of their passing.

4. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar, at least thirty days before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of ten rupees, and a statement showing the place at, and the subjects in, which he desires to be examined. A candidate who fails to pass, or to present himself for the examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of

* The Syndicate will take into consideration any application to constitute any other place a centre of examination, provided it be shown that satisfactory arrangements can be made thereat.

the fee; but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of ten rupees on each occasion.

5. The examination shall be conducted by means of question papers, the same questions being set in every place where the examination is held. An Oral Examination in Languages and Physical Science shall also be held at every centre of examination. English shall be the medium of examination in all subjects.

6. In this examination *four* subjects shall be fixed and compulsory; and no candidate shall be allowed to take up more than *six* subjects in all.

7. The following are the subjects of Examination:—

Fixed and compulsory Subjects—	*Optional Subjects*— Not more than two of the following :—
1. English.	1. A Vernacular Language of India (Urdu, Hindi, or Panjábi).
2. A Classical Language (Sanskrit, Arabic, Hebrew, Greek, or Latin) or Persian.	2. Elements of Physical Science.
3. Elementary Mathematics.	3. A second Classical Language.
4. History and Geography.	

A candidate shall be required to pass by a higher standard in his own language than in a Vernacular which is not his own.

The Syndicate may (subject to the orders of the Senate), from time to time, add to the list of Vernacular languages of India, recognized by the University.

8. The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject, and to the different combinations of languages :—

	Marks.		Marks.
English	... 150	Sanskrit and Hindi	... 220
Any Vernacular Language of India	... 100	Sanskrit and Urdu	... 230
Sanskrit, Arabic, Hebrew, Greek, or Latin	... 150	Sanskrit and Persian	... 250
Persian	... 120	Arabic and Persian	... 240
History and Geography	... 100	Arabic and Sanskrit	... 300
Mathematics	... 150	Arabic and Urdu	... 220
Physical Science	... 120	Arabic and Hindi	... 230
		Persian and Urdu	... 200
		Persian and Hindi	... 220

9. *Fifteen* per cent of the marks allotted shall be assigned to the Oral Examination in Vernacular and Classical languages; and in English and Physical Science *thirty* marks shall be so assigned.

10. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be *thirty three* per cent in each subject.

11. Candidates who gain four hundred marks or more shall be placed in the First Division; those who gain not less than two hundred and eighty marks, in the Second Division; and all below, in the Third Division.

12. The following is an outline of the tests in each subject:—

	MARKS.
I.—English: (A) for Native candidates—	
(1). Oral examination: Reading and explanation ...	30
(2). Three written papers of two hours each—	
(a). Translation into Urdu, Hindi or Panjâbi of passages of moderate difficulty from standard writers and newspapers, and of sentences illustrative of the idiom and characteristics of the English language	35
(b). Translation into English of similar passages and sentences from Urdu, Hindi or Panjabi	45
(c). Grammar and Composition, including a short descriptive Essay	40
	— 150
(B) for European and Eurasian candidates, the test shall be similar to that in a Vernacular language for native candidates.	
The translation into the Vernacular may be written in either the Urdu, Hindi, Gurmukhi, or Roman characters.	
II.—A Vernacular Language: (A) for Native candidates—	
(1). Oral examination: Reading and explanation...	15
(2). Two written papers of three hours each—	
(a). Composition, including a short descriptive Essay	35
(b). Grammar and explanation of passages of ordinary difficulty	50
	— 100

(B) for European and Eurasian candidates, the test shall be similar to that in English for Native candidates.

European and Eurasian female candidates shall be allowed to take up French or German instead of a Vernacular language of India.

III.—A Classical Language :—		MARKS.
Sanskrit, Arabic, Hebrew, Greek, or Latin.	(1). Oral examination: Reading and explanation ... 22 (2). Two written papers of three hours each—	
	(a). Translation of easy passages from the classical language into the Vernacular of the candidate and *vice versâ* ... 66	
	(b). Grammar and explanation 62	— 150
IV.—Persian :—		
(1). Oral examination: Reading and explanation 18		
(2). Two written papers of three hours each—		
	(a). Translation from Persian into the Vernacular, and *vice versâ* ... 54	
	(b). Grammar and explanation 48	— 120
V.—History and Geography :—		
Two written papers of three hours each—		
	(a). History 55	
	(b). Geography 45	— 100
VI.—Mathematics :—		
Two written papers of three hours each—		
	(a). Arithmetic and Algebra 75	
	(b). Euclid and Mensuration 75	— 150
VII.—Physical Science :—		
(1). Oral and practical examination ... 30		
(2). Two written papers of three hours each—		
	(a). Elementary Physics 50	
	(b). Do. Chemistry 40	— 120

13. The Senate recommend the courses of reading specified below for the years 1884 and 1885, as an indication of the standard required; but the questions will not necessarily be confined to the books named.

The courses of reading for subsequent years will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate, subject to the approval of the Senate.

No books are prescribed in English and the Vernacular Languages.

Sanskrit.

Rijupath, Part III.
Sahitya Parichai, Part II.
Laghu Vyakaran.

Arabic.

Sullam-ul-adab.
Muqadamat-us-arf.
Miftah-ul-adab.

Persian.

Gulistan.
Bostan.
Anwar-i-Suheli.
Akhlaq-i-Mohsani.

Hebrew.

The Book of Genesis.

Greek.

Xenophon—Anabasis, Books I and II.
Homer—Iliad, Books I and II.

Latin.

Cæsar—De Bello Gallico, Books I and III.
Ovid—Eclogæ Ovidianæ, Part I (Arnold's).

History and Geography.

Outlines of the History of England and of India; General Geography, with that of India in particular, and the Elements of Physical Geography.

Mathematics.

Arithmetic, the whole; Algebra to Simple Equations, including Ratio and Proportion; Euclid, Books I—IV, with easy deductions; the Mensuration of plane surfaces, including the theory of surveying with the chain.

Physical Science.

The Elements of Physics and of Chemistry. The examination shall be mainly based on the Primers of Balfour Stewart and Roscoe, and shall include a knowledge of the Mechanical Powers. It will also test the candidate's practical knowledge of the instruments and processes described in those Primers.

14. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first and second being in order of merit. Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate stating the division in which he has passed.

15. The following is the form of application prescribed for admission to this examination :—

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the next Entrance Examination of the Panjáb University. The fee * of ten rupees and the required certificates and particulars are forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

1.—Age.
2.—Race.
3.—Religion.
4.—Present occupation.
5.—Residence.
6.—Father's name.
7.—Where educated.†
8.—Where to be examined.
9.—Subjects in which to be examined.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that I know nothing against the moral character of the above-named candidate ; that he has not already passed the Entrance (A. F.) Examination ; and that he has signed the above application.

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* The fee must be paid in cash, or by a Treasury Draft, or Post Office order. Postage or Court-fee stamp will not be received.

† The School or Schools (if any) attended by the applicant within the previous five years, and, if more than one, the period of attendance at each, shall be ente ed here, in the case of candidates applying for admission as Private Students.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

ARTS.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

(Made by the Senate & sanctioned by the Local Government)

The Intermediate Examination shall be held annually at Lahore, Delhi, and such other places as may be appointed by the Syndicate,* beginning on the first Monday in May, or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to any undergraduate of the Panjáb or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) of any other recognized University, and to any person who has passed the Entrance Examination of the Panjáb University College; provided that the candidate shall have matriculated or passed such examination not less than two years previously.

3. The candidate shall produce a certificate of good conduct, signed by a Magistrate or any other person of standing, in whom the Syndicate may have confidence, in the district in which the candidate resides; or, in the case of undergraduates attending Colleges, by the Principal or Manager.

4. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar, at least thirty days before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of twenty rupees, and a statement showing the place at, and the subjects in which, he desires to be examined. A candidate who fails to pass, or to present himself for examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee; but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

5. The examination shall be conducted by means of written papers, the same questions being set in every

* The Syndicate will take into consideration any application to constitute any other place a centre of examination, provided it be shown that satisfactory arrangements can be made thereat.

place where the examination is held. An Oral Examination in Languages and Physical Science shall also be held at every centre of examination. English shall be the medium of examination in all subjects.

To come into force in 1885.

6. In this examination *four* subjects shall be compulsory, and no candidate shall be allowed to take up more than *five* subjects in all. Three of the compulsory subjects shall be fixed, and an option shall be allowed to the candidate in selecting the fourth compulsory and the additional subject, as hereinafter provided.

7. The following are the subjects of examination :—

Fixed subjects—

1. English.
2. A classical language (Sanskrit, Arabic, Hebrew, Greek, or Latin) or Persian.
3. Mathematics.

Not less than *one* nor more than *two* of the following :—

1. History.
2. Philosophy.
3. A Branch of Physical Science.
4. A Second branch of Physical Science.
5. A Second Classical Language (or Persian if not taken up as above).

To remain in force in 1884.

6. In this examination the candidate will be required to take up at least three subjects, of which a classical language must be one. If he takes up three subjects only, not more than two of these can be languages. No candidate will be allowed to take up more than five subjects.

7. The following are the subjects of examination :—

1. A classical language (Arabic or Sanskrit), or Persian.
2. English.
3. Mathematics.
4. History.
5. A branch of Philosophy.
6. A branch of Natural Science.
7. A Second Classical Language.
8. A branch or second branch of Natural Science.

(As in Calendar for 1881-82).

8. The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject, and to the different combinations of classical languages :—

	Marks.
English	150
Sanskrit, Arabic, Hebrew, Greek or Latin	150
Persian	120
History	100
Mathematics	150
Philosophy	100
Physical Science...	120
Sanskrit and Persian	250
Arabic and Persian	240
Arabic and Sanskrit	300

9. Fifteen per cent of the marks allotted shall be assigned to the Oral Examination in classical languages ; and in English and Physical Science, thirty marks shall be so assigned.

10. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be *thirty-three* per cent in each subject. In Languages and Physical Science this percentage shall be required in both the Oral and the Written Examinations.

11. Candidates who gain four hundred marks or more shall be placed in the First Division ; those who gain not less than two hundred and eighty marks in the Second Division ; and all below, in the Third Division.

12. The following is an outline of the tests in each subject :—

I.—English—	MARKS.
(1). Oral examination : Reading and explanation	30
(2). Two written papers of three hours each—	
(*a*). Explanation, grammar and analysis of passages in poetry and prose	70
(*b*). Translation from the vernacular and composition, including an essay on some practical subject of daily life, or on a matter connected with the special readings for the year	50
	— 150

Ability to write English with a fair degree of accuracy shall be required.

II.—A Classical Language—	
Sanskrit, Arabic, Hebrew, Greek, or Latin—	
(1). Oral examination : Reading and explanation	22
(2). Two written papers of three hours each—	
(*a*). Translation from the Classical Language ; explanation of passages in poetry and prose, and grammar	66
(*b*). Translation into the classical language	62
	— 150

III.—Persian— MARKS.

(1). Oral examination; Reading and explanation 18

(2). Two written papers of three hours each—

(*a*). Translation from Persian, explanation of passages in poetry and prose, and grammar 54

(*b*). Translation into Persian ... 48

— 120

IV.—History (Ancient or Modern)—*

Two written papers of three hours each—

(*a*). First paper 50

(*b*). Second paper 50

— 100

V.—Mathematics—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(*a*). Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, and Trigonometry 100

(*b*). Conic Sections, and Elementary Statics 50

—— 150

VI.—Philosophy—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(*a*). Deductive Logic 45

(*b*).* Elements of Psychology or Elements of Political Economy 55

— 100

VII.—Physical Science—

Any one of the following*—

(1). Physics and Chemistry.
(2). Zoology and Comparative Physiology.
(3). Botany.
(4). Geology.

(1). Oral and practical examination 30

(2). Two written papers of three hours each—

(*a*). First paper 45

(*b*). Second paper 45

— 120

* Separate (alternative) papers will be set.

13. The Senate recommend the following courses of reading for the years 1884 and 1885, as an indication of the standard required; but the questions will not necessarily be confined to the books named. The courses of reading for subsequent years will be fixed, from time to time, by the Syndicate, subject to the approval of the Senate.

English.

1884.

Scott—Lay of the Last Minstrel.
Hutton—Life of Scott.
Blackie—Self Culture.
Washington Irving—Life & Voyages of Columbus.

1885.

Wordsworth—the Wanderer.
Smiles—Life of George Stephenson
Blackie—Self Culture.
Kingsley—Westward Ho!

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa, Cantôs I—VIII.
Hitôpadesha, Books I and II.
Saral Viakaran.

Arabic.

Alf Leila, Ikhwan-us-Safa, Anis-ul-Mufid, Ajaib-ul-Makhluqat, Nafat-ul-Yaman, Hassán, Qais } Selections.
Hidayat-un-Nahv and Panj Ganj.

Persian.

Sikander Nama.
Qasaid-i-Urfi, Seh Nasar-i-Zahuri, Tawarikh-i-Malcolm } Selections.
Akhlaq-i-Jalali (Siyasat-i-Madan).

Hebrew.

Exodus.
Ruth.
The Psalms.

Greek.

Herodotus, Book I.
Homer—Iliad, Books III—VI.
Euripides, Hippolytus Crowned.

Latin.

Livy, Book XXI.
Cicero, De Amicitia.
Virgil—Æneid, Books I and II.

A special acquaintance with the above readings in languages is required.

History.

Ancient or Modern History as in Taylor's Manuals. Outlines of General History after 1885.

Mathematics.

Arithmetic, the whole.

Algebra, in addition to the Entrance Course, Equations of a degree not higher than the second, involving not more than two unknown quantities; Proportion and Variation; Arithmetical, Geometrical and Harmonical Progressions; Permutations and Combinations; the Binomial Theorem; Logarithms and Logarithmic Series.

Euclid, Books I—IV, VI, XI.

Plane Trigonometry, as far as the solution of Triangles, including their properties.

Geometrical Conic Sections, the chief properties of the parabola, ellipse, and hyperbola, with easy problems.

Elementary Statics, the Composition and Resolution of Forces acting in one plane at a point; the Centre of Gravity; the Mechanical Powers.

Philosophy.

Logic, as in Fowler's Deductive Logic, or in Jevons' Elementary Lessons.

Psychology, as in Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers, or in Jardine's Elements of Cognition.

Political Economy, as in Rogers' Manual, or in Fawcett for beginners.

Physical Science.

Physics, as in Everett's Elementary Text-book; and *Chemistry*, as in Roscoe's Elementary Lessons to the end of the Metalloids.

Zoology, as in Nicholson's Introductory Text-book; and *Physiology*, as in Huxley's Elementary Lessons.

Botany, as in Oliver's Indian Botany.

Geology, as in Page's Advanced Text-book.

14. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first and second being in order of merit. Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate stating the division in which he has passed.

15. The following is the form of application prescribed for this examination :—

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the next Intermediate (A. F.) Examination of the Panjáb University. The fee of twenty rupees, and the required certificate and particulars, are forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

1.—Age.
2.—Race.
3.—Religion.
4.—Present occupation.
5.—Residence.
6.—Father's name.
7.—Where educated.
8.—Where to be examined.
9.—Date of passing the Entrance Examination.
10.—Subjects in which to be examined.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's certificate, that he has passed the Entrance Examination of the ; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has signed the above application.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

BACHELOR OF ARTS EXAMINATION.

(Made by the Senate, confirmed by the Local Government, and sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council).

AN Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be held annually in Lahore, beginning on the first Monday in May, or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to any undergraduate who shall have passed the Intermediate (A. F.) examination of the Panjáb, or the First Arts, or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) other equivalent examination of any other recognized University, and to any person who has passed the Proficiency in Arts examination of the Panjáb University College, provided that the candidate shall have passed such examination not less than two years previously.

3. The candidate shall produce a certificate of good conduct signed by a Magistrate or any other person of standing, in whom the Syndicate may have confidence, in the district in which the candidate resides; or in the case of undergraduates attending Colleges, by the Principal or Manager.

4. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar, at least thirty days, before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of thirty rupees, and a statement showing the subjects in which he desires to be examined. A candidate who fails to pass, or to present himself for examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee; but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

5. The examination shall be conducted by means of written papers. An Oral Examination in Languages and Physical Science shall also be held. English shall be the medium of examination in all subjects.

6. In this examination three subjects shall be compulsory, and no candidate shall be allowed to take up more than four subjects in all. Two of the compulsory subjects shall be fixed, and an option shall be allowed to the candidate in selecting the third compulsory and the additional subject, as hereinafter provided.

7. The following are the subjects of examination :—

Fixed subjects—

1.—English.

2.—A Classical Language (Sanskrit, Arabic, Hebrew, Greek or Latin) or Persian with elementary Arabic.

At least one and not more than two of the following—

1.—Mathematics.
2.—A second course of Mathematics.
3.—History and Political Economy.
4.—Philosophy
5.—A branch of Physical Science.
6.—A second branch of Physical Science.
7.—A second Classical Language.

Candidates who take up three subjects only shall not be permitted to take a second Classical Language.

8. The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject, and to the different combinations of Languages:—

	MARKS.
English	... 150
Sanskrit, Arabic, Hebrew, Greek or Latin	... 150
Persian with elementary Arabic	... 120
History and Political Economy	.. 100
Mathematics	... 150
Philosophy	... 100
Physical Science	... 120
Sanskrit and Persian	... 250
Arabic and Persian	.. 240
Arabic and Sanskrit	... 300

9. Fifteen per cent of the marks allotted shall be assigned to the Oral Examination in Classical Languages ; and in English and Physical Science thirty marks shall be so assigned.

10. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be forty per cent in each subject,

In Languages and Physical Science this percentage shall be required in both the Oral and the Written Examinations.

11. Candidates who gain three hundred and fifty marks or more shall be placed in the First Division; those who gain not less than two hundred and fifty marks in the Second Division; and all below, in the Third Division.

12. The following is an outline of the tests in each subject :—

I.—English—	MARKS.
(1). Oral Examination : Reading and explanation ...	30
(2). Two written papers of three hours each—	
(*a*). Explanation and analysis of passages in Prose and Poetry, with questions on Grammar ...	60
(*b*). Outlines of the History of the English Language and Literature ; Composition,—an Essay ...	60
Total ...	150

In this subject special value is attached to idiomatic accuracy of composition.

II.—A Classical Language—	
Sanskrit, Arabic, Hebrew, Greek, Latin—	MARKS.
(1). Oral Examination : Reading and explanation ...	22
(2). Two written papers of three hours each—	
(*a*). Translation from the Classical Language ; explanation of passages in Poetry and Prose ; questions on grammar and prosody	66
(*b*). Translation into the Classical Languages, and Composition ...	62
Total ...	150

III.—Persian—	
(1). Oral Examination : Reading and explanation ...	18
(2). Three written papers of two hours each—	
(*a*). Translation from Persian ; explanation of passages in Poetry and Prose ; questions on grammar and prosody ...	40
(*b*). Translation into Persian, and Composition	31
(*c*). Arabic Grammar ; translation of a passage from the *Alif Leila* into English ...	31
Total ...	120

IV.—History and Political Economy—

Two written papers of three hours each— MARKS.

* (*a*). History of England and India ; or Outlines of General History, both Ancient & Modern 55
(*b*). Political Economy ... 45

Total ... 100

V.—Mathematics—

1.—COURSE A.—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(*a*). Plane Trigonometry, Optics and Astronomy .. 75
(*b*). Hydrostatics, Dynamics and Plane Co-ordinate Geometry ... 75

Total . 150

2.—COURSE B.—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(*a*). Algebra, Trigonometry and Solid Geometry 75
(*b*). Differential Calculus, Optics and Astronomy 75

Total ... 150

VI.—Philosophy—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(*a*). Psychology .. 50
* (*b*). Moral Science, or Logic (Deductive and Inductive) ... 50

Total .. 100

VII.—Physical Science—

* Any one of the following :—

1. Physics and Chemistry.
2. Zoology and Comparative Physiology.
3. Botany.
4. Geology.

(1). Oral and practical examination ... 30
(2). Two written papers of three hours each—

(*a*). First paper ... 45
(*b*). Second paper ... 45

Total ... 120

Candidates in Chemistry shall be required, in the practical examination, to make a qualitative analysis of an inorganic compound containing not more than one acid and one base.

* Separate (alternative) papers will be set.

13. The Senate recommend the courses of reading specified below for the years 1884 and 1885, as an indication of the standard required; but the questions will not necessarily be confined to the books named. The courses of reading for subsequent years will be fixed, from time to time, by the Syndicate, subject to the approval of the Senate :—

English.

1884.

Translation.	Macaulay—Essays on Clive and Hastings.
Original Composition.	Lord Lytton—Last Days of Pompeii.
Outlines of the History of the English Language and Literature.	Shakespeare—Macbeth.
Trench—On the Study of Words.	Milton—Comus.
	Tennyson—Guinivere and Enoch Arden.

1885.

Translation.	Helps—Companions of my Solitude.
Original Composition.	Kingsley—Hypatia.
Outlines of the History of the English Language and Literature.	Shakespeare—Hamlet.
Macaulay—Essays on Pitt and Chatham.	Milton—L'Allegro and Il Penseroso.
	Tennyson—The Passing of Arthur.

Sanskrit.

Meghduta.	Dasa Kumar Charita (Part I).
Sakuntala.	Sruta Bodha (Revised).
Kumar Sambhava, Cantos I—VII.	

Arabic.

Diwan i-Badii.	} Selections.	Mutanabbi (Selections).
Diwan-i-Himasah.		Saba Muállaqa.

Persian.

Nasikh-ul-Tawarikh (Selections).	Qaani	} Selections.
Jahan-Kusha-i-Nadiri (Part).	Anwari	
	Ikhlaq-i-Nasiri.	

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.	Isaiah.
Proverbs.	Daniel.

Greek.

Thucydides—Book I.
Demosthenes—De Corona.
Sophocles—Ajax.
Aeschylus—Prometheus.

Latin.

Tacitus—Germania.
Cicero—Pro Archia and Pro Milone.
Virgil—Georgics, Books I and II.
Horace—Odes, Books I and II; and Ars Poetica.

History and Political Economy.

The History of India, as in Elphinstone and Marshman, Vol. II; Ancient and Modern History, as in Taylor's Manuals; Political Economy, as in Fawcett or Mill.

Mathematics.

COURSE A—

Plane Trigonometry: the solution of triangles; De Moivre's Theorem; the expression of functions in series, and in continued products.

Optics: the reflexion and refraction of light at plane and spherical surfaces, not including aberration; the eye; construction and use of the more simple instruments.

Astronomy: as far as the explanation of ordinary phenomena, without the aid of spherical trigonometry; astronomical instruments.

Hydrostatics: the pressure of fluids; specific gravities; floating bodies; density of gases as depending on pressure and temperature; the construction and use of the more simple instruments and machines.

Dynamics: uniform, uniformly accelerated and uniform circular motion; falling bodies and projectiles in vacuo; cycloidal oscillations; collision; work.

Plane Co-ordinate Geometry: equations of lines and conic sections with simple problems.

The above will be treated without the Differential Calculus.

COURSE B—

Algebra: including the summation of series, the theory of numbers, probability, and the theory of equations.

Trigonometry: with spherical Trigonometry to the solution of triangles.

Geometry: of two and of three dimensions, with particular reference to equations of the first and second degree.

Differential Calculus: development of functions in series; indeterminate forms; maxima and minima for a single variable; tangents and normals; asymptotes; multiple points; curvature of curves; tracing of curves.

Optics: including aberration of small pencils, and the determination of focal lines; the chromatic dispersion of light: vision; optical instruments; the rainbow.

Astronomy: description of the instruments; explanation of phenomena; reduction and conversion of time; eclipses; determination of longitude; the motion of the planets.

Philosophy.

Psychology, as in Hamilton's Lectures, or in Mansel and Bain.

Moral Science, as in Fleming, or in Calderwood's Manual.

Logic, Deductive, as in Jevons; Inductive, as in Fowler.

Physical Science.

Physics, as in Ganot; Chemistry (Inorganic), as in Roscoe.

Zoology, as in Nicholson's Manual; Physiology, as in Kirke's Hand-book.

Botany, as in Henfrey's Elementary Course.

Geology, as in Geikie's Manual (new edition), and an acquaintance with the Geology of India.

14. Four weeks after the commencement of the Examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, each in order of merit. Each successful candidate shall receive, with his Degree, a certificate stating the division in which he has passed.

15. Any graduate in Oriental Learning may be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, subject to these regulations, and provided that he shall be required to pass the Examination through the medium of English in the following *fixed* and such other *optional* subject (if any) as he may elect under the said regulations:—

Fixed subjects—English; Mathematics; History and Political Economy.

16. The following is the form of application prescribed for this Examination.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Panjab University.

Sir,

I request permission to present myself at the next Bachelor of Arts Examination of the Panjáb University. The fee of thirty rupees, and the required certificate and particulars, are forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

1.—Age.
2.—Race.
3.—Religion.
4.—Present occupation.
5.—Residence.
6.—Father's name.
7.—Where educated.
8.—Date of passing the intermediate or equivalent examination.
9.—Subjects in which to be examined.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's certificate, that he has passed the Examination of the
that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has signed the above application.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

MASTER OF ARTS EXAMINATION.

(Made by the Senate, confirmed by the Local Government, and sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council).

AN Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts shall be held annually in Lahore, beginning on the first Monday in May, or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. Any person who has passed the High Proficiency in Arts Examination of the Panjáb University College, and any Graduate of the Panjáb or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) of any other recognised University, may be examined for the Degree of Master of Arts in one or more of the following branches :—

(1).—Languages.
(2).—History.
(3).—Mathematics.
(4).—Mental and Moral Philosophy.
(5).—Physical Science.

3. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar, at least thirty days before the commencement of the Examination, accompanied by a fee of fifty rupees, and a statement showing the subject or subjects in which he desires to be examined. A candidate who fails to pass, or to present himself for the examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee; but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of fifty rupees on each occasion.

4. Fifty per cent of the marks allotted to each written paper shall be required to pass in any subject.

5. Candidates who gain eighty per cent or more of the aggregate marks shall be placed in the First Class; those who gain not less than sixty-five per cent, in the Second Class; and all below, in the Third Class.

6. The examination in languages shall be in English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Hebrew, Greek or Latin.

The examination shall include written answers in English to questions on the standard writings of the language.

It shall also include questions on Comparative Grammar with special reference to the language professed by the candidate.

7. The examination in English shall include translation into English from the vernacular of the candidate, and into that language from English. It shall also include questions on the History of the English language and Literature.

8. The examination in the Classical Languages shall include translation into English from the language professed by the candidate, and into that language from English.

9. Every candidate shall be required to write an Essay in English on a subject connected with the History or Literature of the language professed by him.

10. The following are the special readings in languages for 1884 and 1885 :—

English.

Chaucer—The Prologue and Knight's Tale.	Bacon—Essays.
	Lamb—Essays of Elia.
Spencer—The Faerie Queene, Book I.	Burke—Selections, Clarendon Press Series, Vol. I.
Shakespeare—Henry V., Othello, As you like it.	Freeman—Historical Essays, First Series.
Milton—Paradise Lost, Books I—IV.	Disraeli—Conningsby.
	Thackeray—Newcomes.
Palgrave's Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics.	George Eliot—Silas Marner.

Sanskrit.

Kalidasa's Vikramôrvasi.
Bhartrihari's Bhattikavya, I—V.
Bhavabhuti's Uttaracharita.
Banabhatta's Kadamvari, Purvabhaga.
Sriharsha's Naishadha Charita, I—V.
Magha's Sisupalabadha, I—V.
Vyasa's Vedanta, Adhikarana Mala, including Upanishadsar.
Rig Veda Sanhita—1st and 2nd Adhyayas, according to Sayana.
Vidyaratna's Kavya Dipika.
Gautama's Nyaya Sutra with vritti.
Vachaspati Misra's Sankhya Tattwa Kaumudi.
Panini's Laghu Kaumudi, and Vaidiki Prakriya.
Prosody—Vritta Ratnakara.
Weber' History of Indian Literature.
Max Müller's History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature.
Monier William's Indian Wisdom.

Arabic.

Diwan-i-Himasah.
Diwan-i-Mutanabbi.
Muqamat-i-Hariri.
Saba-i-Muallaqa.
Diwan Ali Ibn-i-Abi Talib.
Kanzurraghaib.
Mukhtasar Maani.

Hebrew.

Leviticus.
Joshua.
Judges.
Nehemiah.
Job.
Ecclesiastes.
Song of Solomon.
Jeremiah.
Ezekiel.
The Minor Prophets.

Greek.

Homer—Iliad, VI—XII; Odyssey.
Pindar—Olympic Odes.
Aeschylus—Agamemnon, and the Seven against Thebes.
Sophocles—Antigone and Electra.
Euripides—Hecuba and Medea.
Aristophanes—The Knights, Clouds, and Wasps.
Herodotus—Books II and III.
Thucydides—Books, V—VIII.
Demosthenes—Orations against Leptines and Aristocrates.
Plato—Republic.
Aristotle—Nichomachean Ethics I—V.

Latin.

Virgil—Bucolics and Georgics.
Horace—Odes and Satires.
Juvenal—Satires (except 2, 6, 9).
Persius—Satires.
Lucretius—Books I—III.
Catullus—1—4, 9, 12, 22, 30, 31, 46, 49, 51, 63—66.
Plautus—Aulularia.
Terence—Andreia.
Livy—Books I and II.
Sallust—Bellum Jugurthinum.
Cicero—Orations against Catiline; De Natura Deorum; De Legibus.
Tacitus—The Annals.

A thorough acquaintance with the above readings is required; but the questions will not necessarily be limited to these. The courses of reading for subsequent years will be fixed, from time to time, by the Syndicate, subject to the approval of the Senate.

11. The Examination in History shall be in the following subjects :—

(1).—The History of England.

(2).—The History of India, including an acquaintance with the works of native historians, both Hindu and Mahomedan.

(3).—As a selected period, the History of England during the Reign of Queen Victoria, to the end of 1876.

(4).—The Constitutional History of England.

(5).—The Rise and Progress of Civilization.

(6).—Political Economy.

Candidates shall also be required to write an Essay in English on some subject connected with the course.

12. The Examination in Mathematics shall be in the following subjects :—

(1).—Course B. for the B. A. Examination, carried higher.

(2).—Integral Calculus : integration of rational functions ; methods of reduction ; length of curves ; areas of plane curves and surfaces ; volume of solids ; simple cases of change of variable ; definite integrals ; expansion of functions in trigonometrical series.

(3).—Differential equations ; of first order between two variables ; exact differential equations of first degree ; integrating factors for homogeneous equations ; singular solutions ; partial differential equations of the first order.

(4).—Analytic Statics, including attraction and virtual velocities.

(5).—Dynamics of a Particle ; laws of motion ; motion of a particle under the action of constant force ; and of central forces ; with special reference to forces varying as the inverse square of the distance.

(6).—Hydromechanics ; irrotational motion ; Green's theorem ; the stream functions ; simple cases of motion of solids through a liquid ; simple cases of vortex motion ; waves in liquid, and in air.

(7). Rigid Dynamics ; moments of inertia ; motion about a fixed axis ; motion in two dimensions ; conservation of vis viva ; small oscillations with one degree of freedom.

(8).—Theory of Heat ; thermometry ; calorimetry ; the indicator diagram ; adiabatic lines ; heat engines ; latent heat ; radiation ; convection ; conduction.

(9).—Theory of Electricity and Magnetism, treated in an elementary manner, and without advanced analytical methods.

13. The Examination in Mental and Moral Philosophy shall be in the following subjects :—

(1).—Logic, Deductive and Inductive.

(2).—Psychology.

(3).—Moral Science.

(4).—The History of Philosophy.

Also in one of the following subjects, to be selected by the candidate :—

(*a*).—Natural Theology.

(*b*).—Elements of Jurisprudence.

Candidates shall also be required to write an Essay in English on some subject connected with the course.

14. Candidates in Physical Science shall be examined in the Doctrine of Scientific Method, and in any one of the following subjects :—

(1). Chemistry and Physics.

(2). Zoology, Comparative Anatomy, and Physiology.

(3). Botany, including Physiology, Palæobotany, and a knowledge of Indian plants.

(4). Geology and Mineralogy.

The scope of these subjects shall be as laid down for the diploma of Honors in Science.

15. Six papers of three hours each shall be set in every subject.

16. Any Master of Arts may, on payment of a fee of fifty rupees, be admitted to this Examination in any branch other than that in which he was previously examined, and may, if his attainments come up to the standard prescribed, be granted a certificate to that effect, stating the class in which he has passed.

17. The following is the form of application prescribed for this Examination :—

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the next Master of Arts Examination of the Panjáb University. The fee of fifty rupees, and the required certificate and particulars, are forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

1.—Age.
2.—Race.
3.—Religion.
4.—Present occupation.
5.—Residence.
6.—Father's name.
7.—Where educated.
8.—Date of passing the High Proficiency Examination or of Graduating.
9.—Subject in which to be examined.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of his diploma, that he has passed the High Proficiency in Arts Examination of the Panjáb University College or the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the University; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has signed the above application.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

DOCTOR OF LITERATURE.

(Made by the Senate, confirmed by the Local Government, and sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council).

I.—Every candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Literature shall be required to—

(1) produce a certificate signed by not less than seven Fellows of the University, that he is, by his mode of life and position, a fit and proper person for admission to that degree;

(2) produce certificates that he has passed the examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in the First Class; that such degree has been conferred upon him not less than five years previously to the date of his application for admission to the Degree of Doctor of Literature; and that he has passed the examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in the First Class, in a branch of learning other than that taken up for his degree;

(3) submit to the Syndicate, with his application, an original Dissertation upon some branch of knowledge selected by himself.

II.—The Syndicate shall refer the Dissertation received under Rule I, Clause 3, to the judgment of three persons; and the opinions of such persons shall, on being received, be considered by the Syndicate, and shall then be submitted to the Senate with such recommendations as to the Syndicate shall seem fit.

III.—A fee of rupees one hundred shall be levied from every candidate upon admission to the Degree of Doctor of Literature.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

HIGH PROFICIENCY IN SCIENCE.

(*Made by the Senate & sanctioned by the Local Government*).

AN Examination for High Proficiency in Science shall be held annually in Lahore, beginning on the first Monday in May, or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. The examination shall be open to any undergraduate who shall have passed the Intermediate Examination (whether on the Oriental or Arts side) or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) the equivalent examination of any other recognized University, and to any person who has passed the Proficiency in Arts Examination of the Panjáb University College; provided that he shall have passed such examination in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, and provided that he shall have passed such examination not less than two years previously.

3. The candidate shall produce a certificate of good conduct, signed by a Magistrate or any other person of standing, in whom the Syndicate may have confidence, in the district in which the candidate resides; or in the case of undergraduates attending Colleges, by the Principal or Manager.

4. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar, at least thirty days before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by a fee of thirty rupees, and a statement showing the subjects in which he desires to be examined. A candidate who fails to

pass, or to present himself for examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee; but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

5. The examination shall be conducted by means of written papers in all subjects, supplemented by an oral or practical examination in all the subjects with the exception of Mathematics.

6. Candidates may be examined through the medium of English, or through the medium of any Vernacular that may be sanctioned by the Syndicate.

7. In this examination three subjects shall be compulsory, and no candidate shall be allowed to take up more than four subjects in all. Two of the compulsory subjects shall be fixed, and an option shall be allowed to the candidate in selecting the third compulsory and the additional subject, as hereinafter provided.

8. The following are the subjects of examination :—

Fixed Subjects—

1.—Mathematics.
2.—Physics and Chemistry.

And not less than one, nor more than two, of the following :—

1.—Physiology, *viz.*, General Physiology and Special Human Physiology.
2.—Zoology.
3.—Botany.
4.—Geology.

N. B.—If only one of these four subjects is taken, it must not be Geology.

9. The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject :—

	Marks.
Mathematics	150
Physics and Chemistry	150
Physiology	120
Zoology	120
Botany	120
Geology	120

10. The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be forty per cent in each subject. This percentage shall be required in both the practical and the written examinations.

11. Candidates who gain three hundred and fifty marks or more shall be placed in the First Division; those who gain not less than two hundred and fifty marks in the Second Division; and all below, in the Third Division.

12. The following is an outline of the tests in each subject:—

I.—Mathematics—	MARKS.
Two written papers of three hours each—	
(*a*). Plane Trigonometry, Optics and Astronomy ...	75
(*b*). Hydrostatics, Dynamics and Plane Co-ordinate Geometry... ...	75
Total ...	150

II.—Physics and Chemistry—	
(1). Oral and Practical examination ...	40
(2). Three written papers—	
(*a*). First paper	45
(*b*). Second paper	45
(*c*). Third paper	20
Total . .	150

Papers (*a*) and (*b*) are of three hours each, and are the same as those set for the B. A. Examination. An hour and a half will be allowed for paper (*c*), which will contain questions on Organic Chemistry. In the Oral and Practical Examination ten marks shall be assigned to Organic Chemistry.

III.—Physiology—	MARKS.
(1). Oral and Practical examination	30
(2). Two written papers of three hours each—	
(*a*). First paper	45
(*b*). Second paper	45
Total	120

IV.—Zoology—	MARKS
(1). Oral and Practical examination . .	30
(2). Two written papers of three hours each—	
(*a*). First paper	45
(*b*). Second paper	45
Total ..	120
V. Botany—	
(1). Oral and Practical Examination ...	30
(2). Two written papers of three hours each—	
(*a*). First paper . .	45
(*b*). Second paper .	45
Total ..	120
VI.—Geology—	
(1). Oral and Practical Examination ...	30
(2). Two written papers of three hours each—	
(*a*). First paper ..	45
(*b*). Second paper ...	45
Total ...	120

13. The Senate recommend the courses of reading specified below as an indication of the standard required, changes may be made from time to time by the Syndicate, subject to the approval of the Senate :—

MATHEMATICS.

1. *Plane Trigonometry :* the solution of triangles ; De Moivre's Theorem ; the expressions of functions in series, and in continued products.

2 *Optics* · the reflexion and refraction of light at plane and spherical surfaces, not including aberration ; the eye ; construction and use of the more simple instruments.

3. *Astronomy* · as far as the explanation of ordinary phenomena without the aid of spherical trigonometry ; astronomical instruments.

4 *Hydrostatics* · the pressure of fluids ; specific gravities ; floating bodies ; density of gases as depending on pressure and temperature ; the construction and use of the more simple instruments and machines.

5. *Dynamics:* uniform, uniformly accelerated and uniform circular motion; falling bodies and projectiles in vacuo; cycloidal oscillations; collision; work.
6. *Plane Co-ordinate Geometry:* equations of lines and conic sections, with simple problems.

The above will be treated without the Differential Calculus.

Physics.

1. General Properties of Matter in the solid, liquid and gaseous states. Molecular forces, elasticity, capillarity, osmosis, diffusion; friction; work; conservation and transmutation of energy.
2. *Acoustics:* production, propagation and reflexion of sound; vibrations of strings, rods, membranes, plates, and columns of air. Beats, interference, resonance, harmonics. Physical theory of music.
3. *Heat:* measurement of co-efficients of conductivity and expansion; specific heat; latent heat; tension of vapour; emission and absorption of radiant heat; effects of vapour on these; Laws of cooling; Theory of exchanges; Dynamical theory of heat; Steam engines and other applications.
4. *Light:* the eye as an optical instrument; vision through lenses, microscopes and telescopes; achromatism in lenses; spectrum analysis; double refraction and polarisation; interference of polarised light, rotary polarisation, undulatory theory of light. Photography.
5. *Magnetism:* Magnetic moments; Measurement of Dip, Declination, and Total Intensity; Secular and Diurnal Variations and Disturbances of Terrestrial Magnetism; Diamagnetism.
6. *Electricity:* Measurement of Electrical Density, Capacity, Quantity, Potential; Measurement of Electromotive Force, Current and Resistance; Units, Volts Ohm, Ampere, Watts; Action of currents on currents, magnets on current, currents on magnets; Telegraphs, Telephones, Electromotors, Storage, Batteries, Electric Lighting.

Chemistry.

1. *Inorganic Chemistry* treated more fully than in the Intermediate Examination.
2. *Organic Chemistry*: Estimation of Carbon, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Oxygen and Sulphur in Organic compounds; Empirical Formulæ; Molecular weights, Rational Formulæ, Radicals, Homologous Series, Isomerism, Metamerism, Polymerism, Classification of Compounds.

Cyanogen Compounds. Methyl and Ethyl Series, Organic Acids, Glycerine and Derivatives, Carbohydrates, Gums, Turpentines, Resins, Glucosides, Aromatic Compounds, Alkaloids, Albumenous substances, Fermentation and Decay.

Practical Examination.

Candidates will be required to identify in the dry and wet ways any compound containing one inorganic acid and base, and to analyse one containing any common organic acid and base, also to show an acquaintance with common ores. A practical acquaintance with the common apparatus used in teaching physics will also be required.

Physiology.

1. *Physiology:* its divisions and applications.
2. *The Chemistry* of animal bodies: properties of the principal proximate constituents.
3. *Histology:* structure and properties of animal cells; epithelium and connective tissues.
4. *The Blood:* its composition, appearance, properties and uses.
5. *Circulation:* its causes, rate, force and nervous control.
6. *Respiration:* its mechanism, chemical changes and nervous control.
7. *Alimentation:* nature of foods, structure and properties of digestive organs, and mode of digestion.
8. *Secretion:* structure and mode of action of secreting organs; properties of secretions, and nervous control.
9. *Nutrition:* its conditions and alterations; structure and properties of lymphatic system.
10. *Nervous System:* its structure, mode of action and properties of the different parts; sensation, structure and action of organs of special sense.
11. *Muscular Action:* structure of the organs, mode of action, and nervous control.
12. *Generation* and development. General principles.

Zoology.

The principal facts of Structure and Development in the following Genera and Orders.

Genera.

Homo.
Lepus.
Canis.
Sus.
Ovis.
Columba.
Gadus.
Raia.
Buccinum.
Limax.
Blatta.
Scorpio.
Tegenaria (or any Spider).
Carcinus.
Oniscus.
Cyclops.
Daphnia.
Lumbricus.
Hirudo.
Uraster.
Echinus.

Orders.

Primates.
Cheiroptera.
Cetacea.
Perissodactyla.
Proboscidea.
Sirenia.
Edentata.
Marsupialia.
Monotremata.
Struthionidæ.
Saururœ (Archæopteryx).
Lacertilia.
Ophidia.
Chelonia.
Crocodilia.
Pterosauria.
Ichthyosauria.
Urodela.
Ganoidei.
Dipnoi.
Elasmobranchii.
Marsipobranchii.
Pharyngobranchii.
Cephalopoda.
Pteropoda.
Brachiopoda.
Polyzoa.
Tunicata.
Coleoptera.
Hemiptera.
Hymenoptera.
Lepidoptera.
Diptera.
Myriapoda.
Cirripedia.
Annelida polychæta.
Trematoda.
Cestoidea.
Nematoidea.
Rotifera.
Turbellaria.
Crinoidea.
Cœlentérata.
Porifera.
Infusoria.
Radiolaria.
Gregarinida.
Foraminifera.

The Affinities of these Groups, and their place in Classification. Meaning of the terms Species, Variety and Race. Causes of Variation. Origin of Species.

Practical Examination.

Each candidate must be prepared to examine, dissect, and describe, such animals or such parts of animals as may be placed before him, selected from the previous list of Genera, and to examine prepared specimens illustrative of any of the Orders above enumerated, and to write descriptions of them.

Botany.

1. *Botany:* its divisions and uses.
2. *Histology:* structure and varieties of vegetable cells, mode of formation, contents and properties. Fibro vascular tissue, epidermis and appendages.
3. *Stem:* structure, varieties, mode of growth and of branching.
4. *Roots:* structure, varieties, mode of growth and uses.
5. *Leaves:* structure, forms, arrangement.
6. *Flowers:* Inflorescence, structures and forms of various organs and their arrangement.
7. *Fruit:* structure, forms, development and varieties.
8. *Seeds:* structure, development and mode of generation.
9. *Physiology:* chemical composition of plants, soils, food, mode of absorption, circulation and elaboration, evaporation; growth of various organs, their movements; reproduction, its varieties and alteration of generation.
10. *Classification:* artificial and natural systems, nomenclature.
11. *Cryptogamous* plants: their divisions, mode of growth and reproduction among ferns, mosses, fungi and algæ.
12. *Phanerogamous* plants: their divisions, the characteristics and properties of the following orders:—

Ranunculaceæ.	Labiatæ.
Cruciferæ.	Solanaceæ.
Malvaceæ.	Urticaceæ.
Leguminosæ.	Polygonaceæ.
Rosaceæ.	Coniferæ.
Umbelliferæ.	Liliaceæ.
Compositæ.	Gramineæ.
Cinchonaceæ.	

13. *Botanical* Geography: distribution of plants, soils which nourish them; the general flora of the Panjáb:

Geology.

Present Distribution of Land and Water, Physiography.

Continents, Mountain Chains, Inland Seas and Lakes, Plains and Table Lands, Water Sheds, River Valleys, Deltas.

Action of Ocean Currents, Rain-fall, Snow and Ice. Chemical Organic Agencies and their work. Atmospheric Agency. Conditions of Climate. Distribution of Terrestrial and Marine plants and animals.

Structure and formation of Volcanoes. Earthquakes. Elevations and depressions of Land. Theories of structure of the earth. Astronomical theories.

Lithology: igneous, aqueous, and aerial formation of Rocks. Metamorphosis, formation and inclination of Rock beds, dislocations, unconformability, joints, cleavage, foliation, concretions and mineral veins.

Characteristic features of the Lithology, Flora and Fauna of the various geological periods.

A special acquaintance with the geology of the Himalaya, the Salt Range, Indo-Gangetic Plain, and Peninsular India.

Practical Examination.

Candidates will be expected to recognize the various kinds of rocks lithologically, and the common mineral ores; also the fossils characteristic of each geological period. An acquaintance with geological maps and sections will also be required.

14. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, each in order of merit. Each successful candidate shall receive a certificate stating the division in which he has passed, and the language through the medium of which he has passed.

15. The following is the form of application prescribed for this examination.

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the next High Proficiency in Science Examination of the Panjáb University. The fee of thirty rupees and the required certificate and particulars are forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

1.—Age.
2.—Race.
3.—Religion.
4.—Present Occupation.
5.—Residence.
6.—Father's name.
7.—Where educated.
8.—Date of passing the Intermediate or equivalent Examination.
9.—Subjects in which to be examined.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's certificate, that he has passed the Entrance Examination of the , and that he has passed the Intermediate or equivalent examination in Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has signed the above application.

EXAMINATIONS IN LAW.

(Made by the Senate, sanctioned by the Local Government, and approved by the Chief Court, Panjáb).

There will be two examinations held annually at Lahore, on the first Monday in December and following days.

2. One examination, to be called the *First Examination-in-Law*, will be conducted by such persons as the Faculty may appoint; to it only first year students will be admitted, subject to the provisions of numbers 10 and 12 of these rules.

3. The second examination will be called the *Final Examination-in-Law*, and this will be conducted by Examiners appointed by the Senate of the Panjáb University for the purpose; and only second year students will be permitted to appear at it, subject to the provisions of numbers 11 and 12 of these rules.

4. These Examinations will be conducted both in English and Vernacular.

5. They will consist of written answers to five written papers of questions and of *vivâ voce* examinations.

6. The written papers of questions shall each consist of ten questions (no catch question being allowed), and each paper shall carry a maximum of 120 marks.

7. The *vivâ voce* examinations shall be in the same subjects as the written examinations. At least five questions must be put in each subject. Each subject will carry a maximum of 50 marks.

8. The question papers will be on the subjects and in the order following:—

(I).—Constitution and powers of the Executive and Legislative Authority; laws relating to the Economy of the country and Jurisprudence.
(II).—Land Revenue, Excise and Stamps.
(III).—Criminal Law.
(IV).—Civil Law.
(V).—Evidence and Registration, and the Principles of Judicial Interpretation.

9. Two-fifths of the maximum number of marks must be obtained in each subject, and three-fifths of the whole.

NOTE.—*Three hours will be allowed for each written paper, and one paper will be given on each day.*

ADMISSION TO EXAMINATIONS.

10. Each student must have attended at least three-fourths of the lectures delivered during his first year to qualify him to appear at the First Examination-in-Law.

11. Each student must have passed the First Examination-in-Law, and must have attended at least three-fourths of the lectures during a second year, to qualify him for admission to the Final Examination-in-Law.

12. Provided that the Judges of the Chief Court may, in their discretion, to meet special cases, direct the admission to the Law Classes, as well to either of the Examinations-in-Law, of any person, and without reference to the provisions of these rules.

CERTIFICATES AND DIPLOMAS.

13. Candidates who pass the First Examination-in-Law, shall receive certificates to the effect that they have so passed. Candidates who have been admitted to examination under the provisions of regulation 12, and who pass the Final Examination in Law, shall receive certificates that they have so passed. Candidates who have completed the prescribed course in the Law School under the rules, and who pass the Final Examination-in-Law, shall receive Diplomas as Licentiates in Law.

Candidates obtaining over three-fourths of the marks at either of the said examinations, shall have the words *with credit* entered upon their Certificates or Diplomas, as the case may be.

Fees.

14. An entrance fee of Rs. 10, shall be levied from students on admission to the classes.

15. A monthly fee of Rs. 3, for first year students, and of Rs. 6, for second year students, shall be levied.

16. A fee of Rs. 20 or Rs. 50 shall be levied from students wishing to appear at the First or Final Examination, respectively. In the case of "private students," *viz.*, those who are specially permitted by the Chief Court to appear at the First or Final Examination-in-Law, a double fee is charged, *viz.*, Rs. 40 for the First and Rs. 100 for the Final Examination-in-Law.

General.

17. Students failing at the Final Examination may continue in the classes and again offer themselves for Examination on payment of the usual fee on each occasion.

FACULTY OF LAW.

(ORIENTAL SIDE).

EXAMINATIONS FOR QAZIS AND PRADVIVAKS.

(Made by the Senate & sanctioned by the Local Government).

Examinations in the Hindu and Mahomedan systems of Law, respectively, shall be held annually at Lahore, in the month of June, or at such other time as may be fixed by the Syndicate.

2. There shall be two standards of examination in each of the systems of law referred to in Rule I, namely :—the Proficiency and the High Proficiency standards.

3. Any person may be admitted to the Proficiency Examination in either system of law, who shall have passed the Entrance Examination.

Any person may be admitted to the High Proficiency Examination in either system of law, who shall have passed the Proficiency Examination in such system.

4. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar, at least thirty days before the commencement of the examination, accompanied by the proper fee, and a statement showing the examination to which he desires to be admitted. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee ; but he may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations on payment of the proper fee on each occasion.

5. The fees prescribed are as follows:—

	Rs.
For admission to the—	
Proficiency Examination	3
High Proficiency „	6

6. The examinations shall be conducted by means of written papers. Four papers of questions shall be set in each examination; and three hours shall be allowed for each paper.

One hundred marks shall be allotted to each written paper, making four hundred marks in all.

The minimum marks required to pass any examination shall be 50 per cent in each paper, and 60 per cent of the whole four hundred marks.

8. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit.

9. Each successful candidate shall be granted a diploma stating the examination passed by him and his position on the list of merit, and carrying with it the Oriental Literary Title specified below, namely :—

Proficiency in Mahomedan Law	*Qazi A'lim.*
,, ,, Hindu Law	*Byavasthabit.*
High Proficiency in Mahomedan Law	*Qazi Fazil.*
,, ,, Hindu Law	*Pradhival*

10. The following courses of reading are prescribed ; but the questions will not necessarily be confined to the books named. The courses may be revised, from time to time, by the Syndicate, subject to the approval of the Senate.

MAHOMEDAN LAW.

Proficiency or Qazi A'lim.	Papers	*High Proficiency or Qazi Fazil.*	Papers.
Husami (Principles of Mahomedan Law)	I	Ashbah wa Nazair (first two 'fans' only)	I
* Mukhtasir Vaqaya	II	Tanzih (the whole)	
* Tanvir-ul-Absar		* Hidaya	II
* Multaqal-Abhar	III	* Durrul Mukhtar and Fatawa Alamgiri	III
Sharih Shara Saraji	IV	* Fatawa Qazi Khan	IV

HINDU LAW.

Proficiency or Byavasthabit.	Papers.	*High Proficiency or Pradhival.*	Papers.
* Manu Smriti and Yajnavalkya Smriti	I	* Mitakshara and Vir Mitrodaya	.. I
* Parasara Smriti and Gautama Smriti	II	Daya Bhaga (by Jimutavahana)	II
Vyavahara Tattwa and Daya Tattwa	III	Kalmadhava	III
Any Grihya Sutra	IV	Dattaka mimansa & Dattaka chandrika	IV

* Legal portions only.

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

I request permission to present myself at the next of the Panjâb University. The fee* of rupees, and the required certificate and particulars, are forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

1.—Age.
2.—Race.
3.—Religion.
4.—Present occupation.
5.—Residence.
6.—Father's name.
7.—Where educated.
8.—Subjects in which to be examined.
9.—Examination already passed.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that I know nothing against the moral character of the above-named candidate; that he has not already passed the Examination; and that he has signed the above application.

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* The fee must be paid in cash, or by a Treasury Draft, or Post Office order. Postage or Court-fee stamps will not be received.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

EXAMINATIONS IN MEDICINE.

(Made by the Senate & sanctioned by the Local Government).

Two examinations are held annually in the month of April, at Lahore, for the English classes in medicine ; *viz.* :—

(1). The first or junior examination in medicine.

(2). The final examination for the certificate of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery.

Only the Lahore Medical School students are admitted to these examinations.

A fee* of Rs. 15 for the junior and Rs. 20 for the senior examination will be levied from all candidates desiring admission.

First or Junior Examination in Medicine.

All students who have studied three years prior to the date fixed for the examination are admissible, provided they forward their application to the Registrar, with a certificate of good character signed by the Principal of the school at least fifteen days before the date fixed for the Examination.

No student shall be admitted to the first examination, unless he shall bring certificates of having passed the Matriculation examination of the University College or University of the Panjáb or of one of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or of having passed the Entrance Examination of the Lahore Medical School ;

* From 1884 a fee of Rs. 20 or Rs. 30 will be levied from candidates for the Junior or Senior Examination in Medicine, respectively. (*Vide* Resolution of Senate, No. 5, dated 21st December 1878, and of Syndicate, No. 5, dated 14th February 1883).

of having been a student of Medicine during two and a half years at one or more of the institutions recognised by the University; of having attended three courses of lectures on descriptive Anatomy, three on General Anatomy and Physiology, three on Chemistry, two on Practical Chemistry, two on Materia Medica and two on Botany, at one or more of the Medical educational institutions recognised by the University; of having dissected during three winter sessions at one or more of the same institutions; of having dissected the whole human body twice; and of having attended practical Pharmacy, during six months, at a hospital or dispensary.

The examination shall be written as well as *viva voce;* and will be conducted by examiners appointed by the Senate.

The following are the subjects in which the examination will be held, together with the number of marks allotted to each :—

Subjects.	Maximum marks.	Passing marks.
(1.) Anatomy ...	300	150
(2.) Physiology ...	300	150
(3.) Chemistry ...	300	150
(4.) Botany ...	100	50
(5.) Materia Medica ...	200	100

In Botany students shall be required to have competent knowledge of certain natural orders only *viz*:—.

Ranunculaceæ.	Leguminosæ.
Papaveraceæ.	Myrtaceæ.
Cruciferæ.	Cucurbitaceæ.
Caryophyllaceæ.	Umbelliferæ.
Malvaceæ.	Cinchonaceæ.
Aurantiaceæ.	Compositeæ.
Rutaceæ.	Valerianaceæ.
Rosaceæ.	Asclepiadaceæ.
Apocynaceæ.	Moraceæ.
Convolvulaceæ.	Polygonaceæ.
Acanthaceæ.	Coniferæ.
Solanaceæ.	Liliaceæ.
Labiatæ.	Amaryllidaceæ.
Scrophulariaceæ.	Scitaminiæ.
Euphorbiaceæ.	Iridaceæ.
Urticaceæ.	Gramineæ.

Candidates passing this examination are admitted into the senior class to study for the final examination in medicine.

Final Examination in Medicine.

The Final Examination in Medicine is held annually at Lahore in April; only those students who have passed the Junior examination in medicine, and have studied for two years, are admitted to this examination.

No student shall be admitted to the Final Examination, unless he shall bring a certificate of having passed the First Examination, or an examination corresponding to it, at the University of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or at the Lahore Medical School in 1869 or 1870; of having studied for at least two years at one of the institutions recognised by the University since passing the first examination; and of having attended, during this time, two courses of lectures on Medicine, two on Surgery, two on Midwifery, and two on Forensic Medicine; also of having attended for two years the hospital practice of one or more of the hospitals attached to the Lahore Medical School, or to the Medical College of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay.

The examination consists of written papers and is held in the following subjects:—

Subjects.	Maximum marks	Passing marks.
(1.) Midwifery ...	150	75
(2.) Forensic Medicine ...	300	150
(3.) Surgery ...	450	225
(4.) Medicine ...	300	150

A practical examination is also held in the same subjects.

Successful candidates are granted diplomas as *licentiates in medicine and surgery*, and are admitted into Government service as Assistant Surgeons, provided they be willing to accept the appointment, and be physically fit for the service.

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the next Examination of the Panjáb University. The fee of rupees, and the required certificates and particulars, are forwarded herewith,

I am, &c., &c.,

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

1.—Age.
2.—Race.
3.—Religion.
4.—Present occupation
5.—Residence.
6.—Father's name.
7.—Where educated.
8.—Examination already passed.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that I know nothing against the moral character of the above-named candidate; that he has not already passed the Examination, and that he has signed the above application.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

(ORIENTAL SIDE).

EXAMINATIONS FOR HAKIMS AND VAIDYAS.

(Made by the Senate & sanctioned by the Local Government).

I. HAKIM-I-HAZIQ OR VAIDYA EXAMINATION.

For the Examination of Hakim-i-Haziq or Vaidya, the candidate shall produce certificates to the following effect :—

(*a.*) Of having passed the Entrance Examination of the Panjáb or other Indian University,

(*b.*) Of having been engaged in the study of European medical science for four years.

(*c.*) Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a school of Medicine recognized by the University :—

Two courses, each of 75 lectures.
Descriptive and surgical anatomy.
Materia Medica, including Indian drugs.
Medicine.
Surgery.
Two courses, each of 50 lectures on chemistry.
Two courses, each of 30 lectures on midwifery.

(*d.*) Of having studied practical pharmacy for three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation of medicines.

(*e.*) Of having dissected the whole body at least twice.

(*f.*) Of having attended the medical and surgical practice of a recognized hospital during one year.

The examination shall be written, oral and practical.

A fee of Rs. 5 shall be levied from all candidates wishing to appear at this examination.

Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Descriptive and surgical anatomy, including actual dissections.
Materia Medica and pharmacy.
Medicine.
Surgery, including diagnosis of actual cases and the application of surgical bandages and appliances.
Chemistry.
Midwifery.

And in the Yunani or Vaidak systems of medicine at the option of the candidate.

2. Umdat-ul- Hukema or Bhishak.

Any undergraduate of the Punjab University who can produce certificates to the following effect may be admitted to this examination:

(*a.*) Of having passed the Entrance examination of the Panjab or other Indian University.

(*b.*) Of having a competent knowledge of the *Yunani* or *Vaidak* system of medicines, as determined by a recognized authority.

(*c.*) Of having been engaged in medical studies for four years.

(*d.*) Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a school of medicine recognized by the University:—

Two courses each of 75 lectures.
Descriptive and surgical anatomy.
Materia Medica.
Medicine.
Surgery.
Two courses each of 50 lectures on chemistry.
Two courses each of 30 lectures on midwifery.

(*e.*) Of having studied practical pharmacy for three months, and having acquired a competent knowledge of the preparation of medicines.

(*f.*) Of having dissected the whole body at least twice.

(*g.*) Of having studied hospital practice at a recognized hospital for one year.

The examination shall be written, oral and practical.

A fee Rs. 10 shall be levied from all candidates wishing to appear at this examination.

Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Descriptive and surgical anatomy, including actual dissections,

Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

Medicine.	Chemistry.
Surgery.	Midwifery.

and in the Yunani or Vaidya system of medicine at the option of the candidate.

Every candidate shall be required—

To examine, diagnose, and detail the treatment proper for cases of acute or chronic disease, to be selected by the examiner, and to draw up careful histories of the cases.

To apply apparatus for surgical injuries, and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the manner of effecting those objects.

To perform capital operations on the dead subject after detailing to the examiner the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operations adopted, and the reason for preferring any mode of procedure.

3. Zubdat-ul-Hukema or Maha-Bhishak.

Any person who has obtained the diploma of Umdat-ul-Hukema or Bhishak may be admitted to this examination, provided he can produce certificates to the following effect:—

(*a.*) Of having obtained an Oriental Certificate in the Panjab University.

(*b.*) Of having, subsequently to passing the examination for Umdat-ul-Hukema completed two years hospital or private practice, or one year, if the candidate has passed in the first division.

(*c.*) Of good moral character, signed by two persons of respectability.

A fee of Rs. 15 shall be levied from all candidates wishing to appear at this examination.

The examination shall be written, oral and practical.

The written part shall consist in writing an original essay in Urdu on some subject of medicine, surgery, or hygiene, in which a knowledge of the *Yunáni or Vaidya* system of medicine shall be also shown to the satisfaction of the examiner.

The oral and practical parts shall consist in examining and detailing the diagnosis and treatment of cases of disease selected by the examiner.

Special Certificate.

Any candidate who has been in actual medical practice prior to 1872 may be granted the title of Zubdat-ul-Hukema on producing certificates to the following effect :—

(*a.*) Of having attained the age of 25 years.

(*b.*) Of having practised medicine only on the Yunani system with repute for five years prior to 1872.

(*c.*) Of fitness, moral and social, for the certificate, signed by persons of respectability.

(*d.*) Of having passed an examination in Arabic or Sanskrit, and shown a competent knowledge of the following subjects:—

Descriptive or surgical anatomy, including actual dissections.

Materia Medica and pharmacy, either medicine or surgery.

Every candidate shall be required to examine, diagnose, and detail the treatment proper for cases of disease to be selected by the examiner.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

EXAMINATIONS IN ENGINEERING.

(Made by the Senate & sanctioned by the Local Government).

Two Examinations in Engineering shall be held annually at Lahore, beginning on the first Monday in June, or on such other date as may be fixed by the Syndicate; to be called the *First Examination in Civil Engineering*, and the *Final Examination in Civil Engineering*, respectively.

2. Any person who has passed the Entrance Examination of the Panjáb University College, or who shall have passed the Entrance Examination of the Panjáb University or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) of any other recognized University, at least one year prior to the date of the First Examination in Civil Engineering, may be admitted thereto.

Note.— Candidates for lower subordinates are not required to pass the Entrance Examination in English; an acquaintance with Urdu, and Arithmetic in English figures and symbols, will, however, be required. If English figures and symbols are not used, one-fourth marks will be deducted, as at Rurki.

3. Any person who shall have passed the First Examination in Civil Engineering, in either division, at least one year prior to the date of the Final Examination in Civil Engineering, and shall have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Panjáb University* or (subject to the sanction of the Syndicate) the equivalent examination of any other recognized University, may be admitted thereto.

4. Any person who shall have passed either the First or Final Examination in the lower division, may be

* Or Proficiency in Arts of the Panjáb University College.

admitted a second time to either of the said Examinations for the purpose of passing in the upper division, subject to the payment of the proper fee.

5. A fee of sixteen rupees shall be paid for admission to the First Examination in Civil Engineering, and a fee of thirty-two rupees for admission to the Final Examination in Civil Engineering.

6. Every candidate shall forward his application to the Registrar at least thirty days before the commencement of the Examination, accompanied by the proper fee, and a statement showing the Examination to which he desires to be admitted. A candidate, who fails to pass or present himself for examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

7. Persons appearing at either of these Examinations and obtaining one-third marks in each subject, and half of the total number of marks, shall be classed as having passed in the *Lower Division* of such Examination; and persons so appearing and obtaining half marks in each subject, and three-fifths of the total number, shall be classed as having passed in the *Upper Division* thereof.

8. The examinations shall be conducted by means of written papers, an oral examination in English and Urdu, and a practical examination in Surveying and Levelling shall also be held.

9. The following are the subjects for the First Examination in Civil Engineering:—

Papers.	*Subjects.*	*Details.*	*F. M.*	*Marks.*
I.	MATHEMATICS	1. Arithmetic ... 100 2. Geometry, Books, I, II, III, IV, & VI ... 75 3. Mensuration ... 100		275
II.	ESTIMATING ...	4. A Simple Building or Bridge,	150...	150
III.	CONSTRUCTION	5. Building materials and general construction ... 100 6. Tracing on the ground ... 25		125
				550

Papers.	*Subjects.*	*Details.*	*F.*	*M.*	*Marks.*
					550
IV.	Surveying	7. Questions and Exercises		50	
		8. Compass Surveying		75	200
		9. Levelling		75	
V.	Drawing	10. Scales and Figures		50	
		11. Architectural Drawing		75	125
VI.	Hindustani	12. Writing Exercises		50	
		13. Colloquial		25	75
VII.	English *	14. Writing from Dictation		40	
		15. Reading		10	50
		Total,			1,000

10. The following are the subjects for the Final Examination in Civil Engineering:—

Papers.	*Subjects.*	*Details.*	*F.*	*M.*	*Marks.*
I.	Mathematics	1. Arithmetic		100	
		2. Algebra		100	
		3. Geometry		125	550
		4. Plane Trigonometry		100	
		5. Mensuration		125	
II.	Mechanics	6. Statics and Dynamics		150	
		7. Hydrostatics and Dynamics		100	250
III.	Estimating	8. Estimating		150	150
IV.	Civil Engineering	9. Materials and general construction (Building materials, Masonry, Carpentry, Earthwork).		100	
		10. Special Constructions (Bridges, Roads, Railroads, Hydraulic work, Architecture).		100	
		11. Applied Mechanics (Strength of materials, stability of structures, mechanics, hydraulic machines).		150	600
		12. Designs (1) a Dwelling		75	
		13. ,, (2) a Bridge		75	
		14. ,, (3) a Road or Canal		100	
V.	Surveying	15. Trigonometrical surveying		50	
		16. Examination papers		75	
		17. Theodolite surveying		100	300
		18. Levelling		75	
VI.	Drawing	19. Construction of scales and outline figures		50	
		20. Architectural drawing		125	250
		21. Topographical drawing		75	
		Total			2,100

* Urdu will be substituted for candidates unacquainted with English.

11. The following certificates and diplomas in Civil Engineering are conferred by the University, *viz.*:—

(1).—A certificate of having passed the First Examination in Civil Engineering in the—

(a).—Lower Division—which is equivalent to the Rurki College Certificate for lower subordinates of the Public Works Department unacquainted with English, and to the *ordinary* certificate for overseers acquainted with English.

(b).—Upper Division—which is equivalent to the Rurki College Certificate for upper subordinates of the Public Works Department.

(2).—A certificate of having passed the Final Examination in Civil Engineering in the Lower Division—which is equivalent to the Rurki College Certificate for Sub-Engineers.

(3).—A diploma as Licentiate in Civil Engineering to the candidates at the Final Examination who shall succeed in passing in the Upper Division—which is equivalent to the Rurki College Certificate for Assistant Engineers.

NOTE—The Certificate of having passed the First Examination in Civil Engineering in the lower division will exempt the holder from further examination on admission to the lower subordinate grades of the Public Works Department, provided the holder produces a satisfactory certificate of physical fitness and of his knowledge of English figures and notation—*(vide letter No. 3266, dated 1st July 1871, from Secretary to Government, Punjab, to Registrar, Punjab University College, enclosing letter No. 66 of 8th June 1871, from Government of India).*

NOTE.—It must be understood that the Government does not guarantee any appointments in the Public Service to persons passing these Examinations in Civil Engineering.

12. Four weeks after the commencement of the examination, or as soon thereafter as is possible, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged according to divisions, in order of merit.

13. The following is the form of application prescribed for admission to this examination :—

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the next Examination in Engineering of the Panjab University. The fee* of rupees and the required certificates and particulars are forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

1.—Age.
2.—Race.
3.—Religion.
4.—Present occupation.
5.—Residence.
6.—Father's name.
7.—Where educated.
8.—Subjects in which to be examined.
9.—Examination already passed.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that I know nothing against the moral character of the above-named candidate; that he has not already passed the Examination in Civil Engineering; and that he has signed the above application.

---

* The fee must be paid in cash, or by a Treasury Draft, or Post Office order. Postage or Court-fee stamps will not be received.

VII.

SPECIAL STATUTES FOR 1883.

SPECIAL STATUTES, RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR 1883.

Statutes, Rules and Regulations for conferring Degrees and Diplomas during the year 1883, and, thereafter, until new Statutes, Rules and Regulations shall be made by the Senate and shall come into force.

(*Made under Section 18 (1) of Act XIX of 1882*).

Whereas, by Section 22 of Act XIX of 1882, the Statutes, Rules and Regulations of the Panjáb University College are, so far as they are consistent with that Act, deemed to be the Statutes, Rules and Regulations of the Panjáb University, and are to remain in force for two years from the date on which the University came into existence (namely, the 14th day of October 1882), unless they are sooner repealed ;

and by Section 14 of Act XIX of 1882, the Senate are empowered to confer on all persons who have passed such examinations in the University, and fulfilled such other conditions as may be prescribed by the Act, and subject to the Statutes, Rules and Regulations for the time being in force under the said Act—

(*a*) in the Oriental Faculty, the degrees of Bachelor, Master and Doctor of Oriental Learning ;

(*b*) in the Faculty of Arts, the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts and Doctor of Literature ;

and whereas the Statutes, Rules and Regulations of the Panjáb University now in force do not prescribe the examinations to be passed and the other conditions to be fulfilled by candidates for degrees, but prescribe merely the examinations to be passed and the conditions to be fulfilled by candidates for High Proficiency and Honors in Arts only ;

and it is necessary to prescribe the examinations to be passed and the other conditions to be fulfilled by candidates for certain degrees during the year 1883, and, thereafter, until new Statutes, Rules and Regulations shall be made by the Senate and shall come into force, *viz.* :—

(*a*) in the Oriental Faculty, for the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Oriental Learning ;

(*b*) in the Faculty of Arts, for the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts ;

and whereas it is necessary, similarly, to prescribe the examinations to be passed and the other conditions to be fulfilled by candidates for Diplomas as Licentiates in Law and Engineering, respectively, during the year 1883, and until new Statutes, Rules and Regulations shall be made by the Senate and shall come into force ; and

Whereas, the Senate passed a Resolution No. 5 on the 30th December 1882, formulating the principles to be followed in regard to the said degrees and diplomas ; and

it is necessary for the purposes aforesaid to frame Statutes, Rules and Regulations under Section 18, clause (1), sub-clauses (*e*) and (*f*), of Act XIX of 1882 ;

the following Statutes, Rules and Regulations are accordingly made under the powers conferred upon the Senate by Section 18, clause (1), of Act XIX of 1882 :—

STATUTES, RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Statute I.—The examinations to be passed, and the other conditions to be fulfiled, by candidates for High Proficiency in Arts, under the Statutes, Rules and Regulations of the Panjáb University now in force, under Section 22 of Act XIX of 1882, shall be the examinations to be passed, and the conditions to be fulfilled, by candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Oriental Learning ; provided that the said examinations be passed through the medium of the Vernacular, and

that one classical language (Arabic or Sanskrit) be passed in by the candidate in the High Proficiency in Arts Examination ; and subject further to the amendments in the Regulations for the High Proficiency in Arts Examination hereinafter made.

Statute II.—The examinations to be passed and the other conditions to be fulfilled by candidates for Honors in Arts, under the Statutes, Rules and Regulations of the Panjáb University now in force, under Section 22 of Act XIX of 1882, shall be the examinations to be passed, and the conditions to be fulfilled, by candidates for the degree of Master of Oriental Learning ; provided that the said examination be passed through the medium of the Vernacular, and that the High Proficiency in Arts Examination shall have been previously passed by the candidates through the medium of the Vernacular.

(No changes made).

Statute III.—The examinations to be passed and the other conditions to be fulfilled for High Proficiency in Arts, under the Statutes, Rules and Regulations of the Panjáb University now in force, under Section 22 of Act XIX of 1882, shall be the examinations to be passed and the conditions to be fulfilled, by candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts ; provided that the said examinations be passed in and through the medium of English, and that one classical language (Arabic or Sanskrit) or Persian be also passed in by the candidate ; and subject further to the amendments in the Regulations for the High Proficiency in Arts Examination hereinafter made.

Statute IV.—The examinations to be passed and the other conditions to be fulfilled by candidates for Honors in Arts, under the Statutes, Rules and Regulations of the Panjab University now in force, under Section 22 of Act XIX of 1882, shall be the examinations to be passed, and the conditions to be fulfilled, by candidates for the degree of Master of Arts; provided that the High Proficiency in Arts Examination shall have been previ-

ously passed by the candidate through the medium of English.

(No changes made).

Statute V.—In the Regulations for the High Proficiency in Arts Examination now in force, under Section 22, Act XIX of 1882, for the following paragraph, namely :—

The following are the subjects of Examination :—

the compulsory subjects are—

I.—English or, for the Oriental degree, Arabic or Sanskrit.

II.—Any two of the following :—

1.—Mathematics.
2.—A branch of Natural Science.
3.—History and Political Economy.
4.—Philosophy.

The optional subjects are—

1.—Persian.

2.—A second classical language (Arabic or Sanskrit).

3.—A third of the subjects mentioned under head II of compulsory subjects.

the following shall be inserted and shall be taken and read as part of the said Regulations :—

The following are the subjects of Examination:—

the compulsory subjects are—

For Anglo-Vernacular Students.	*For Vernacular Students.*
I.—English.	I.—Arabic or Sanskrit.
II.—A classical language (Arabic or Sanskrit) or Persian.	II.—Any two of the following :—
III.—Any one of the following :—	1. Mathematics.
1. Mathematics.	2. A branch of Natural Science.
2. A branch of Natural Science.	3. History and Political Economy.
3. History & Political Economy.	4. Philosophy.
4. Philosophy.	
The optional subjects are—	The optional subjects are—
1. Persian.	1. Persian.
2. A second classical language (Arabic or Sanskrit).	2. A second classical language (Arabic or Sanskrit).
3. Any other subject mentioned under head III.	3. Any other subject mentioned under head II.

In the same Regulations for the following paragraph, namely:—

Philosophy—

Two written papers of three hours each—	MARKS.
1. Psychology and Moral Philosophy	... 45
2. Logic (deductive and inductive)	... 40
Oral examination	... 15
	100

the following shall be inserted, and shall be taken and read as part of the said Regulations:—

Philosophy—

Two written papers of three hours each—	MARKS.
(*a*). Psychology	... 50
(*b*). Moral Science or Logic (deductive and inductive)	... 50
	100

In the same Regulations for the following paragraphs, namely:—

For the present, the questions on English Literature set to students taking up English will be chiefly confined to the books prescribed by the Calcutta University for the B. A. Examination for the year 1882.

The Calcutta B. A. Course in English for January 1882 is as follows:—

Shakespeare	... Macbeth, Richard III, Midsummer Night's Dream.
Milton	... Lycidas, L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, Hymn on the Nativity.
Wordsworth	... Excursion Book I (Rivington's School Classics).
Bacon	... Essays.
Huxley	... Life of Hume } Morley's English Men
Morrison	... Life of Gibbon } of Letters.
John Stuart Blackie	... Self-culture.

The special Course of the Panjáb University in English for 1882 is as follows:—

1.—Translation from and into Modern English.
2.—Original composition in Modern English.
3.—History of the English language (with illustrative specimens).
4.—History of the English Literature (with appropriate selections).

5.—Trench on the Study of Words.
6.—Trench on English Past and Present.
7.—Macaulay's Essays (Clive and Hastings).
8.—Bacon's Essays.
9.—Shakespeare's Macbeth and Merchant of Venice.

the following shall be inserted and shall be taken and read as part of the said Regulations:—

The Panjáb University Course in English for 1883 is as follows:—

1.—Translation from and into Modern English.
2.—Original composition in ,, ,,
3.—History of the English Language (with illustrative specimens).
4.—History of the English Literature (with appropriate selections).
5.—Trench on the Study of Words.
6.— ,, English Past and Present.
7.—Macaulay's Essays (Clive and Hastings).
8.—Bacon's Essays.
9.—Shakespeare's Macbeth and Merchant of Venice.

NOTE.—The books have been selected in order to meet the requirements of the students who had already begun to read on the Calcutta system, but who continued their studies according to the principles of the Panjáb University.

In the same Regulations for the following paragraph, namely:—

Sanskrit.—Panini's Grammar; Vritta Ratnaker; Magh, first 10 cantos; Meghduta; Dasa Kumar Charita, and Sakuntala.

the following shall be inserted and shall be taken and read as part of the said Regulations:—

Sanskrit.—Sarala Vyakarn or Laghu Kaumudi; Chhanda Bodh; Kumar Sambhava, first 7 cantos; Meghduta and Sakuntala.

Statute VI.—The examinations to be passed and the other conditions to be fulfilled by candidates for the Diploma of Licentiate in Law, shall be the examinations and conditions prescribed by and contained in the Rules and Regulations hereunto annexed as Schedule A.

Statute VII.—The examinations to be passed and the other conditions to be fulfilled by candidates for the Diploma of Licentiate in Engineering, shall be the exa-

minations and conditions prescribed by and contained in the Rules and Regulations hereunto annexed as Schedule B.

Statute VIII.—So much of the Statutes, Rules and Regulations of the Panjáb University now in force, under Section 22 of Act XIX of 1882, as is inconsistent with these Statutes, Rules and Regulations, is hereby repealed.

Statute IX.—These Statutes, Rules and Regulations shall come into force at once, and shall continue in force until new Statutes, Rules and Regulations relating, respectively, to the matters provided for by the first seven of these statutes, respectively, shall be made by the Senate, and shall come into force under Section 18 of the said Act, and shall then expire.

SCHEDULE A.

For Regulations regarding Law Examinations, see pages 165—167 *of the Panjáb University Calendar for 1883-84.*

SCHEDULE B.

For Regulations for Examinations in Engineering, see pages 180—184 *of the Panjáb University Calendar for 1883-84.*

VIII.

DEGREES.

DIPLOMAS, ORIENTAL TITLES, LICENSES, &c.

The Panjáb University grants the following Degrees, Diplomas, Oriental Literary Titles, Licenses and Marks of Honor :—

I.—In the Faculty of Oriental Learning.

Arts course—Oriental side.

The certificate of having passed the Entrance Examination.

The certificate of having passed the Intermediate Examination.

The Degree of Bachelor of Oriental Learning.

" " " Master " "

" " " Doctor " "

Oriental languages.

Sanskrit.	Certificates of having passed the Proficiency, High Proficiency and Honors Examinations, respectively, in the Sanskrit Language and Literature.	The *Oriental literary* Titles of Pragnya, Visharad and Shastri respectively.
Arabic.	Certificates of having passed the Proficiency, High Proficiency and Honors Examinations, respectively, in the Arabic Language and Literature.	The *Oriental literary* Titles of Maulvi, Maulvi Alim and Maulvi Fazil respectively.
Persian.	Certificates of having passed the Proficiency, High Proficiency and Honors Examinations, respectively, in the Persian Language and Literature.	The *Oriental literary* Titles of Munshi, Munshi Alim and Munshi Fazil respectively.

Vernacular Languages.

Urdu.—Certificates of having passed the PROFICIENCY and HIGH PROFICIENCY Examinations in the URDU Language and Literature.

Hindi.— Do. do. HINDI language, &c.

Panjabi.— Do. do. PANJABI ,,

Pushtu.— Do. do. PUSHTU ,,

II.—IN THE FACULTY OF ARTS—

The certificate of having passed the ENTRANCE Examination.

,, ,, INTERMEDIATE ,,

The Degree of BACHELOR OF ARTS.

,, MASTER OF ARTS.

,, DOCTOR OF LITERATURE.

III.—IN THE FACULTY OF SCIENCE—

The certificate of having passed the HIGH PROFICIENCY in SCIENCE examination.

IV.—IN THE FACULTY OF LAW—

(*a*). The certificate of having passed the FIRST EXAMINATION IN LAW.

(*b*). The certificate of having passed the FINAL EXAMINATION IN LAW (to candidates who have not completed the LAW SCHOOL COURSE.)

(*c*). The Diploma of LICENTIATE IN LAW (to undergraduates who have completed the LAW SCHOOL COURSE).

(Oriental Side).

Diplomas of QAZI ALIM and QAZI FAZIL.

,, of BYAVASTHABIT and PRADVIVAK.

V.—IN THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE—

(1). The certificate of having passed the FIRST or JUNIOR EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

(2). The Diploma of LICENTIATE in MEDICINE and SURGERY.

(Oriental Side).

(1). The certificate of having passed the HAKIM-I-HAZIQ EXAMINATION.

(2). The certificate of having passed the UMDAT-UL-HUKEMA EXAMINATION.

(3). The certificate of having passed the ZUBDAT-UL-HUKEMA EXAMINATION.

(4). The certificate of having passed the VAIDYA EXAMINATION.

(5). The certificate of having passed the BHISHAK EXAMINATION.

(6). The certificate of having passed the MAHA BHISHAK EXAMINATION.

(7). The special certificate for the title of ZUBDAT-UL-HUKEMA.

VI.—In the Faculty of Engineering—

(1). The certificate of having passed the First Examination in Civil Engineering—

(*a*) in the lower division.
(*b*) in the upper division.

(2). The certificate of having passed the Final Examination in Civil Engineering—

in the lower division.

(3). A diploma as Licentiate in Civil Engineering is granted to candidates who pass the final examination in the upper division.

IX.

MISCELLANEOUS RULES AND ORDERS.

PROCEDURE UPON CONFERRING DEGREES.

(Made by the Senate & sanctioned by the Local Government.)

After Convocation has been opened, and the report for the year read, the Registrar shall report the names of the candidates recommended by the Senate for degrees, the Chancellor shall say in Urdu to the graduates in Oriental Learning and in English to the graduates in Arts and other Faculties :—

Chancellor—Let the candidates stand forward.

The candidates will rise and advance together two or three paces, being arranged by the Registrar in order of merit and of the precedence of their respective Faculties. The Chancellor shall then say :—

Chancellor—(Addressing the candidates). Do you sincerely promise and declare that, if admitted to the degrees for which you are severally candidates, and for which you have been recommended, you will in your daily life and conversation conduct yourselves as becomes members of the University ?

Candidates—I do promise.

Chancellor—Do you promise that to the utmost of your opportunity and ability you will support and promote the cause of morality and sound learning ?

Candidates—I do promise.

Chancellor—Do you promise that you will, as far as in you lies, uphold and advance social order and the well-being of your fellowmen ?

Candidates—I do promise.

Chancellor—Let the candidates be presented.

Then the candidates shall be presented one by one in order, by the Registrar.

The manner of presentation shall be as follows :—

The Registrar shall take the right hand of the candidate, and advance with him to the steps of the dais, and shall say :—

Registrar—Mr. Chancellor, I present to you this person, who has been certified after examination to be duly qualified to receive the degree of———to which degree I pray he may be admitted.

Chancellor—(To the candidate). By virtue of the authority vested in me as Chancellor of the University, I admit you to the degree of———, and in token thereof I present to you this diploma, and authorise you to wear the robes ordained as the insignia of this degree.

The candidate shall then bow to the Chancellor and retire to his place.

When all the candidates have been presented, the Chancellor shall say to the Registrar :—

Chancellor—Let the degrees conferred now be proclaimed.

The Registrar shall thereupon read out the record of the degrees conferred, as follows :—

Registrar—We, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows of the University of the Panjáb, do hereby proclaim and make known that we have admitted the following persons to the degrees specified :—

* * * * *

* * * * *

The Registrar shall then present the above record to the Chancellor for signature.

RULES RELATING TO READERS AND TRANSLATORS.

(Made by the Senate & sanctioned by the Local Government.)

The nomination of Readers, Translators and others on the foundation of the Panjáb University shall rest with the Senate.

2. On the occurrence of a vacancy, the Syndicate shall appoint a person to carry on the work pending the final orders of the Senate.

3. To enable members of the Senate to make recommendations, the Syndicate shall issue a special notice to each member of the Senate, stating the name and nature of, and the special conditions (if any) attached to the vacant endowment. This notice shall be issued at least a fortnight before the meeting of the Senate, at which the appointment is to be made.

4. The Readerships and Translatorships shall be tenable for two years, but the outgoing incumbents may be re-appointed, provided that they shall not, except for special reasons, be held by the same person for more than four years in succession.

5. Besides the regular annual vacations, leave may be granted to holders of endowments for any term or terms not exceeding three months in the two years; the power of granting this leave is vested in the Syndicate.

6. Absence without leave shall render the Reader or Translator liable to suspension or removal.

7. The power of suspending or removing Readers and Translators under the above rule, or for any other

misconduct, shall lie with the Syndicate, subject to the final orders of the Senate.

8. The following are the Readerships and Translatorships now on the foundation :—

1.—Alexandra Readership	...	Rs. 80	per mensem.
2.—McLeod Kashmir Sanskrit Readership	...	,, 103	,,
3.—McLeod Panjàb Arabic Readership		,, 100	,,
4.—Jullundur Medical Readership	...	,, 100	,,
5.—Mayo Patiala Readership	...	,, 50	,,
6.—McLeod Kapurthala Natural Science Readership	...	,, 83	,,
7.—Patiala Translatorship	...	,, 66	,,

9. The duties of the holders of these endowments shall be as follows :—

(1).—The Alexandra Reader shall be required to translate works of Science into the Vernacular language under the supervision of the Syndicate, and to lecture in the general knowledge department of the Oriental College.

(2).—The McLeod Kashmir Sanskrit Reader shall be required to superintend the editing and compilation of Sanskrit books, published under the directions of the Senate ; to translate English or Sanskrit books into Hindi under the supervision of the Syndicate, and to lecture in the Sanskrit department of the Oriental College.

(3).—The McLeod Panjáb Arabic Reader shall be required to superintend the editing and compilation of works published under the directions of the Senate, to translate English or Arabic works into Urdu under the supervision of the Syndicate, and to lecture in the Arabic department of the Oriental College.

(4).—The Jullundur Medical Reader shall be required to translate and edit Medical treatises in the Vernacular under the directions of the Senate; to deliver weekly popular lectures on sanitary and other medical subjects to native physicians and others ; to edit the *Urdu Medical Gazette*, and to lecture in the Medical School.

(5).—The Mayo Patiala Reader shall be required to lecture in Surveying and Drawing in the Oriental College and to translate books on these subjects into the Vernacular under the supervision of the Syndicate.

(6).—The McLeod Kapurthala Natural Science Reader shall be required to lecture on Natural Sciences in the Oriental College, and to translate works on these subjects into the Vernacular under the supervision of the Syndicate.

(?).—The Patiala Translator, who is also styled the "Patiala Alfred Scholar," shall be required to translate works into the Vernacular under the supervision of the Syndicate, and to teach in the general knowledge department of the Oriental College.

10. So far as relates to the duty of teaching in the Oriental College attached to the above endowments the incumbents shall be considered to be in subordination to the Superintendent, Oriental College—the Jullundur Medical Reader being, similarly, under the orders of the Principal, Medical School, Lahore.

11. In the event of any Reader, Translator or other person on the foundation of the Panjáb University desiring to resign his appointment, he shall give three months' notice to the Registrar.

12. Ten per cent shall be deducted from the salaries of all Readers, Translators and others, referred to in these rules, for the first *twelve* months of their service, and the amount shall be deposited in the Government Savings Bank, in the name of the Registrar, Panjáb, University. In the event of Rule 11 being disregarded, or of the dismissal of any such officer for misconduct this deposit or any portion of it may be forfeited, at the discretion of the Syndicate. The deposit will be refunded on such officer's leaving the duties of his post with the approval of the Syndicate.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND STIPENDS.

The following are the existing rules for scholarships and stipends; revised rules are under consideration. Rules 1 to 6 and 8 are taken from Appendix I of the Calendar for 1881-82; Rule 7 is taken from the Regulations for the Entrance, Proficiency and High Proficiency Examinations at pages 57, 64 and 71 respectively :—

General.

Panjáb University scholarships can be awarded only to students who have passed its examinations, and who have no fixed salary otherwise, whether it be of the nature of Government scholarship or of any other kind.

2. Students passing the Entrance Examination may be awarded scholarships of Rs. 8 per mensem in the 1st year class, and Rs. 9 per mensem in the second year class, and they will be then required to pass the Intermediate Examination, failing which they may, by special permission, draw Rs. 5 per mensem only, for a third year, after which these scholarships will cease.

3. Students passing the Intermediate Examination may be awarded scholarships not exceeding Rs. 12 per mensem for the 1st year (III year class) and Rs. 14 in their second year (IV year class), and are then required to pass the Bachelor of Arts Examination, failing in which they may, by special permission, be allowed Rs. 7 per mensem for a third year, after which these scholarships will cease.

Students who have passed the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the Panjáb University, and are studying for the M. A. Examintaion, may be awarded scholarships ranging from Rs. 16 to Rs. 20 per mensem.

4. On the recommendation of the Principal, students showing special qualifications may be awarded Rs. 10 per mensem while in the II year class, and Rs. 16 while in the IV year class.

5. On the 1st October of each year, Principals are required to send in a list of students in the II, III, and IV year classes for the ensuing year, giving the following informations in regard to each student :—

(1). Examinations passed.
(2). Date of passing each.
(3). Whether progress is satisfactory.
(4). Amount of scholarship recommended.

6. Students passing the Entrance Examination should, within seven days of publication of the order of merit list, apply (through the Headmasters of their respective schools) to the Registrar, stating what institution they wish to join, *viz.* :—

The Oriental College, Lahore.
The Government College, Lahore.
The St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
The Law School, Lahore.
The Lahore Medical School.
The Civil Engineering Classes.

Students failing thus to apply as above will not be awarded scholarships.

7. Among anglo-vernacular successful candidates, scholarships will be divided as follows :—

$\frac{1}{3}$ to those who have taken up Arabic as their classical language.
$\frac{1}{3}$ to those who have taken up Sanskrit as " "
$\frac{1}{3}$ to those who have taken up Persian.

8. Without awaiting the result of the allotment of stipends, students should, immediately on publication of the results of examinations, proceed to have their names enrolled, and to attend at the institutions which they intend to join.

NOTE.—Rules 1, 5, 6, and 7 shall *mutatis mutandis* be applicable to scholarships held in the Civil Engineering Classes and Medical School, Lahore.

ORIENTAL COLLEGE.

Stipends.

Stipends are subsistence allowances granted to students of *School Classes* to enable them to prepare themselves for the Entrance (O. F.) or for the Pragnya, Maulvi or Munshi Examination.

(2). These stipends are of two grades, *viz.*:—

1st year stipend.—At Rs. 2 per mensem.
2nd year stipend.—At Rs. 2-8 do.

(3). Twenty-four first year and twenty-four second year stipends are tenable annually in the Oriental College, to be awarded at the discretion of the Superintendent, *viz.* :—

Sixteen (8 of each grade) for Sanskrit students.
Do. do. for Arabic do.
Do. do. for Persian do.

(4). Stipends shall not be received by any person under the age of fourteen years; nor shall they be held for a longer period than two years.

Scholarships.

(1). Scholarships are allowances granted to students who have passed one of the Arts or Oriental Examinations of the Panjáb University to enable and encourage them to continue their studies for the higher University Examinations.

(2). Scholarships are of the following kinds :—

Arts Side.

(*a*). A scholarship of *Rs. 4 per mensem* may be awarded to a student who has passed the Entrance Examination of the Panjáb University, and who is preparing for the Intermediate (O. F.) Examination.

(*b*). A scholarship of *Rs. 6 per mensem* may be awarded to a student who has passed the Intermediate Examination of the Panjáb University, and who is preparing for the B. O. L. Examination, provided

that the holder of any such scholarship shall be required to attend some branch of the Oriental curriculum at the same time as he may be preparing for any of the Arts (O. F.) Examinations, and shall study his Oriental subjects three hours daily.

Oriental Side.

(*a*). A scholarship of *Rs. 4 per mensem* may be awarded to a student who has passed one of the Lower Oriental Examinations of the Panjáb University, *viz.*, Pragnya, Maulvi or Munshi, and who is preparing for some higher Oriental examination.

(*b*). A scholarship of *Rs. 6 per mensem* may be awarded to a student who has passed one of the Middle Oriental Examinations of the Panjáb University, *viz.*, Visharad, Maulvi Alim or Munshi Alim, and who is preparing for the Shastri or Fazilat Examination.

(3). A student may hold an "Oriental" and "Arts" scholarship at the same time, but he may not hold an Arts scholarship alone unless he is actually attending an Oriental class three hours daily.

(4). Rules 11 and 12 of the Rules for the Oriental College shall be strictly complied with, *viz.*:—

(*a*). The usual declaration shall be signed and enforced.

(*b*). No student shall retain a stipend for over two years without passing the next higher examination for which he is preparing.

(5). In case of conflicting claims, the order of merit will be followed, according to the marks obtained at examinations.

VACATIONS AND HOLIDAYS.

(Made by the Senate & sanctioned by the Local Government.)

The following are the sanctioned vacations and holidays :—

VACATIONS—

University Offices, July, August and September.*
Oriental College, Lahore, 1st August to 15th October.
Law School, Lahore, „ „
Government College, Lahore, „ „
Medical School, Lahore, „ „

HOLIDAYS.—Miscellaneous holidays, exclusive of Sundays, will, ordinarily, be limited to 37 in the year. (The list of holidays sanctioned for Public Offices, will ordinarily be followed).

*The University offices are not closed during the vacations; but meetings of Syndicate and Senate are suspended except in cases of emergency.

PROCEEDINGS AND COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

(*Made by the Senate & sanctioned by the Local Government.*)

When any Statutes, Rules or Regulations are made under Section 18 of the Panjáb University Act, a separate report, addressed to the Secretary to the Local Government, shall be furnished on each occasion as soon as conveniently may be after they have been published in the Gazette and sealed. The Registrar shall call attention to the particular portions of the proceedings which require (1) the confirmation of the Local Government and the sanction of the Government of India, or (2) the sanction of the Local Government. These reports will be quite distinct from the mere publication of the proceedings in the official Gazette, under Section 20 of the Act, such publication not constituting a report to Government.

2. Similarly, when any particular matter has been referred, by the Local Government, for the consideration of the Senate, a specific reply will always be sent by letter addressed, as above, to the Secretary to Government Here also the official publication of the proceedings in which a conclusion was arrived at, will not be regarded as an answer to the reference from the Government.

3. In the official publication of the proceedings, the record shall always either (1) be complete in itself, or (2) comprise such annexures as will enable the Local Government, on perusal of the Gazette, to see clearly what action has been taken by the Senate. Thus, if any correspondence, draft rules or proposals,

or extracts therefrom, are necessary for the ready comprehension of the abstract of the debates of the Senate and their final resolutions, such correspondence, rules or proposals, or such extracts, shall be published along with the usual record of the proceedings.

RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF EXAMINATIONS.

(Made by the Senate & sanctioned by the Local Government).

All Degree Examinations, the Examination for Honors in Oriental Languages, and the Examinations in Law, Medicine and Engineering, shall ordinarily be held at Lahore only.

2. Other examinations may be held at such centres as may be appointed by the Syndicate. The Syndicate will not usually appoint, as a centre, a station where no College is established. Where it is shown that special and trustworthy arrangements can be made for supervision and oral examination, at a station where no College exists, and a sufficient number of candidates offer themselves for examination thereat, the Syndicate may constitute such place a centre of examination; provided that not less than 20 candidates shall have applied for admission to examination at such centre, and that the application to constitute such centre has been submitted not less than three months before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

INSTRUCTIONS TO OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

3. The examinations will be held from 9 to 12 A. M. and from 12-30 to 3-30 P. M.

4. The examination papers will be packed in double envelopes; each paper for each day will be enclosed in a separate sealed envelope, on which the date and time will be entered; the envelopes in each subject for each day will be enclosed in another sealed cover; and the whole of the envelopes in each subject will be then packed together.

The packets for each day should be opened in the examination-room.

The envelopes for each paper should be opened in the examination-room at the time the paper is to be given out.

5. The officer entrusted with the arrangements at each centre should observe carefully the state in which the inner envelopes arrive. If any envelope appears to have been tampered with or opened, the examination papers should be removed without breaking the seal, the examination should be continued, and the empty envelope should be returned to the Registrar for investigation.

6. The candidates, whose names are entered in the roll sent by the Registrar, are to be assembled in a room, without books, papers, or references of any kind. All communication with each other during the examination is to be strictly prohibited; in order to enforce this, it will be necessary to secure the services of a sufficient number of trustworthy and responsible persons to remain in the room and superintend the examination.

7. Officers in charge of the examination should on no account speak or permit any one to speak to a candidate on any subject pertaining to the questions during the hours of examination, *not even for the purpose of correcting a misprint, mis-translation or removing an ambiguity.*

The officer in charge should draw the Registrar's attention to any misprint, mistranslation or ambiguity which may have come to his notice, for the information of the Examiner.

8. Care will be necessary, in the arangement of the candidates, to prevent collusion. If it can be avoided, those from the same school should not be allowed to sit next each other, and sufficient space should be left between each pair to render copying, prompting, or other unfair practices impossible.

A card giving the number and name of each candidate on the roll is to be nailed, in a conspicuous place, to the back of each desk, so that a candidate may readily find out his place. A plan of the examination-room, showing the position of each candidate relatively to the others, should be sent to the Registrar.

9. The accompanying rules for the direction of candidates are to be read aloud, before the distribution of papers, by the officer in charge. Copies are also to be placed on the outside of the examination-room, or in such other conspicuous places as may be convenient.

10. The officer in charge will be careful to require every candidate to write his roll number, subject, number of paper, name, and institution, on the back of his answers. The answers of the candidates are to be placed in packets, and *at the close of each portion of the examination* the packets are to be sealed in the presence of the officer in charge, and the contents to be noted outside and to be forwarded to the Examiner in a second cover, by banghy dâk. The number of packets so despatched each day should be notified to the Examiner by the same post.

11. The officer in charge should see that all answer papers have been received and are despatched; where a candidate has not given answers, a memorandum to this effect should be put up with the answers of the other candidates.

12. At the close of the examination, the Syndicate will require to be informed if the examination has been conducted in accordance with these rules, and also to know the names of the gentlemen who assisted in superintending the examination, and the days on which each attended.

13. The foregoing rules are not absolute. Cases may occur in which it may be needless to carry them out, or in which they may require some modification. In the event of such contingencies arising, the officer

in charge will act on his own responsibility, and report the result for the information of the Syndicate.

Directions for Candidates.

14. The doors will be opened at 8-30 A. M. and 12 noon on each day, and will close punctually on each day at the hours of 9 A. M. and 12-30 P. M., after which no candidate will be admitted.

15. A seat with a number will be allotted to each candidate. Candidates will be required to find out and occupy their allotted seats.

16 The order in which the candidates are seated will be forwarded to the Examiners. Should one candidate be discovered to have copied from another, both parties will be excluded from the examination.

17. No candidate, without the special permission of the officer in charge, is to leave his seat or the examination-room until the end of the examination. No candidate is to speak; if a candidate wants anything, he is to stand up in his place, the supervising officer will then see to his wants.

18. Each candidate will write on the outside of his answers the following particulars, *viz.*, roll number, subject, number of paper, name in full, and institution.

19. All candidates are required to provide their own pens. Answers should be written on the books supplied to the candidates. Should a page be spoiled, it should be crossed through with a pen, and the Examiner will not examine or consider such page. On no account is a page to be torn out. Where paper is supplied to the candidates, the answers should be written on one side of the paper only; each sheet should be paged and initialled by the examinee, and folded in official form, docket size.

20. Any attempt to use unfair means to pass the examination, or any violation of the preceding rules, will subject the offender to exclusion from the examination.

RULES REGARDING THE APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION OF EXAMINERS.

Made by the Senate & sanctioned by the Local Government.

Examiners in all subjects shall be annually appointed by the Syndicate upon the recommendations of the Faculties, and subject to the confirmation of the Senate.*

2. The list of Examiners for the year shall be prepared by the Syndicate in the month of October, and shall be submitted to the Senate as soon as conveniently can be done.

3. Oral Examiners shall be arranged for by the Syndicate, at the time the examinations are to be held.

4. The Examiners shall be paid such remuneration as may be sanctioned by the Senate from time to time, and as may be provided for in the budget.

The usual fees allowed are—

In the written examination—

Rs. 200 for each major subject.
Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 for each minor subject.
Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 additional for every 100 candidates over 200.

In the oral examination—

Rs. 16 for 20 candidates and under.
Rs. 32 for 40 ,, ,,

But special rates are paid in some subjects.

5. The same Examiner shall not ordinarily be appointed to examine in the same subject for more than three years in succession.

6. In the case of examinations in single subjects only, such as the Master of Oriental Learning, Master of Arts, Honors in Arabic, Sanskrit or Persian, and similar examinations, not less than two examiners shall be appointed in each subject of examination.

* See Statute III, Clause V.

7. The following is the list of Examiners for 1884 :—

Subject.	Name of Examination.	Name of Examiners.
English ..	Entrance ..	C. J. Rodgers, Esq., Amritsar.
	Intermediate, Bachelor of Arts & Master of Arts.	T. G. Sykes, Esq., M. A., Principal, La Martiniere College, Lucknow, H. M. Percival, Esq., M. A., Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta.
Arabic ..	Entrance ..	Maulvi Kabir-ud-din Ahmad Khan, 7, Wolly Woolla's Lane, Calcutta.
	Intermediate ..	
	B. O. L. & B. A. ..	
	Master of Arts ..	Maulvi Ahmad, Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta.
Sanskrit ..	Entrance ..	Pandit Bhagwan Das of Government College, Lahore.
	Intermediate ..	Babu Rajendra Chandra, Shastri, Professor, Sanskrit College, Calcutta.
	B. O. L. & B. A. ..	
	Master of Arts ..	Babu Nilmani Mukerji, M, A,, Assistant Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta.
Latin and Greek	Entrance ..	John V. S. Pope, Esq., M. A., Inspector of Schools, Behar Circle, Bankipur.
	Intermediate ..	
	Bachelor of Arts ..	
Persian ..	Entrance ..	Maulvi Muhammad Hussain, Government College, Lahore.
	Intermediate ..	Maulvi Zuka-ulla, Professor, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	B. O. L. and B. A. ..	Pirzada Muhammad Husain, M. A., Assistant Professor, Oriental College, Lahore.
Hindi ..	Entrance ..	Babu Navina Chandra Rai, Offg. Superintendent, Oriental College, Lahore.
Urdu ..	,, ..	Maulvi Ahmad, Professor, Arabic and Persian, Presidency College, Calcutta.
Gurmukhi ..	,, ..	Sodhi Hukm Singh, Mir Munshi, Punjab Secretariat, Lahore.
History and Geography History.	,, ..	Revd. W. Jukes, M. A., Peshawar.
	Intermediate ..	C. A. Andrews, Esq., M. A., Professor, Government College, Agra.
	B. O. L. and B. A. ..	Babu Bireswar Chatterji, M. A., Professor, Sanskrit College, Calcutta.
	M. O. L. and M. A. ..	
Mathematics ..	Entrance ..	Babu Sasi Bhushan Mukerji, M. A., Assistant Professor, Government College, Lahore.

Subject.	Name of Examination.	Name of Examiner.
Mathematics ..	Intermediate ..	J. Eliot, Esq., M. A., Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta.
	B. O. L. and B. A. ..	
Natural Science	Entrance ..	Babu Lakshmi Shanker Misra, M. A., Professor, Government College, Benares.
	Intermediate ..	Dr. T. E. B. Brown, M. D., Lahore.
	B. O. L., and B. A. ..	
	M. O. L. & M. A. ..	,, F. H. Perry, M. B., Lahore.
	High Proficiency in Science.	,, P. K. Roy, Professor, Dacca College.
Philosophy ..	Intermediate ..	R. Maconachie, Esq., B. A., Judicial Assistant Commissioner.
	B. O. L. and B. A. ..	
	M. O. L. & M. A. ..	

PURELY ORIENTAL.

Sanskrit ..	Proficiency in Sanskrit	Pandit Chandra Kanta, Alankar, and Pandit Modhusudan Smriti-ratna, Professors, Sanskrit College, Calcutta.
	High Proficiency in ,, ..	
	Honors in ,, ..	
Arabic ..	Proficiency in Arabic	Maulvi Lutf-ullah, Aligarh.
	High Proficiency in ,, ..	,, Muhammad Zia-ud-din Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Gurgaon.
	Honors in ,, ..	
Persian ..	Proficiency in Persian ..	Pirzada Muhammad Husain, M. A.
	High Proficiency in ,, ..	Maulvi Nasir-ud-din, District Inspector of Schools, Rohtak.
	Honors in ,, ..	
Urdu ..	Proficiency in Urdu ..	Maulvi Muhammad Husain, Government College, Lahore.
Hindi ..	Proficiency in Hindi ..	Babu Navina Chandra Rai, Lahore.
Panjabi ..	Proficiency in Panjabi ..	Sardar Attar Singh, C. I. E., Ludhiana.
Pushtu ..	Proficiency in Pushtu ..	Revd. W. Jukes, M. A., Peshawar.

LAW.

Constitutional Law.	First and Final Examns.	T. G. Walker, Esq., C. S.
Land Revenue	Ditto ..	R. Maconachie, Esq., C. S.
Criminal Law ..	Ditto ..	Carr. Stephen, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
Civil Law ..	Ditto ..	B. H. Baden-Powell, Esq., C.S., C.I.E.
		G. Lewis, Esq., B. A.
Evidence and Registration, &c.	Ditto ..	Pandit Ram Narain, Pleader, Chief Court, Panjab.

Subject.	Name of Examination.	Name of Examiner.
	(ORIENTAL SIDE.)	
Mahomedan Law.	Qazi Alim ..	Khalifa Hamid-ud-din, Lahore.
	Qazi Fazil ..	Maulvi Abu Sayid Muhammad Husain.
Hindu Law ..	Byavasthabit and Pradvivak.	Pandit Mahesh Chandra Nyayaratna, Principal, Sanskrit College, Calcutta.
	MEDICINE.	
Anatomy ..	First Examination in Medicine.	Dr. F. R. Mulroney, Rawalpindi.
Physiology ..	Ditto ..	Dr. D. D. Cunningham, M.D., Calcutta.
Chemistry ..	Ditto ..	,, F. H. Perry, M.D., Jullundur.
Materia Medica	Ditto ..	J. F. P. McConnell, M.B., Calcutta.
Botany ..	Ditto ..	,, W. Gray, Grant Medical College, Bombay.
Midwifery ..	Final Examination in Medicine.	,, R. Harvey, M.D., Calcutta.
Forensic Medicine.	Ditto ..	,, J. Lyon, Medical College, Bombay.
Surgery ..	Ditto ..	,, F R. Mulroney, Rawalpindi.
Medicine ..	Ditto ..	,, J. M. Coates, M.D., Calcutta.
	(ORIENTAL SIDE).	
Yunani system of Medicine.	Hakim-i-Haziq, Umdatul Hukema and Zubdat-ul-Hukema.	Dr. Muhammad Husain Khan, Lahore. Hakim Hisam-ud-din, Amritsar.
Vaidak system of Medicine.	Vaidya, Bhishak and Maha Bhishak.	Babu Binode Lal Sen, Kaviraj, Calcutta. Pandit Khushal Chand, Lahore.
	Special Certificate of Zubdat-ul-Hukema.	Dr. Muhammad Husain Khan, Lahore.
	CIVIL ENGINEERING.	
Civil Engineering.	All the subjects, First and Final Examinations.	Rai Bahadur Kanhya Lal, M.I.C.E., and the Principal, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki.

RULES FOR THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

(Made by the Senate & sanctioned by the Local Government.)

The Library of the University shall be open to all Fellows of the University, and to the Professors of the Government and Oriental Colleges and of the Law and Medical Schools.

2. A catalogue shall be maintained in the form annexed :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					Library Marks.				
Number.	Name of Author, Editor, Translator, &c.	Title of Book.	Date and place of publication.	No. of edition.	Library Letters.	Class, Shelf, Number, &c.	No. of volumes.	No. of copies.	Remarks as to completeness, bound or unbound, &c.

3. Copies of all books prescribed for all examinations held by the University shall be kept in the Library.

4. Such other works of reference and of interest, as to the Syndicate may seem fit, shall be purchased from time to time: provided that the Syndicate shall in no case exceed the budget provision for the time being.

5. The Oriental College and Law School shall maintain separate branch Libraries.

6. No books shall be taken out of the Library by any person not resident in Lahore; and no book shall be kept out for more than a fortnight at a time.

7. The Registrar shall have charge of the University Library.

8. All persons using the Library shall enter their names in the book kept for the purpose in the Senate Hall; and all books borrowed shall be entered therein.

NOMINATION

TO THE COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR APPOINTMENT AS EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER.

(Made by the Senate & sanctioned by the Local Government.)

All persons who obtain the Degree of Master of Oriental Learning or Master of Arts, or who, in addition to obtaining the Bachelor's Degree in either Faculty, shall pass the Final Examination in Law, shall, by virtue thereof, be considered, as nominated by the Senate, for admission to the Examination for Extra Assistant Commissionerships, provided they are otherwise qualified under the rules framed by Government. For the purposes of this resolution, the Honors in Arts Examination shall be held equivalent to the Master of Oriental Learning or Master of Arts Degree, and the High Proficiency in Arts to the Bachelor of Oriental Learning or Bachelor of Arts Degree.

X.
ENDOWMENTS.

READERSHIPS AND TRANSLATORSHIPS.

The Alexandra Readership.

This readership was endowed from the balance of a fund called the Prince of Wales' Marriage Gift Fund. The amount of Rs. 10,340 was made over to the University College by the committee of the fund. The resolution passed by the committee under which the amount was made over to the University College was as follows:—

The members of the committee present at the meeting were unanimously of opinion that the balance of the Prince and Princess of Wales' Marriage Gift Fund, amounting to Rs. 10,340, should be devoted towards the foundation of a fellowship (to be called the Alexandra Fellowship) in connection with the Panjáb University College, on condition that the College furnish such additional funds as will raise the amount to an income of at least Rs. 75 per mensem. The object of the fellowship being the promotion of Vernacular Literature and Science.

This endowment was accepted by the Senate at a meeting held on the 10th May 1870, in a resolution which was in the following terms:—

A letter from the Secretary to the Prince of Wales' Marriage Gift Fund was read, in which Rs. 10,340 were offered to the Panjáb University College on condition that the Senate found a fellowship to be called the 'Alexandra Fellowship,' of the value of at least Rs. 75 per mensem, the object of the fellowship being the promotion of Vernacular Literature and Science.

Resolved—that the amount be thankfully accepted, and that it be invested with the general trust fund of the Panjáb University College, in which case it will be possible, by receiving Government equivalent on the interest thereof, to found a fellowship of the value stated; and that the University College render itself liable to the committee of the Prince of Wales' Marriage Gift Fund for the perpetual payment of the Alexandra Fellowship. It was also resolved that this be communicated to the Secretary of the Prince of Wales' Marriage Gift Fund.

The duties of the reader are to translate works of science into the vernacular language under the supervision of the

Syndicate, and to lecture in the general knowledge department of the Oriental College. The Readership has been held as follows :—

Kirpa Ram, B. A., to June	...	...	1874
Dina Nath, to January	...	...	1875
Mulraj, M. A., to March	...	...	1876
Pandit Kirpa Ram to October	...	...	1877
Bhai Gurmukh Singh since	...	...	1882

The McLeod Kashmir Sanskrit Readership.

This readership was founded in March 1871, by His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir and Jammu. The Maharaja gave a donation of Rs. 31,000, in memory of Sir Donald McLeod, Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, on his departure to Europe from the Province. The amount is invested in Government Securities @ 4 per cent, and the income, Rs. 103 per mensem, is devoted to a readership which is called the "McLeod Kashmir Sanskrit Readership."

The readership is given for distinguished attainments in Sanskrit, in accordance with the wishes of the donor and of Sir Donald McLeod. The duties of the reader are to superintend the editing and compilation of Sanskrit books, published under the directions of the Senate; to translate English or Sanskrit books into Hindi under the supervision of the Syndicate; and to lecture in the Sanskrit Department of the Oriental College. It is now held in connection with the office of Head Pandit, Oriental College.

Babu Shiv Nath Bhattacharji, M. A.,	...		1873
Pandit Kamala Dat to December	...		1874
Pandit Guru Prasad since	...	..	1875

The McLeod Panjab Arabic Readership.

This readership was founded from the interest of the money subscribed by the Rajas and Native and European gentlemen of the Panjáb in memory of Sir Donald McLeod, late Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, on his final departure from this Province. The interest arising from the total subscriptions amounted to Rs. 75 per mensem. The amount was made over to the Panjáb University College and invested in 4 per cent securities; it forms part of the general trust fund. In accordance with the wishes of Sir Donald McLeod, the Senate of the Panjáb University College

raised the readership to Rs. 100 per mensem. The duty of the reader is to superintend the editing and compilation of works published under the directions of the Senate, to translate English and Arabic works into Urdu under the supervision of the Syndicate, and to lecture in the Arabic Department of the Oriental College. It has been held as follows :—

Lala Madan Gopal, M. A., from April 1873 to end of	1874
Badri Prasad, B. A., to March	1877
Bishen Lal Raizad, M. A., to November	1877
Lala Iswar Das, M. A., to May... ...	1878
Lala Aya Ram, B. A., to end of... ...	1879
Pirzada Mahomed Husain, M. A., since	1880

The Mayo Patiala Readership.

His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala gave in July 1872 a sum of Rs. 15,000 to the Panjáb University College, to found a fellowship to be styled the "Mayo Fellowship." in memory of the late Earl Mayo, Viceroy of India. It was originally intended to award this readership to a student of the Panjáb University College, who should qualify in English and Arabic, English or Sanskrit, or in English and Urdu, and who should be able to translate selected books from English into Hindi or Urdu and *vice versa*. The Senate subsequently decided to give it to a person qualified to lecture in surveying and drawing in the Oriental College, and to translate books on these subjects into the Vernacular under the supervision of the Syndicate. It is now temporarily held by Pandit Kaka Ram.

Ganga Ram held it from 1876 to March 1884.

The McLeod Kapurthalla Readership.

This endowment was founded by His Highness the Raja of Kapurthalla, who gave a donation of Rs. 25,000 in memory of Sir Donald McLeod, Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb. This amount is invested in 4 per cent Government paper, and interest from the investment amounts to Rs. 1,000 per annum. The money is at the disposal of the Senate for the encouragement of the study of Natural Sciences.

Lala Raghu Nath Das, a translator in the service of the Maharaja of Kashmir, sent in a work on electricity, magnetism and galvanism, which was approved, and a reward of Rs. 500 was granted by the Executive Committee, on the recommendation of the Medical Faculty, from this fund. Subsequently, the Readership was constituted. The duty of the Reader is to lecture on Natural Sciences in the Oriental College, and to translate works on these subjects into the vernacular under the supervision of the Syndicate. It is now held by Syud Amir Shah, L. M. S.

The Patiala Translatorship.

This translatorship was founded by His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala in honour of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. It is given by competition to the best translator from English into Vernacular. The successful candidate is styled the "Patiala Alfred Scholar," and receives a salary of Rs. 66 per mensem. The holder is required to translate works into vernacular under the supervision of the Syndicate and to teach in the general knowledge Department of the Oriental College. It has been held as follows :—

Lala Baij Nath, B. A., from March 1873 to December	1874
Pandit Kirpa Ram, from January 1875 to March	1877
Bhai Gurmukh Singh, to end of ...	1881
Pandit Harkishan Das, M. A. ...	1882

Nabha and Jhind Scholarships.

These scholarships were endowed by the Rajas of Nabha and Jhind, who gave a donation of Rs. 5,000 each, in memory of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. Two scholarships, each of the value of Rs. 16 per mensem, have been founded. One scholarship is given each year to the first man of the year at the Entrance Examination of the Panjab University on condition of his continuing to study for the Intermediate Examination, and is tenable for two years.

Scholarship-holders.

Achhru Ram	1874
Sri Ram	1875
Sirdar Gurdial Singh	1876

Mahomed Shafi	...	...	...	1878
Jiya Ram ...	...	...	...	1879
Prabhu Dyal ...	...	...	...	1880
Chetan Anand	...	...	...	1881
Ralia Ram ...	...	...	...	1882
Gopal Dass II.	...	...	...	1883

The Bahawalpur Scholarship.

This scholarship was founded by the Nawab of Bahawalpur, in memory of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. The value of this scholarship is Rs. 33 per mensem, and it is given, for one year, to the man who stands first in the highest Arabic Examination of the Panjáb University. His duties are to edit and compile Arabic books under the direction of the Senate, and to teach in the Oriental College. It has been awarded as follows:—

Maulvi Abdul Hakim	...	...	1873
,, Mahomed Din	...	...	1874
Ghulam Murtaza ...	...	...	1875
Syad Abid Husain ...	...	...	1878
Sadr-ud-din	...	...	1879
Mian Ahmad	...	...	1880
Mahomed Din... ...	...	..	1882
Abdul Aziz	...	...	1883

The Fuller Exhibition.

This endowment was founded under a Resolution of the Senate No. 9, dated 31st October 1874. The Fuller Endowment Committee made over to the Senate the sum of Rs. 11,709-9-2 of which Rs. 10,326-4-2 were to be devoted to founding a scholarship, and Rs. 1,383-5-0 were to be combined with some existing Readership or Scholarship. The Senate in accepting the donation directed that Rs. 10,326-4-2 should be funded, and a scholarship called the "Fuller Exhibition" founded, the holder of the Exhibition drawing Rs. 420 per annum.

The condition is that the Fuller Exhibition is to be awarded to the best student at the High Proficiency in Arts Examination of each year, who shall continue his studies for the Honors in Arts Examination to be held in the following year; and it is thus tenable for one year.

The whole sum of Rs. 11,709-9-2 has been funded; the interest of Rs. 1,383-5-0 going towards permanently in-

creasing the endowment of the Alexandra Fellowship from Rs 75 per annum to Rs 80 per annum

The Exhibition has been held as follows :—

Iswar Das	1875
Lal Chand	1876
Narain Das	1878
Pirzada Mahomed Husain	1879
Umrao Singh	1880
Abdul Aziz	1882
Maya Ram	1883

MEDALS.

The Maler Kotla McLeod Medal.

His Highness the Nawab of Maler Kotla made a donation of Rs. 1,000 in honor of Sir Donald McLeod, and desired that from the income derived from the donation a medal, to be called the "Maler Kotla McLeod Medal," should be annually awarded by the Senate to the most distinguished student of the year, whether in Arts, Law, Medicine or Engineering.

Medallists.

Mulraj	1874
Iswar Das	1877
Lal Chand	1878
Panchanan Mukerji	1879
Pirzada Mahomed Husain	1880
Umrao Singh	1882

The McLeod Medal and Purse.

The McLeod medal and purse are awarded from the income of subscriptions given by European gentlemen in the Panjáb in honor of Sir Donald McLeod, and will be annually given by the Senate to a student, who having been educated in the Panjáb, has acquired the highest proficiency in Arabic or Sanskrit, together with a knowledge of English, not inferior to the First Arts' standard of a recognized University or the Proficiency in Arts standard of the Panjáb University College, and whose superior merit in Arabic or Sanskrit has been proved by the result of a public examination held during the year. The trustees of this endowment are the Accountant-General and the Director of Public Instruction, Panjáb.

Medallists.

Munshi Lal, M. A.	1877
Pirzada Mahomed Husain	1880
Pandit Harkrishan Das	1882

The Jaishi Ram Medals.

In the month of April 1875, the Jaishi Ram Memorial Committee presented the sum of Rs. 2,002 to the Senate of the Panjáb University College for the purpose of establishing a prize in connection with the Law School, and desired that the prize should take the form of one gold and one or more silver medals to be called the Jaishi Ram medals, to be awarded, under the orders of the Senate, to students of the Law School.

The Senate, in accepting the donation, being of opinion that the funds were not sufficient for the endowment of more than one annual gold medal, has prescribed the following rules in regard to its reward. An annual gold medal to be called the Jaishi Ram Gold Medal shall be awarded to the student, who shall stand first at the Final Examination in Law each year, provided that he shall have complied with all the rules regarding admission, character, and examination for the time being in force in the Law School. The Silver Medal is awarded to the First man of the year in the First Examination in Law.

Gold Medallists.

Jhinda Ram ..	1878
Piyare Lal, Qanungo	1879
Thakur Das	1881
Chhajju Ram	1882

Silver Medallists.

Jhinda Ram	1877
Mohan Lal	1878
Mithan Lal	1879
Girdhari Lal	1880
Chhajju Ram	1881

The Maclagan Medal.

The offer of Rai Bahadur Kanhya Lal, Executive Engineer Lahore, to make over the Public Works Memorial subscription, amounting to Rs. 2,049, in honor of General Maclagan, late Chief Engineer, Panjáb, to the Panjáb University College, for the purpose of founding a Maclagan Medal, was accepted in the meeting of the Senate held on

6th May 1879, and it was resolved that the annual interest on the amount be devoted to a medal to be given to the man who, being, or having been, a graduate or undergraduate of the Panjáb University, stands highest in the highest Engineering Examination of the year, wherever the same be held. It was awarded in 1882 to Ganga Ram.

The Watson Medal.

His Highness the Nawab Inayat Ali Khan of Maler Kotla has subscribed the sum of Rs. 1,000 in honor of General Watson for founding a Silver Medal to be awarded annually to the man who stands highest in the Examinations of the Panjáb University in Political Economy. Accepted by the Senate in its meeting held on the 29th January 1881. It was awarded for the first time in 1882 to Sheikh Umar Bakhsh, H. A.

Khalifa Mahomed Hassan-Aitchison Medal.

Wazir-ud-Daula Mudabbir-ul-Mulk Khalifa Syad Mahomed Hassan, Khan Bahadur, Wazir, Patiala State, made a donation of Rs. 3,000 in honor of Sir Charles Aitchison, K.C.S.I., L.L.D., and desired that after expending such sum as may be necessary upon the purchase of a *die* of the design stated in the donor's letter, the balance be invested, and the interest accruing therefrom be devoted to the cost of a gold medal to be awarded annually by the Panjáb University to the student who shall stand first among the list of B. As. and M. As., on the condition that his first language should be English and second Arabic, and without regard to caste or creed. Accepted by the Senate at its meeting held on the 24th March 1883.

PRIZES.

Leitner Prize.

This prize was founded by Dr. G. W. Leitner, the first Registrar of the Institution, by a sum of Rs. 1,000. Its

accumulated interest is to be given annually towards the award of a prize for the best essay, whether in English or the Vernacular, on "Educational Reforms."

Prizemen.

Babu Mahesh Chandra Datt	. . 1880
Munshi Nur Ahmad .	. . 1882

Brandreth Prize.

This prize was founded by Mr. A. Brandreth, Barrister-at-Law, Commissioner of Jullundur, in honor of the first Registrar of the Institution by a donation of Rs. 500. Its interest, *viz.*, Rs. 20, is given annually to the student of the Oriental College, who is most proficient in the "Sanin-i-Islam." The prize was gained for the first time by Ahmad Din in 1882.

Griffin Prize.

His Highness the Nawab Inayat Ali Khan of Maler Kotla subscribed the sum of Rs. 1,000 in honor of Sir Lepel H. Griffin for founding an annual prize to be given to the candidate who shall stand highest in Mahomedan Law in the Examinations for Qazis. Accepted in the meeting of the Senate held on the 29th January 1881.

Prizemen.

Qazi Zaffer-ud-din . . .	1882
Mahomed Hussein	1883

Kanhya Lal-Pollard Prize.

This prize has been founded by Rai Bahadur Kanhya Lal, M. I. C. E., in honor of General C. Pollard, R. E., by a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Panjàb University. The conditions of its award are that the amount should be invested, and the interest accruing therefrom should be used in giving a prize, in the shape of engineering books or drawing

instruments, to the candidate who stands first in the First Examination in Civil Engineering of the Panjáb University.

Maharajah Rajendra Singh Mahendra's Endowment.

The Regency of the Patiala State having offered a donation of Rs. 25,000 on the occasion of the presentation of an address to His Excellency the Viceroy, the Marquis of Ripon, the Senate accepted the offer in a meeting held on the 29th January 1881. It is proposed to devote a portion of the interest on this grant to the "general purposes" of the University and another portion to the encouragement of Gurmukhi.

Jhind Panjabi Scholarships.

His Highness the Rajah of Jhind subscribed the sum of Rs. 5,000 for the Gurmukhi Section of the Oriental College. This was accepted by the Senate in its meeting held on the 29th January 1881; the interest on this sum will be devoted to scholarships to the first and second man in the Vidman and to the first man in the Budhiman (Panjábi) Examinations.

Natural Science Scholarship.*

A scholarship in Natural Science, tenable at the Oriental College, of Rs. 5 per mensem, has been founded on a subscription paid in advance of Rs. 1,100 by Sirdar Bikrama Singh, Ahluwalia, C. S. I. It is held by Pandit Anant Ram, Shastri.

Griffin Sholarships.*

Two Gurmukhi Scholarships, each of the value of Rs. 5 per mensem, have been founded on a subscription of Rs. 1,000 paid in advance by Sir Lepel H. Griffin, K. C. S. I., a Fellow of the Panjáb University.

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* Included in the general allotment.

UNENDOWED PRIZES, MEDALS AND SCHOLARSHIPS FOUNDED ON SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The Jullunder Medical Readership.

The medical readership has been founded out of special subscriptions raised in the Jullunder District, together with an equivalent grant from the University. It is worth Rs. 100 per mensem, and is tenable for two years, the reader being eligible for re-election. It is to be awarded (by competition) to the best Assistant Surgeon. The duties of the medical reader are to translate and edit medical treatises in the vernacular under the directions of the Senate; to deliver weekly popular lectures on sanitary and other medical subjects to native physicians and others; to edit the *Urdu Medical Gazette*; and to lecture in the Medical School.

The first candidate appointed to this readership was Rahim Khan, Khan Bahadur, Honorary Surgeon. He was nominated in February 1871, and has held the readership ever since. During 1873 he published in Urdu a book on the "Practice of Medicine;" in 1879 his translation of Huxley's Physiology was published; in 1882 he issued a translation of a work on Medical Jurisprudence in Urdu, and he has now completed his work on the "Diseases of Women."

Secular Lake Memorial Prize.

The Secretary of the Corresponding Committee for the Panjáb and Sindh of the Church Missionary Society and administrator of the Trust of the Memorial Fund in honor of General Lake, having proposed to award the moiety of the annual proceeds of that fund to an annual prize for secular learning of about Rs. 150 to the student of the Lahore Government College, being a native of the Panjáb, and under 23 years of age (not of European or American parentage), who shall stand highest in history (especially Indian) at the Honors in Arts Examination of the Panjáb University College; the Senate accepted the proposal at its meeting held on the 29th January 1881. It was awarded in 1882 to Sheikh Umar Bakhsh, H. A.

Four Jullunder Persian Scholarships.*

These scholarships each of Rs. 10 per mensem are founded on a permanent subscription from the Jullunder District and are awarded subject to the conditions imposed by the subscribers.

Raja Harbans Singh's Sanskrit Scholarship.

This scholarship is founded on part of the subscription of Raja Harbans Singh, *viz.*, Rs. 500 per annum. It is open to competition, and the candidate who stands first in the Honors in Sanskrit Examination held during the year, obtains a scholarship of Rs. 33 p. m. for one year; or Rs. 16 p. m. the first year and Rs. 17 p. m. the second year. The duties of the scholar are to assist in the tuition of the Oriental College under the orders of the Syndicate. It has been held as follows:—

Pandit	Tulsi Ram	1874
,,	Behari Lal	1876
,,	Mathra Das	1878
,,	Ganga Bishan	1879
,,	Harmukand	1880
,,	Durgadat	1882
,,	Sri Krishan	1883

Rai Kanhya Lal's Persian Scholarship.*

This scholarship of the value of Rs. 10 p. m. is founded on an annual subscription of Rs. 110 from Rai Bahadur Kanhya Lal, M. I. C. E., of Lahore.

Nawab Abdul Majid Khan's Medal.

Nawab Abdul Majid Khan offers an annual Medal of the value of Rs. 100 to the person who may stand first *in English* in the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the Punjáb University, and who has also passed in Arabic by the High Proficiency standard. Accepted in the meeting of the Senate held on the 29th January 1881.

Harbans-Aitchison Medal.

This medal is founded on the offer of an annual subscription of Rs. 100 by Raja Harbans Singh. It is awarded in

* Included in the general allotment.

honor of Sir Charles Aitchison, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., to the candidate who stands first in the Master of Arts Examination of the Panjáb University in Sanskrit.

Medallist.

Pandit Harkrishan Das 1882

HARBANS-LEITNER MEDAL.

This medal is also founded on the offer of an annual subscription of Rs. 100 by Raja Harbans Singh. It is awarded in honor of Dr. G. W. Leitner, LL. D., D. O. L., to the candidate who stands first in the Examination for the degree of Master of Oriental Learning in Sanskrit.

STULPNAGEL PRIZE.

This prize of the value of Rs. 50 is founded on the offer of an annual subscription by Dr. C. R. Stulpnagel. It is awarded by competition to the successful candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in Philosophy at the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the Panjáb University.

Prizeman.

Abdul Aziz 1882

LEITNER SUBSCRIPTION.

Dr. Leitner pays an annual subscription of Rs. 150 in aid of paying the fees of poor students for instruction or examination.

Subscriptions from the following Municipal and District Committees are also received :—

	Rupees.		
Jullunder	... 1,200	per annum	(for Medical Fellowship &c.)
Lahore	... 1,500	,, ,,	(for general purposes).
Amritsar	... 1,200	,, ,,	,, ,,
Ludhiana	... 600	,, ,,	
Gujranwala	... 500	,, ,,	
Gujrat	... 318	,, ,,	
Jhelum	... 300	,, ,,	
Hoshiarpur	... 300	,, ,,	
Jhang	.. 100	,, ,,	

His Highnesses the Nawab of Bahawalpur and the Raja of Kapurthala also support the Panjáb University by an annual subscription of Rs. 1,200 and 1,000 respectively.

XI.

INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED OR AIDED BY THE UNIVERSITY.

1. The Oriental College, Lahore.
2. The Government College, Lahore.
3. The St. Stephen's Mission College, Delhi.
4. The Law School, Lahore.
5. The Medical School, Lahore.
6. Other Schools.

   The Lahore Arabic School.

   ,, Amritsar Sanskrit School.

   ,, Ludhiana Hindu School.

   ,, Arabic and Sanscrit School, Multan.

   ,, Mahomedan School, Gujranwalla.

   ,, Sanscrit School, Lahore.

   ,, Oriental Department of the Canning College, Lucknow.

The Oriental College, Lahore.

[*Established in 1870.*]

The Oriental College was first established as a school in 1865 by the Anjuman-i-Panjáb; in 1870 the Senate of the Panjáb University College took over the institution, and expanded it into a College, with a school department attached to it.

The College classes teach Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and Gurmukhi up to the standard prescribed for the Oriental examinations; and also subjects of general knowledge, such as History, Geography, Mathematics, Philosophy and Physical Science through the medium of Hindi and Urdu, thus preparing students for the Arts (O. F.) Examinations.

The school department includes those students who are preparing for some examinations held by the University, the passing of which will gain them admission to the college.

DEPARTMENTS.	STAFF.	
	Dr. G. W. Leitner, M. A., LL. D., D. O. L.,	Superintendent *(On Furlough).*
	Babu Navina Chandra Rai ...	Officiating Supdt.
Sanskrit.	Pandit Guru Prasada ...	Head Pandit.
	,, Rikhi Kesh ...	2nd Pandit.
	,, Sukh Dial ...	3rd ,,
	,, Daya Ram ...	4th ,,
Arabic.	Maulvi Faiz-ul-Hassan ...	Head Maulvi.
	,, Abdulla ...	2nd Maulvi.
	,, Zaffer-ud-Din ...	3rd ,,
	,, Momin Ali ...	Shia Teacher.
Persian.	Maulvi Abd-ul-Hakim ...	Head Munshi.
	,, Muhammad-ud-din ...	2nd Munshi.
	,, Syud Shah Cheragh ...	3rd ,,
Gurmukhi.	Bhai Chanda Singh ...	Teacher.
	,, Ditt Singh ...	Asstt. ,,
Pushtu.	Mir Abdulla ...	Teacher.
	Husain Ali Shah ...	Monitor
	General Knowledge.	
Urdu Section.	Pirzada Md. Husain, M. A. ...	Asstt. Professor.
	Pandit Harkishan Dass, M. A. ...	Head Teacher.
	Maulvi Ghulam Mustafa ...	2nd ,,
	Maulvi Muhammad Ghazanfer ...	3rd ,,
	Dilawar Ali Shah ...	4th ,,
	Munshi Karm Din ...	Arabic-Urdu Teacher.
Hindi Section.	Bhai Gurmukh Singh ...	Asst. Professor.
	Pandit Ram Kishan ...	Teacher.
	,, Hemraj ...	2nd ,,
	,, Kaka Ram ...	Hindi Teacher.
	Jogi Shiv Nath ...	Gurmukhi Teacher.
Science.	Syud Amir Shah, L. M. S. ...	Lecturer, Physical Science.
Engineering.	Lala Ganga Ram, Lecturer (Mayo Patiala Fellow.)	
	Pandit Ganga Ram, ...	Drawing Master.
Vaidya.	Pandit Janardan, Lecturer on Vaidak system of Medicine.	
Hakim.	Maulvi Ghulam Mustafa, Lecturer on Yunani system of Medicine.	

I.—Rules passed by the Senate on the 31st October 1874, relating to the staff of the Oriental College, Lahore.

There shall be a Superintendent (on a salary of Rs. 400 rising to 500 per mensem), whose duty shall consist in being present at the College daily to give instruction and supervise, and he shall be held responsible for the entire working of the Oriental College.

2. There shall be the following Assistant Teachers :—

A. Sanskrit Department.
Head Pandit.
2nd ,,
3rd ,,
4th ,,

B. Arabic Department.
Head Maulvi.
2nd ,,
3rd ,,
Shiah Teacher.

C. Persian Department.
Head Munshi.
2nd ,,
3rd ,,

D. Gurmukhi Department
Teacher.
Asstt. ,,

E. Pushtu Teacher.

F. General Knowledge (Urdu).
Assistant Professor.
2nd Teacher.
3rd ,,

G. General Knowledge (Hindi).
Assistant Professor.
2nd Teacher.
3rd ,,

H. Kapurthalla Natural Science Fellow.

I. Drawing Master (Mayo Patiala Fellow).

J. Lecturer on Vaidak
,, on Yunani system of Medicine.

3. The details of the duties of the teachers and the distribution and arrangement of classes shall be left to the Superintendent, subject to the general control of the Executive Committee (now Syndicate).

4. The Assistant Professors referred to in rule 2 (F and G) should be required to possess a knowledge of English equivalent to the High Proficiency in Arts Standard.

5. A class in Surveying and Drawing shall be taught by the Mayo Patiala Fellow, who shall also hold a Teachership of General knowledge (Urdu branch).

6. All Teachers shall be required to teach at least three hours a day, and may, at the discretion of the Superintendent, be called upon to teach (not more than) five hours daily.

II.—Rules relating to the management of the Oriental College.

7. There shall be a School Department and a College Department in the Oriental College.

8. In the School Department, the course of instruction shall provide for students being prepared for the Entrance (Oriental) and lowest Arabic, Sanskrit, Persian and Panjábi (Oriental) Examinations.

9. In the College Department, every student shall be required to prepare for one of the higher Oriental Examinations, and for this purpose shall study Sanskrit, Arabic, or Persian for three hours daily.

10. Scholarships may be awarded to students who have passed any one or more of the Examinations of the Panjáb University and who may study in the Oriental College, by the Superintendent, under the general control of the Executive Committee (now Syndicate) and subject to Budget provision.

11. Every student desiring a scholarship shall be required to sign a declaration that he will continue to read in the College until the next available Examination, and that he will present himself at such Examination unless prevented by causes over which he has no control.

12. Scholarships shall be re-adjusted annually or more frequently if necessary, and no student shall retain a stipend for more than two years without passing the Examination of the Panjáb University at which he is required to appear ; that is, if a longer period than two years shall elapse between the passing of one examination and that next higher, the student shall cease to draw any stipend.

13. The School Department shall be divided into :—

(1.) Students preparing for the Entrance Examination.

(2.) ,, Maulvi, Pragnya Munshi, or the Budhiman examination.

14. The College Department shall consist of the following classes :—

Two Sanskrit classes.

Two Arabic ,,

Two Persian ,,

Two Panjábí ,,

Two classes for Proficiency and High Proficiency in Arts—Urdu.

Two ,, ,, ,, ,, Hindi,

One class for Honors in Arts in Urdu.

There shall also be the professional classes consisting of the following sections :—

A class of Hakims.

,, Vaidyas.

Two Qází classes.

Two Byavasthabit and Pradvivak classes.

15. A week's leave may be given to teachers by the Superintendent on urgent private affairs, provided the applicant make fitting arrange-

ments for his class in his absence; and fifteen days' leave with forfeiture of half pay may be given by him on Medical Certificate, provided this does not occur more than once in a twelvemonth. Leave beyond this must be applied for to the Executive Committee (now Syndicate) through the Superintendent.

16. Six days' leave may be granted by the Superintendent to any student on urgent private affairs, and one month on Medical Certificate, with forfeiture of half stipend, provided this latter leave be not obtained more than once in the twelve months. All leave beyond this must be applied for to the Executive Committee (new Syndicate) through the Superintendent.

(The Medical Certificate mentioned in these two rules must be signed by an authorized practitioner).

17. In the event of absence without leave or overstaying leave, the Superintendent may deduct stipends to the extent of two days' pay for each day's absence.

Lahore Government College.

This College was founded in 1864. Its purpose is to afford the means of a University Education to all in the province who may desire this. Only such as have passed the Entrance, or Matriculation Examination are admitted, and these are prepared for the University degrees in Arts. Previous to the Establishment of the Panjáb University College in 1870, only the courses of the Calcutta University, to which the College is affiliated, were followed; from 1870 till last year, when what had been the Panjáb University College became the Panjab University, with power to confer degrees, an attempt was made to meet both the Calcutta and the local standards; but now the course of instruction has been made to conform exclusively to the schemes of the new Panjáb University. There are three distinct courses of study; the *Intermediate Course*, extending over two years from the date of matriculation, and embracing at least four, and not more than five subjects; the *B. A. Course*, also of two years, and embracing either *three* or *four* subjects; and the *M. A. Course* of one year, in the entire field of one branch of literature or science. The subjects in which instruction is given are; (1) English, the Language and Literature; (2) Arabic, Sanscrit and Persian; (3) History and Political Economy; (4) Mathematics; (5) Mental and Moral Science, and (6) Physical Science For the present, the tuitional fees have been fixed at rates varying from Rs. 2/- to Rs. 10/- per mensem.

The College is supported entirely by Government, and is under the control of the Department of Public Instruction. The staff consists of a Principal, who is responsible for the Management of the institution, and who is also Professor of English Literature and History; of three Professors, to whom the subjects of Mental and Moral Science and History, Mathematics, and Physical Science are entrusted; of two Assistant Professors, and a Maulvi and Pandit

The number of students at present on the roll is 157 of whom 118 are reading the Intermediate Course, 33 for the B. A. and 6 for the M. A. degree.

The College has attached to it a good Library; and for instruction in Physical Science, there is a well-stocked museum of apparatus, and a collection of minerals, Rocks and Fossils.

There is a Debating Club in connection with the College, which meets every Saturday for the discussion of matters of scholastic and practical interest.

For the convenience of students, a Boarding House is attached to the College and has now 65 in residence.

STAFF :—

DR. G. W. LEITNER, M. A., L. L. D., D. C. L., Principal *(On Furlough)*.

J. SIME, Esquire, B. A., Officiating Principal.

DR. C. R. STULPNAGEL, M. A., Professor of Mental Science History.

T. C. LEWIS, Esquire, M. A., ditto. Mathematics.

F. H. COPE, Esquire, B. A., Officiating Professor.

J. C. OMAN, Esquire, Professor, Natural Science.

BABU SASI BHUSHAN MUKERJI, M. A., B. L., Assistant Professor.

LALA SAGAR CHAND, B. A., Officiating Assistant Professor.

MUHAMMAD HUSEIN, Maulvi, Assistant Professor of Arabic and Persian.

BHAGWAN DAS, Pandit, Assistant Professor of Sanskrit.

SIRDARI LAL, Librarian.

St. Stephen's Mission College, Dehli.

This College was founded originally in connexion with the S. P. G. Mission School about 15 years ago. It was then affiliated to the Calcutta University. Until 1881, however, it was practically in abeyance. It was then resuscitated by the Cambridge Mission, which consists of a body of men working in connexion with the S. P. G. Mission in Delhi. In 1882 it became a Government Aided Institution, and in the same year it became affiliated to the Panjáb University on the foundation of the latter as a fully constituted University in October 1882. Students are now prepared exclusively for the examinations of the Panjáb University. All University and Government scholarships are tenable by the holder in this College. Its arrangements are made to coincide, as far as possible, with those of the Lahore Government College, and students can be transferred from either College with the consent of the Principal of the College he leaves.

STAFF :—

Rev. S. S. Allnutt, M. A., *Principal.*
Rev. G. A. Lefroy, M. A., *Professor.*
Rev. H. C. Carlyon, M. A., *Professor.*
Babu N. Mahendra Dutt, B. A., *Assistant Professor of Mathematics.*

Babu N. Gopal Bose, M. A., *Professor of Natural Science.*

Maulvi Shah Jehan, *Professor of Persian.*

Maulvi Jamil-ul-Rahman, *Professor of Arabic.*

(Vacant) *Professor of Sanscrit.*

The Law School, Lahore.

[*Established in 1870.*]

One of the first acts of the Senate of the Panjáb University College, after its nomination, was to appoint a law lecturer. His duties were to form an English and an Urdu law class and to give lectures on subjects relating to the law of India. No tests of admission were laid down nor could the University College hold examinations, as candidates preferred presenting themselves at the official Pleaders' and Tahsildars' examinations. The law lecturer accordingly admitted to the classes all persons who were *prima facie* qualified for admission to the official examinations, under the rules of the Chief Court in that behalf, and shaped his course of instruction to fit in with the tests held under these rules.

This system continued up to the 1st October 1873, when the Senate introduced new rules for the law classes, which provided that no person should be admitted without certificates of character and of having passed the entrance examination of some University. Notice of examinations in law to be held by the University College, was also given. These rules at once reduced the number of students ; and prevented further admissions, as the University law certificates were of no professional value and there was no inducement held out to students to study at the classes and pass University Examinations.

In May 1874, however, the Judges of the Chief Court passed new Pleaders' Rules by which the examinations have been handed over to the University College, subject to certain conditions.

The law school is now firmly established. Proper tests for admission and examination have been prescribed, and the certificates of the University College are the door of admission to the legal profession.

The rules and orders relating to the classes are subjoined :

STAFF :—

E. W. PARKER, Esquire, Judicial Assistant, Lahore, Law Lecturer, assisted by Mr. J. Kennedy.

Lala Lal Chand, M. A., Assistant Law Lecturer.

Teachers of Hindu and Muhammadan Law of the Oriental College.

Lala Sardari Lal, Law Clerk and Librarian.

CHIEF COURT BOOK CIRCULAR

No. XXI.—3518.

FROM

G. W. RIVAZ, ESQUIRE,

Registrar, Chief Court, Panjáb.

To

ALL JUDICIAL OFFICERS IN THE PANJAB AND OTHER PERSONS CONCERNED.

Dated Lahore, 18th December 1879.

THE following rules, under Sections 6, 7, 8 and 9 of Act XVIII of 1879, have been approved by the Local Government, and are issued, in supersession of the rules contained in Judicial Circular No. CII and Circular Memo. No. 13 of 1879, with effect from the 1st January 1880.

2. In issuing these rules, the Court desires to point out that, under Act XVIII of 1879, every Pleader and Mukhtar, before he can legally practise in the Panjáb must (1) be admitted by the Chief Court (2) hold a certificate, original or renewed, issued under Section 7, and (3) be enrolled either in the Chief Court or some Court subordinate thereto, under Section 8 or Section 9, according as he is a Pleader or Mukhtar. It must further be borne in mind that, under the provisions of Section 10, a Pleader or Mukhtar cannot practise in any particular Court unless he has been enrolled in that Court or some Court to which it is subordinate, and, under the provisions of Sections 8 and 9, a Pleader or Mukhtar cannot be enrolled in a Court not mentioned in his certificate. Pleaders and Mukhtars of the second grade can no longer, therefore, be enrolled in the Chief Court, but must enrol themselves in as many of the Courts subordinate thereto as may be necessary to meet the requirements of the law noted above. Again, looking to Schedule II of the Act, which establishes in the Panjáb four classes of Pleaders and Mukhtars, if the classification be according to certificates,* it will be observed that a Pleader or Mukhtar of either grade may, in order to pay a smaller fee, elect, if he chooses, to confine his practice to some lower grade of Court than the highest for which he has qualified himself, and take out a certificate accordingly.

3. The Court, therefore, directs that a register of Pleaders and Mukhtars enrolled under Act XVIII of 1879 shall, henceforward, be maintained in the Court of every Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, and in any Small Cause Court or Munsiff's Court in which

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* *Vide* forms attached to the rules.

a Pleader or Mukhtar may specially apply to be enrolled. This register should be opened in the Courts of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners from the 1st January 1880, and in Small Cause Courts and Munsiff's Courts as occasion may arise. Separate pages should be allotted in the register to each grade of Pleader and Mukhtar.

4. Enrolment in Courts subordinate to the Chief Court is obligatory only upon Pleaders and Mukhtars admitted after January 1st, 1880, as persons previously enrolled are protected by Section 2 of the Act. But, as a matter of convenience, all persons practising in the subordinate Courts only should be called on to enrol themselves in the Court of the highest grade mentioned in their certificates within the limits of whose jurisdiction they ordinarily practise.

5. Rule XVII provides that all final orders by which a Pleader or Mukhtar of either grade is suspended or dismissed shall be notified in the *Panjáb Gazette*. On the publication of such a notification, if the order be one of suspension, a note of the period should be made in the registers of the various Courts in which the person suspended is enrolled, or, if the order be one of dismissal, the name of the person dismissed should be struck off the registers of such Courts, and in either case the order should be communicated to all subordinate Courts.

6. A list of persons entitled to act as legal practitioners in the Panjáb will be published annually as heretofore. With a view to the compilation of this list, Deputy Commissioner should, *not later than the 15th January of each year*, report, through Commissioners of Division to the Chief Court, whether any of the Advocates, Pleaders or Mukhtars shown in the last published list as practising in their districts, have died during the year, or removed elsewhere, or, in the case of Pleaders and Mukhtars, failed to renew their certificates. The Court's list of legal practitioners will be amended in accordance with these returns, and printed copies of the amended list will be distributed to all judicial officers in the Panjáb, with a supplementary list containing the names of the persons who have died or failed to renew their certificates since the last list was published. On receipt of these lists, the names of persons who have died should be removed from any registers in which they may still be borne, and, in the case of persons who have not renewed their certificates, the fact should be noted in the various registers in which such persons are enrolled. Should any person who has been thus dealt with subsequently renew his certificate within the period allowed by Rule XIV, the grant of a renewed certificate should be intimated to the various Courts in which he is enrolled, for the information of such Courts and the Courts subordinate to them, as well as to the Chief Court. If no application for a renewed certificate be made within three years, the name of the person should, at the expiration of that period, be struck off all the registers in which he is enrolled.

7. The Chief Court has reserved to itself the power of directing the admission, in special cases, of any person to the Law Classes or the Examinations in Law of the Panjáb University College. Ordinarily no application for admission to either of the examinations will be

granted unless it reaches the Chief Court office at least two months before the date fixed for the examination.

By order, &c.,
G. W. RIVAZ,
Registrar.

Rules under Sections 6, 7, 8 and 9 of Act XVIII of 1879, to regulate the qualification, admission, certificates and enrolment of proper persons to be Pleaders and Mukhtars of the Courts of the Punjab, the fees to be paid for the admission of such persons, and the suspension and dismissal of Pleaders and Mukhtars so admitted and enrolled.

Pleaders to be of two grades.

I. Pleaders in the Courts of the Panjáb shall be of two grades, that is to say :—

(1). Pleaders of the first grade, who may appear, plead and act in the Chief Court and all Courts subordinate thereto.

(2). Pleaders of the second grade, who may appear, plead and act in all Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.

Persons who are admissible to be Pleaders of the first grade.

II. The following persons are declared admissible, and shall, with the permission of the Chief Court, and upon proof of good character, be admitted as Pleaders of the first grade :—

(1). Attorneys of Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Record in England and Ireland, and Writers to the Signet.

(2). Members of the Society of Solicitors practising before the Court of Session in Scotland.

(3). Vakil or Attorneys-at-Law of any Chartered High Court of Judicature, who shall produce certificates that they have actually practised in any such Court for a period of three years at least, and that their names are still borne on the rolls of the Court : Provided that the Court may, for special reasons, dispense with such certificate.

(4). Persons, other than advocates, licensed to practise in the Panjáb under the provisions of Chapter VI of Act XVII of 1877.

(5). Persons admitted as Pleaders of the second grade under these rules, the rules dated 14th October 1878, or the rules of the 19th May 1874, who shall at the time of their applications have practised regularly in the subordinate Courts for the periods noted below, and shall satisfy the Chief Court that they are qualified to practise as Pleaders in the Chief Court : Provided that the Chief Court may, on good cause being shown, reduce any of the prescribed periods to such shorter period as the Court may think fit.

Such period shall be—

In the case of persons who can produce certificates of having

passed the Honors in Arts Examination of the Panjáb University College, or of having obtained the degree of Master of Arts or Bachelor of Law at one of the recognized Universities in British India,—3 years.

In the case of persons who can produce certificates of having passed the High Proficiency in Arts Examination of the Panjáb University College, or of having obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts at one of the recognized Universities in British India,—4 years.

In all other cases,—5 years.

(6) Extra Assistant Commissioners or Judicial officers of equal or superior official rank, who have passed the departmental Examination prescribed for the higher standard, and who have quitted the service of Government: Provided that the application for admission be made within three years of their leaving Government service, and shall be granted subject to such conditions as the Chief Court may impose with regard to the locality in which the applicant shall practise.

Explanation.—A person admitted under this clause will not ordinarily be permitted to practise in any district in which he has served Government, unless his official connection with that district has ceased for five years.

III. The following persons are declared admissible, and shall, with the permission of the Chief Court, and upon proof of good character, be admitted as Pleaders of the second grade :—

Persons who are admissible to be Pleaders of the second grade.

(1). Persons who shall have obtained the degree of Bachelor of Law at one of the recognized Universities in British India.

(2). Persons holding certificates of having passed the final examination in law under the rules in force for the law classes of the Panjáb University College: Provided that the said rules, so far as they relate to admission to the law classes and examination therein, have been approved by the Chief Court.

(3). Any Tahsildar, Munsiff or other Government servant holding an office of such a nature that the officer's duties cannot be efficiently discharged without a competent knowledge of substantive law and the laws of procedure, may, upon quitting office under Government, be admitted by special order to be a Pleader of the second grade without having passed the prescribed examination.

No order of admission will be made under this clause unless the candidate shall have satisfied the Court, either by passing such special examination as the Court may direct or otherwise, that he is qualified to be a Pleader. No person admitted under this clause can become a Pleader of the first grade until he shall have passed the examination prescribed for Pleaders of the second grade, and shall thereafter have practised for the period prescribed in Clause 5 of Rule II for persons passing such examination.

The provisions of Clause 6 of Rule II apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to all persons seeking admission under this clause.

Mukhtars to be of two grades.

IV. Mukhtars in the Courts of the Panjáb shall be of two grades :—

(I). Mukhtars of the first grade, who may appear and act in the Chief Court and all Courts subordinate thereto.

(II.) Mukhtars of the second grade, who may appear and act in all Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.

Persons who are admissible to be Mukhtars of the first grade.

V. The following persons are admissible, and, with the permission of the Chief Court, shall be admitted as Mukhtars of the first grade, namely :—

Mukhtars admitted under the rules of the 19th May 1874, and Mukhtars of the second grade admitted under these rules or the rules dated 14th October 1878, who shall at the time of their applications have practised regularly for not less than three years in the subordinate Courts, and shall satisfy the Chief Court that they are qualified to appear and act as Mukhtars in the Chief Court.

Persons who are admissible to be Mukhtars of the second grade.

VI. The following persons are declared admissible, and shall, with the permission of the Chief Court, and upon proof of good character, be admitted as Mukhtars of the second grade, namely :—

Persons who shall have obtained a certificate of having passed the first examination in law under the rules in force for the law classes of the Panjáb University College : Provided that the said rules, so far as they relate to admission to the law classes and examination therein, have been approved by the Chief Court.

Application for admission.

VII. Application to be admitted as a Pleader or Mukhtar under the provisions of Act XVIII of 1879 shall be made by petition to the Chief Court, and shall be presented by the applicant in person, or by an Advocate, Pleader or Mukhtar practising in the Chief Court and authorized in this behalf.

To be accompanied by evidence of qualifications and the prescribed fee.

VIII. The application shall be accompanied by evidence of the qualifications required and the fee fixed by the rules for the time being in force, and, if the applicant holds any appointment under Government or carries on any trade or other business at the time of his application, the fact shall be stated.

Admission and grant of certificate.

IX. The application will be considered by the Court, and, if it be granted, the Registrar shall grant to the applicant a certificate in the form annexed to these rules, on his furnishing the requisite stamp paper and a declaration in writing stating his ordinary place of business, and shall notify his admission in the *Panjáb Gazette*: Pro-

vided that if the certificate be not taken out within the year in which the applicant is admitted, it shall not be issued without a special order of the Court.

Fee payable on admission.

X. A fee shall be payable by every person admitted by the Chief Court to be a Pleader or Mukhtar under the foregoing rules according to the following scale :—

By a Pleader of either grade,—Rs. 10.

By a Mukhtar of either grade,—Rs. 5.

Application for enrolment.

XI. Application to be enrolled as a Pleader or Mukhtar under the provisions of Sections 8 or 9 of Act XVIII of 1879, shall be made by petition to the Court in which the applicant desires to be enrolled. The application shall be accompanied by the certificate referred to in Section 7 and shall be presented by the applicant in person, or by an Advocate, Pleader or Mukhtar practising in the Court and duly authorized in this behalf.

Enrolment.

XII. If it appear from the certificate that the applicant is entitled to be enrolled, the Court shall enter his name in its register* of Pleaders and Mukhtars and endorse on his certificate a memorandum in the form given in the schedule annexed to these rules.

Renewal of certificates.

XIII. Applications for renewal of certificates shall be made by petition to the Chief Court or to the Commissioner of the Division in which the applicant ordinarily practises, at least two weeks before the expiry of the certificate, and shall be accompanied by the expiring certificate, a declaration in writing stating the applicant's ordinary place of business, and where he desires to take out a certificate on a different stamp to that on the certificate previously issued to him, the grade of certificate required.

The application shall be presented by the applicant in person, or, in the event of the applicant being unable to attend in person, by an Advocate, Pleader or Mukhtar practising in the Court and duly authorized in that behalf.

On the requisite stamp paper being supplied, a renewed certificate will be prepared and issued by the Registrar or the Commissioner of the Division, as the case may be, to the applicant, if he attend personally, or to the Advocate, Pleader or Mukhtar presenting the petition. On the renewed certificate will be endorsed the memoranda of enrolment recorded on the expiring certificate, and the endorsements will be authenticated by the renewing officer. When a certificate is renewed by a Commissioner, he shall forthwith notify such renewal to the Chief Court and cancel and retain the superseded certificate for record in his office.

* For Form see schedule annexed to these rules.

Pleader or Mukhtár failing to renew certificate for three years.

XIV. If any person, having been admitted as a Pleader or Mukhtar of either grade and having obtained a certificate, shall fail to renew it for a period of three years, he shall be suspended, and shall not be entitled to have his certificate renewed without further orders of the Chief Court.

Notice to be given to Chief Court if Pleader or Mukhtar accept a Government appointment, &c.

XV. Any person who, having been admitted as Pleader or Mukhtar of either grade, shall accept any appointment under Government or shall enter into any trade or other business, shall give notice thereof to the Chief Court, who may thereupon suspend such Pleader or Mukhtar from practice, or pass such orders as the said Court may think fit.

Procedure when a charge of misconduct is brought against a Pleader or Mukhtar of the first grade.

XVI. If any person practising as a Pleader or Mukhtar of the first grade be charged in the Chief Court with any misconduct, and the Chief Court consider it necessary to hold an inquiry under Section 13 of Act XVIII of 1879 before itself, the Registrar shall send such Pleader or Mukhtar a copy of the charge and also a notice intimating that, on a day to be therein appointed, such charge will be taken into consideration by the Court. Such copy and notice shall be served upon the Pleader or Mukhtar at least fifteen days before the day so appointed, and on such day or any subsequent day to which the inquiry may be postponed or adjourned, the Court shall receive all evidence properly tendered by or on behalf of the party preferring the charge, and by the Pleader or Mukhtar, and thereafter shall pass such orders as the Court shall consider just: Provided that nothing in this rule shall be deemed to limit the power of the Court to direct, by order of one or more Judges of the Court, in what manner or by what persons any inquiry under Section 13 shall be conducted.

Who may pass orders of suspension or dismissal.

XVII. An order suspending a Pleader or Mukhtar of either grade pending inquiry may be made by a single Judge of the Chief Court, but no final order by which a Pleader or Mukhtar of either grade is suspended or dismissed shall be made by less than two Judges of the Court, and all such orders shall be notified in the *Panjáb Gazette*.

Schedule of forms.

1. Forms of certificates referred to in Rule IX.

(*a*). *Form of Pleader's Certificate.*

Pursuant to "The Legal Practitioners Act, 1879," I hereby certify that , whose ordinary place of business is at , has been duly admitted by the Chief Court of the Panjáb as a Pleader of the grade, and is entitled to practise as such, subject to the provisions of Section 8 of the Act

above recited, in { the Chief Court and any / any Court subordinate to the / the Courts of Deputy Commissioners / the Courts of Munsiffs and } { Court subordinate thereto, and as a Revenue Agent in any Revenue-office in the Panjáb / Chief Court, and as a Revenue Agent in any Revenue-office in the Panjáb / and all Civil Courts subordinate thereto (including Courts of Small Causes) and in all Criminal Courts subordinate to the Chief Court, and as a Revenue Agent in any Revenue-office in the Panjáb / any Criminal Court of first instance subordinate to the Court of the Magistrate of the District, and as a Revenue Agent in the office of a Deputy Commissioner and all Revenue-offices subordinate thereto up to the end of the current year. }

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this day of 188

(Signed) A. B.

(*b*). *Forms of Mukhtar's Certificate.*

Pursuant to "The Legal Practitioners Act, 1879," I hereby certify that , whose ordinary place of business is at , has been duly admitted by the Chief Court of the Panjáb as a Mukhtar of the grade, and is entitled to practise as such, subject to the provisions of Section 9

of the Act above recited, in { the Chief Court and any / any Court subordinate / the Courts of Deputy Commissioners / the Courts of Munsiffs and } { Court subordinate thereto / to the Chief Court / and all Civil Courts subordinate thereto (including Courts of Small Causes) and in any Criminal Court in the Panjáb / any Criminal Court of first instance subordinate to the Magistrate of the District } up to the end of the current year.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this day of 188 .

(Signed) A. B.

2. Form of register referred to in Rule XII.

Register of Pleaders and Mukhtars enrolled under Act XII of 1879.

1	2	3	4
NAME.	Date of admission by the Chief Court.	Date of enrolment	REMARKS.

3. Form of memorandum of enrolment referred to in Rule XII.

Certified that has this day been enrolled in the Court of the of as a

Dated the

(Signed) A. B.

Commissioner of Lahore

(or as the case may be.)

RULES OF THE LAW SCHOOL OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY, LAHORE, PASSED BY THE SENATE, CONFIRMED BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SANCTIONED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Admission.

EVERY candidate for admission to the Law Classes must apply to the Law Lecturer at least fourteen days before the dates at which candidates are admitted.

2. Candidates will be admitted during the month of January each year.

3. Every candidate must submit, with his application, the following papers :—

(a) A certificate of good moral character, signed by two gentlemen known to the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which he resides, and countersigned by the Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner.

(b.) A certificate that he has passed either the Entrance Examination of any recognized University or the Entrance Examination of the Panjáb University College.

Course of Study.

4. The tuition establishment of the Law Classes consists of a Law Lecturer, an Assistant Law Lecturer, a Translator of law books, a Maulvi and a Pandit.

5. The classes consist of English and Vernacular classes.

6. The course of study extends over two years.

7. The classes are divided into a first year or lower division, and a second year or upper division.

8. The Assistant Law Lecturer instructs the first year or lower division of each class. The Law Lecturer instructs the second year or upper division of each class.

9. The subjects of instruction are the same in both classes and in both divisions of each class, but the lower divisions are instructed in a more elementary and simple manner than the upper.

10. The subjects of instruction will comprise the following :—

(a) Constitution and powers of the Executive and Legislative Authority, Laws relating to the Economy of the country and Jurisprudence.

(b) Land Revenue, Excise and Stamps.

(c) Criminal Law.

(d) Civil Law.

(e) Evidence and Registration, and the Principles of Judicial Interpretation.

The Law Lecturer shall, to his annual notification, append a list of Text-books and Acts corrected up to date.

Copy of a letter No. 963, dated Allahabad, 3rd April 1883, from the Registrar, High Court of Judicature N. W. P., to the Registrar, Panjab University, Lahore.

Referring to correspondence ending with my No. 1243, dated the 11th July 1879, I am directed to inform you that the Examination Board has been authorised by the High Court to recognise, on certificates signed by you, past attendance at the Law Lectures of the Lahore University College, as attendance at the Law Lectures of an Indian University for the purposes of Clause (4) Rule 29 and Clause (4) Rule 30 at pages 276 to 277 of this Court's Civil Rules and Orders, copy of which is being this day forwarded for record in your office.

Extract from the N. W. Provinces High Court's Civil Rules and Orders.

Rule 29, Clause (4).—Any British subject who has obtained a certificate that he has passed the First Arts Examination of any Indian University, or that he has passed the Entrance Examination of the English Inns of Court, or of any English, Irish or Scotch University, together with a certificate under the hand of the Professor of Law at Allahabad, or of the proper authority of any Indian University, that he has diligently attended the lectures of the Law Class for a period not less than two years, and otherwise submitted himself to the discipline of the class ; may attend the examination of candidates for admission as Vakíls of the High Court of Judicature for the North Western Provinces : provided he has not been prohibited to appear by the Examination Board, and provided he has on or before the first day of November preceding the examination transmitted to the Secretary to the Examination Board, with his application for permission to present himself for examination, an examination fee of sixteen Rupees and the certificates mentioned in Rule 33.*

Rule 30, Clause (4).—All persons who hold certificates of having diligently attended the lectures of the Professor or Sub-Professor of Law at Allahabad, or of any Indian University, for a period not less than two years.

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*(a). A certificate countersigned by the Judge, Magistrate or Joint Magistrate of the district in which he resides, showing his name, father's name, caste, residence and age computed according to the English Calendar.

(b). A certificate that he can speak with ease and correctness the Hindustáni language.

(c) A satisfactory proof of good moral character and general respectability.

LIST OF TEXT-BOOKS AND REFERENCES, 1884.

The whole of the Books, Acts and References in this list apply to candidates for the Final Examination in Law.

The First Examination in Law will be confined to the Books, Acts and Reference printed in ordinary type.

Sub-Division.	Text-Books. (Competent knowledge required.)	References. (General acquaintance required.)
I.—CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND OUTLINES OF JURISPRUDENCE.		
General.	*Markby's Elements of Law, 2nd Edition.* Outlines of Jurisprudence (Law Manual Series, No. I) published for the Punjab University.	*Students' Austen's Jurisprudence, by Campbell.*
Organization and Powers of Government and Legislatures.	*Tagore Law Lectures for* 1872. Indian Councils Act 1861 and Amending Acts. Any elementary work on the constitution of the British Parliament; *e. g.*, Amos' the English Constitution, the first 89 pages, or the first few chapters of the Students' Blackstone. Powell's Revenue Manual Book I, Chapters I and II, pages 1 to 41 (Provinces and Legislature.)	
*State Departments.	Police Act V of 1861. *Administrator-General's Act II of* 1874. *Ditto IX of* 1881.	*Army Dicipline Act, 42 and 43 Vic., Cap. 33.* *Native Articles of War, Act V of* 1869.

*NOTE.—The instruction in the Acts referred to in this part will be confined to the organization of the departments referred to.

Sub-Division.	Text-Books. (Competent knowledge required.)	References. (General acquaintance required.)
		Volunteers Act XX *of* 1869. *Railway Act* IV *of* 1879. *Post Office Act* XIV *of* 1866. *Public Servants Act* XXXVII *of* 1850. *Ditto* XVIII *of* 1850. *Ditto* IV *of* 1837. *Telegraphs Act* I *of* 1876.
General Economical Laws.	Arms Act XI of 1878. Cantonments Act III of 1880. Land Acquisition Act X of 1870. Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878. Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act XXI of 1879. Municipal Act IV of 1873.	*Dramatic Performances Act* XIX *of* 1876. Lunatic Asylums Act XXXVI of 1858 and Act XIV of 1873. *Lunatics (Military) Act* XI *of* 1877. Coinage Act XXIII of 1870. „ „ XIX of 1872. „ „ IX of 1876. *Emigration Act* VII *of* 1871. *Inland Emigration Act* I *of* 1882. *Forests Act* VII *of* 1878. *Foreigners* „ III *of* 1864. *Printing Press Act* XXV *of* 1867. *Public Authorities Loan Act* XI *of* 1879. Paper Currency Act XX of 1882. Prisons Act XXVI of 1870. Prisoners Act V of 1871. Do. Regulation III of 1818 Do. Regulation XXXIV of 1850. Do. Regulation III of 1858. Religious Endowments Act XX of 1863. *Stage Carriages Act* XVI *of* 1861.

Sub-Division.	Text-Books. (Competent knowledge required.)	References. (General acquaintance required.)
		Weights and Measures Act XXXI of 1871. *Savings Banks Act* V *of* 1873. *Vaccinaton Act* XIII *of* 1880. *Vagrants* „ IX *of* 1874.

II.—REVENUE LAW.

Revenue Law.	Land Revenue Act XXXIII of 1871 and Rules thereunder. *Barkley's Directions to Settlement Officers.* Powell's Revenue Manual Book I, Chapters III and IV, pp. 42 to 106 ; Book III, Chapter II, part 3 only, pp. 395 to 427. Tenancy Act XXVIII of 1868. Local Rates Act V of 1878. Excise Act XXII of 1881. Opium Act I of 1878. Land Improvement Act XXVI of 1871. Do. do. XXI of 1876. Alluvion Regulation XI of 1825. Takavi Act X of 1879. Stamp Act I of 1879. Court Fees Act VII of 1807.	*Salt Act* XII *of* 1882. *License Tax Act* II *of* 1878. „ „ „ VI *of* 1880. *Canal Rates* „ VIII *of* 1878. *Customs* „ VIII *of* 1875. *Financial Commissioner's Circulars.* Stamp Manual. Court Fees Manual.

III.—CRIMINAL LAW.

Penal Code.	Penal Code, Mayne's Commentaries on the Indian Penal Code and Amending Acts. Amending Act VIII of 1882. Whipping „ VI of 1864. *Murder of Female Infants Act VIII of* 1870. *Murderous Outrages Act XXIII of* 1867 *and IX of* 1877.	Criminal Tribes Act XXVII of 1871. „ „ „ VII of 1876.
Local and Special Laws.	Gambling Act III of 1867. Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871. Offences under all the Local and Special Laws mentioned in this list under other heads.	

Sub-Division.	Text-Books. (Competent knowledge required.)	References. (General acquaintance required.)
Criminal Courts and Procedure.	Criminal Procedure Code Act X of 1882, and Act III of 1884. Extradition Act XXI of 1879.	*Agnew and Henderson's Criminal Procedure Code, or some other Commentary.*

IV.—CIVIL LAW AND PROCEDURE.

	Punjab Laws Act IV of 1872. " " XV of 1875. " " XII of 1878. " " XXIV of 1881. *Succession Act* X *of* 1865. *Probate and Letters.* " " *Act* XIII *of* 1875. " " " II *of* 1877. " " " V *of* 1881. " " " VI *of* 1881. Collection of debts of deceased persons and curators. Act XXVII of 1860. Act XIX of 1841	Spitta's Manual. Punjab Civil Code (so far as it relates to existing Law.) *Macnaughten's Principles of Hindu and Muhammadan Law (larger edition.)* *Mayne's Hindu Law, 3rd Edition.* *Parsi Succession Act* XXI *of* 1865. *Inventions Act* XV *of* 1859. *Copyright* " XX *of* 1847. *Easements* " V *of* 1882. *Transfer of Property Act* IV *of* 1882.
Special Classes and Relations.	*Naturalization Act XXX of* 1852 Minors Act XL of 1858. " " IX of 1861. " " XIII of 1874. Majority Act IX of 1875. *Marriage and Divorce Act XV of* 1872. " " Act III of 1872. " " Act XV of 1856 " " Act XV of 1865. " " Act XXI of 1866. " " Act IV of 1869. " " Act III of 1874,	

Sub-Division.	Text-Books. (Competent knowledge required.)	References. (General acquaintance required.)
	Lunatics Act XXXV of 1858. ,, ,, *XIV of* 1873. *Indian Companies Act VI of* 1882. *Societies Act XVI of* 1860. ,, ,, 1 of 1880. Caste ,, XXI of 1850. Hindu and Muhammadan Law, McNaughten's Hand-book or any brief work. Rattigan's Digest of Civil Law, 3rd Edition.	
Obligations	Contract Act IX of 1872. Interest ,, XXXII of 1839. Carriers ,, III of 1865. Railway Act. *Mortgages Regulation XVII of* 1806. Mortgages, Macpherson on Torts—Collett or Underhill. Specific Relief Act I of 1877, by Collett.	*Cunningham and Shepherd on Contracts.* *Leake or Addison on Contracts.* *Negotiable Instruments Act* XXVI *of* 1881. *Trust Act* II *of* 1882. *Trustee* ,, XXVII *of* 1882. ,, ,, XXVIII *of* 1866. *Bills of Exchange Act* V *of* 1866. ,, ,, ,, VI *of* 1840. Powers of Attorney Act VIII of 1882. Kazi Act XII of 1880.
Civil Courts and Procedure.	Civil Procedure Code Act XIV of 1882. Civil Courts Act XVII of 1877. Small Cause Courts Act XI of 1865. *Civil Powers to Cantonment Magistrates Act III of* 1859. Legal Practitioners Act XVIII of 1879, and the rules made under it.	*Courts of Request Army Discipline Act.* ,, ,, Act XI *of* 1841. ,, ,, Act XII of 1868. *Broughton's Civil Procedure Code.*

Sub-Division.	Text-Books. (Competent knowledge required.)	References. (General acquaintance required.)
	V.—EVIDENCE, REGISTRATION AND JUDICIAL INTERPRETATION.	
Miscellaneous Remedial Law.	General Clauses Act I of 1868.	
	Evidence Act I of 1872.	
	Prisoners Testimony Act XV of 1869.	
	Prisoners Testimony Act IX of 1882.	
	Indian Oaths Act X of 1873.	
	Do. Registration Act III of 1877.	Rivaz's Edition of Registration Act.
	Limitation Act XV of 1877.	Rivaz's Edition of the Limitation Act.
		Records Acts III of 1879.

NOTE.—Students are required to provide themselves with the Rivaz's Acts applicable to the Punjab for reference.

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The Lahore Medical School.

Founded in 1860.

This School was affiliated to the Punjab University College in 1870. It is a Government Institution, students prepare at it for the University Examinations in Medicine (both Oriental and English Sections).

PATRON.

THE HON'BLE THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PANJAB.

STAFF.

Principal and Professor of Medicine, Physiology and Botany.	T. E. B. BROWN, Esquire, M. D, *London.*
Professor of Midwifery and Forensic Medicine.	W. CENTER Esquire, M. B., M. A., *Aberdeen.*
Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica.	L. TARLETON YOUNG, Esquire, M. B.
Professor of Anatomy and Surgery.	EDWARD LAWRIE, Esquire, M. B., *Edinburgh.*

Superintendent of the Hindustani Class, and Lecturer on Materia Medica and Medicine.	RAHIM KHAN, Khan Bahadur, Honorary Surgeon.
Lecturer on Anatomy to the Hindustani Class and Demonstrator of Anatomy.	MUHAMMAD HUSAIN KHAN.
Lecturer on Surgery to the Hindustani Class, and Permanent House Surgeon of the Mayo Hospital.	BRIJ LAL GHOSE, Rai Bahadur.
Lecturer on Forensic Medicine and Midwifery to the Hindustani Class.	SYAD AMIR SHAH.
Resident House Surgeon of the Mayo Hospital.	GURANDITTA MAL.

The first or English Class consists of Government students, Local Fund students and Civil Medical Pupils.

Residents of Bengal proper, Madras and Bombay, for whom Colleges are provided in their respective presidencies, are not admissible.

Government Students.

Of these some will be appointed from the Panjab and some from the North-Western Provinces.

Candidates from the North-Western Provinces must be between the ages of 16 and 20, and must have passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University taking Urdu or Persian for their second language, or the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University, taking English and Urdu as two of their subjects, such persons must send in their names on or before the 1st of February, to the Surgeon-General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, at Lucknow, who will select those to whom scholarships are to be awarded, and those who may be permitted to study as free students, if they have passed the above examination. These free students will be allowed to contend for the Government Scholarships at any subsequent examination of the Medical students. Scholarships varying in value from Rs. 10 to Rs 15 a month will be given to those who are selected by the Surgeon-General to receive them.

Candidates from the North-Western Provinces must forward their application to the Surgeon-General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with the following papers.

A.—Certificate of having passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University or the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University.

B.—The usual certificate of physical fitness for the service.

C.—A Certificate of character from the Principal of the College in which the candidate was educated.

D.—A Descriptive roll in the accompanying form.

Descriptive roll of a candidate desirous of being admitted into the Assistant Surgeon Class in the Lahore Medical School :—

	Age.			Caste.	Father's name and his occupation.	Residence.	Where educated.	Place of birth.	Passed University Examination in English in Division.	Second language.	Remarks.
	Years.	Months.	Days.								
Name ..											

(To be signed by a person of well known respectability.)

Candidates from the Panjáb must be between the ages of 16 and 20, and must have passed the Entrance Examination of the Panjáb University taking English and Urdu as two of their subjects, or the Entrance Examination of one of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, taking Urdu as one of their subjects They must apply to the Principal by the 28th April, and will receive scholarships varying in value from Rs 6 to Rs. 10 a month. Students will also be admitted without scholarships as free students if they have passed the above examination, and will be allowed to contend for the Government scholarships at any subsequent examination of the Medical students. Students who have not matriculated will only be admitted if they are relatives of Hakims or Baids, and will not be able to hold scholarships till they have passed one of the aforementioned examinations. The Panjab Government will, after 1884, give five appointments of Assistant Surgeons to the five best students from the Panjab, of each year, and the North-Western Provinces Government will give three appointments of Assistant Surgeons to the three best students from the North-Western Provinces. In all cases the holder of the scholarship is under an agreement to repay the whole amount of money received by him if he leaves the School before passing the final examination without the permission of the Principal. The scholarships gained at the time of entering the School will be held till the following April. In May the scholarships will be again awarded according to proficiency in Medical knowledge and the free and local students will have the opportunity of then contending for the Government scholarships with

the previous holders of scholarships, provided they have passed the necessary matriculation examination. These scholarships vary in value from Rs. 6 to Rs. 12 for the Panjáb students, and from Rs. 9 to Rs. 18 a month for those from the North-Western Provinces. They are held for a year commencing from the 1st May, and are redistributed in the same manner in the May of the following year, according to the attainments of the students ascertained at the examinations of that year. At the end of the 3rd winter session, the students will be required to pass the First Examination in Medicine of the Panjáb University, and the junior scholarships and stipends are redistributed for the last time according to the result of this examination, to be held to the end of the fourth winter session. At the end of the fourth winter senior scholarships and stipends, worth from Rs. 8 to Rs. 15 are contended for by the Panjáb students, and from Rs. 12 to Rs. 22 by those from the North-Western Provinces, tenable during the fifth year of studentship. The above rules apply to each set of students, their first, second, third and fourth winter sessions being reckoned from the date of their attending the school.

Scholarships may, at any time, be forfeited or diminished in value in consequence of idleness or misconduct. In April of the fifth year the students will be required to present themselves for the Final Examination in Medicine of the Panjáb University, and those students who pass this examination will receive a diploma of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery, and the numbers above mentioned of those who pass the examination the first time will be admitted into Government service as Assistant Surgeons, if they are physically quite fit for the service and are approved by Government. They will then receive Rs. 50 monthly salary when unemployed and Rs. 100 while employed, afterwards increasing to Rs. 150 and eventually to Rs. 200 per mensem on passing the usual septennial examination.

The next admission to the English Class for the candidates from the North-Western Provinces will take place on the 1st of February, and applicants must send their names to the Surgeon-General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, at Lucknow, on or before the 1st of February with the papers before mentioned.

The next admission to the English Class for the Panjáb students will take place on Thursday April 26th when candidates must present themselves to the Principal to be registered, bringing with them satisfactory certificates of character. If there be too large a number of candidates who have passed an equal examination at a University, an entrance examination will be held on Friday, April 27th. There will be six vacancies, three of which will be assigned to students from the North-Western Provinces and two to those from the Panjáb, one other being not awarded. Five free students can be admitted from the North-Western Provinces and three from the Panjáb.

The winter session of the School lasts from the 1st October to the 1st May; the summer session from 1st May to 31st July; vacation, a week at Christmas and the two months of August and September.

Local Students.

Local students to the number of 15 are admitted to the English Class. They receive no pay from Government, but a monthly stipend from the Local Funds of their districts, Rs. 15 per month being paid to the Principal of the Medical School for each student. Out of this they are paid according to their merits on the same principle as the Government students, and they are allowed to compete for the Government scholarships and appointments if they have passed the Entrance Examination of a University. The local students are required to pass the Entrance Examination of the Panjáb University or that of the Medical School and to sign an agreement, a copy of which is given below. There are eight vacancies in this class.

Civil Medical Pupil Class.

This Class will consist of Medical students having some knowledge of English, who will be selected by competitive examination every year at the Medical School. Only residents of the Panjáb between the ages of 16 and 21 and of respectable parentage, will be admissible. Each candidate must bring a certificate of his residence and respectability signed by a Government officer of rank equal to a Tahsildar and also one of his character, signed by the Head Master of the School that he last studied in. The subjects for examination will be English, Urdu and Arithmetic as far as decimal fractions, and students will be expected to read and write the above two languages fluently, and to explain the terms used. The candidates selected at this examination will receive scholarships averaging Rs. 9 a month, but the exact amount will be determined by the Principal of the School according to the industry and ability of each student, and the scholarships will be readjusted in the month of April each year, in accordance with the results of the examinations of the previous twelve months. At the end of two years, the first examination in the subjects of Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica and Physiology will be held, and at the end of the fourth year another examination in Surgery, Medicine, Medical Jurisprudence and Midwifery. These examinations will be partly written and partly *vivâ voce*; students who pass the latter examination successfully and are physically fit will be admitted to the rank of Civil Hospital Assistants and will receive pay as follows :—

	With English qualification.	Without English qualification.
	Rs.	Rs.
Third class under 7 years' service...	25	20
Second class from 7 to 14 years' service	35	25
First class above 14 years' service...	55	35

They will not be required to serve out of the Province, but will be held liable for military duty with regiments in the Province occasionally. Students of the Local and Hakim classes will be admissible to this class if they can pass the preliminary examination.

The next examination will take place on Thursday April 19th, and candidates are required to present themselves at the Medical School on Wednesday, April 18th at 11 o'clock A. M., with the necessary certificates. Six scholarships will be given, and five free students will be admitted to this class at that time.

GREY BAHAWALPUR SCHOLARSHIPS.

Three scholarships will be given annually from a fund presented to the Medical School by His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur in honor of Major L. J. H. Grey, C S I. These scholarships are open to all residents of the Bahawalpur State, and are tenable either in the local division of the English or Hindustani Class or in the Civil Medical Pupil Class If no fit students present themselves from the Bahawalpur State, a resident of some other district of the Panjáb may receive the above scholarship, provided that he is willing to serve the Bahawalpur State, if required, after passing his final examination. The Grey Bahawalpur scholarship-holders must obey the rules of the Medical School according to the class in which they are placed, and must sign one of the subjoined agreements. There is no vacancy in this class at present.

Form of agreement of the Local Student of the English Class.

I of the district agree to study Medicine and Surgery at the Lahore Medical School, and to conform to the rules of the institution for five years, on condition that Rs. 15 per mensem be paid to the Principal of the School for my education by the Deputy Commissioner of my district, and that I receive a monthly stipend or scholarship varying from Rs. 7 to Rs. 15. In consideration of the above, I further agree that when the five years have expired, if I pass my final examination, I will at once return and report myself to the Deputy Commissioner, for the time being, of the district whence I came, and wait there for employment three months, at the end of which time, if I do not obtain employment in my own district, I shall be free to seek it elsewhere. If I leave the Medical School without permission of the Principal, or be discharged for any gross misconduct, or if I fail to return to my own district and wait three months for employment as above mentioned, I promise to refund to the Deputy Commissioner the whole of the money paid to the Medical School for my education.

Form of agreement of the holders of the Grey Bahawalpur Scholarships in the Local Division of the English Class.

I of the Bahawalpur State, agree to study Medicine and Surgery at the Lahore Medical School, and to conform to the rules of the institution for five years, on condition that I receive a monthly scholarship varying from Rs. 6 to Rs. 12. In consideration of the above, I further agree that when the five years have expired, if I

pass my final examination, I will at once return to the Bahawalpur State and serve there if required. If I leave the School without permission of the Principal, or be discharged for any gross misconduct, or if I fail to return and serve in the Bahawalpur State when required, I promise to refund to the Principal of the School the whole of the money that I received.

Form of agreement of the Civil Medical Pupils.

I of the district agree to study Medicine and Surgery at the Lahore Medical School, and to conform to the rules of the institution for four years, on condition that I receive a monthly scholarship averaging Rs. 9. In consideration of the above, I further agree that when the four years have expired, and if I pass my final examination, I will serve the Government wherever my service may be required in the Panjab.

If I leave the School without permission of the Principal of the School, or be discharged for any gross misconduct or fail to serve the Government, I promise to refund to the Principal of the School the whole of the money I received.

SECOND OR HINDUSTANI CLASS.

Period of study—four years.

The students in this class are divided into Government, Military and Civil Medical Pupils, local students and students of the Hakim class.

GOVERNMENT MILITARY MEDICAL PUPILS.

These will be selected by the different Deputy Surgeons-General in the Panjáb in conformity with directions from the Surgeon-General with the Government of India, Indian Medical Department. The selection will take place in the April of each year and on the 1st of May, the candidates will be required to go to the Principal of the Medical School at Lahore. The period of study will be four years.

There will be vacancies in this class.

Candidates must be between the ages of 15 and 20, of respectable parentage and healthy constitution and physically fit for service. They will be expected to be able to read and write Urdu fluently and to know Arithmetic as far as vulgar fractions. Those who have some knowledge of English will be preferred.

Each candidate must bring a certificate of his place of residence and respectability signed by a Government officer of rank equal to a Tahseldar and also one of his character by the Head Master of the school that he last studied in. They must further sign a declaration to serve Government for a period of seven years in the rank of Hospital Assistant unless prevented by physical disability. Should they seek their discharge before the expiration of this period they will be required to refund the whole amount of salary received from Government.

GOVERNMENT CIVIL MEDICAL PUPIL CLASS.

This class will consist of medical students who will be selected

by competitive examination every year at the Medical School. Only residents of the Panjáb between the ages of 16 and 21, and of respectable parentage, will be admissible. Each candidate must bring a certificate of his residence and respectability, signed by a Government officer of rank equal to a Tahsildar, and also one of his character by the Head Master of the School that he last studied in.

The subjects for examination will be Urdu and Arithmetic as far as decimal fractions, and students will be expected to read and write fluently, and to explain the term used. The candidates selected at this examination will receive scholarships averaging Rs. 7 a month, but the exact amount will be determined by the Principal of the School according to the industry and ability of each student; and the scholarships will be re-adjusted in April and July of each year, in accordance with results of the examinations of the previous session. At the end of four years the final examination in Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Surgery, Medicine and Midwifery will be held; the examination will be *vivâ voce*. Students who pass this examination successfully and are physically fit, will be admitted to the rank of Civil Hospital Assistants, and will receive pay as follows:—

	With English qualification.	Without English qualification.
	Rs.	Rs.
Third class under 7 years' service ...	25	20
Second class from 7 to 14 years' service	35	25
First class above 14 years' service...	55	35

They will not be required to serve out of the Province, but will be held liable for Military duty with regiments in the Province occasionally. Students of the Local and Hakim classes will be admissible to this class if they can pass the preliminary examination. The examination will take place on Thursday, April 19th, and candidates are required to present themselves at the Medical School on Wednesday, April 18th at 11 o'clock A. M., with the necessary certificates. Up to 8 scholarships will be given, deducting those given in the English Class, and five free students will be admitted to this class at that time.

Local Students.

Local students to the number of thirty are admitted to this class; they receive no pay from Government, but a monthly stipend from the Local funds of their districts, Rs. 10 being paid for each Hindustani student to the Principal of the Medical School. Out of this the Hindustani students receive about Rs. 6 per month. Previous to admission they have to pass an examination in Arith-

metic as far as the Rule of Proportion, and in the Urdu language, their knowledge of which is ascertained by reading and writing from dictation in the Persian character. The candidates must also bring certificates of their respectability and place of residence, signed by the Deputy Commissioner of the district to which they belong. The successful students will be required to sign an agreement as below. The next matriculation examination for local students only will be held on Saturday, 21st April: candidates must present themselves to be registered at 11 A. M., on the previous day, Friday, 20th April, bringing with them satisfactory certificates of character. There will be seven vacancies in this class After passing the final examination, students of the local class are required to return to their respective districts and to report themselves to the Deputy Commissioner, for the time being, of the district from which they come, and to wait there for employment during three months. If their services are required, they will receive a salary of not less than Rs 12 a month; but if they do not obtain any employment in their own districts they will be free to seek it elsewhere.

Local students with a sufficient knowledge of Urdu are admissible to the Government class of Civil Medical pupils.

Hakim Class.

This class is instituted for the teaching of the relatives of Hakims or Baids who are already acquainted with the Yunani or Vaidya system. The Panjáb Government offers 22 scholarships of Rs. 6 a month, open to the whole of the Panjáb. Previous to admission, candidates must pass an examination in the Hindustani or Hindi language, their knowledge of which is ascertained from reading and writing from dictation, and in Arithmetic as far as Vulgar Fractions. All students will be required to sign an agreement as given below. Candidates for this class must present themselves to the Principal on the 20th of April for registration, and for examination on 21st of April, and each must bring a certificate of his being actually the son or relative of a Hakim or Vaidya, signed by the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which his relative resides. These students will pursue the same studies as the Government Military class, with the addition of Chemistry and Midwifery, for four years, at the end of which they may pass an examination in the Panjáb University, and successful students will receive the title of Hakim-i-Hazik or a native degree in Medicine. On the completion of their education, the students of the Hakim Class will be permitted to reside wherever they wish and to practise medicine, but they will not be entitled to any salary from the Government or the district funds. There are five vacancies in the Government Hakim Class.

The following scholarships will be available in the Local or Hakim Class during the year, given by the following Native Chiefs for the natives of their territories:—

His Highness the Raja of Sirmur	1
His Highness the Raja of Mandi	1
His Highness the Raja of Jhind	1
The Sirdar of Kalsia	1

Also His Highness the Raja of Nabha offers some scholarships to those sent by him only. Also the following are given by the Local Funds of the districts mentioned below, for residents in their respective districts only :—

Kangra	1
Muzaffargarh	2
Sirsa	2
Dera Ghazi Khan	2

Grey Bahawalpur Scholarships.

Three scholarships will be given annually from a fund presented to the Medical School by His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur, in honor of Major L. J. H. Grey, C. S. I. These scholarships are open to all residents of the Bahawalpur State, and are tenable either in the local student division of the English or Hindustani Class or in the Civil Medical Pupil Class. If no fit students present themselves from Bahawalpur State, residents of other districts of the Panjáb may receive the scholarship, provided that they are willing to serve the Bahawalpur State, if required, after passing their final examination. The scholarship-holders must obey the rules of the Medical School, according to the class that they are in, and must sign the following agreement if they are admitted into the local division of the Hindustani Class. There will be no vacancies in this class during the year.

Sessions and Vacations.

The winter session of the School lasts from the 1st of October to the 1st of May; the summer session from the 1st of May to the 31st of July. *Vacation.* A week at Christmas, and the two months of August and September. The students of the Hindustani Class do not all obtain leave during the months of the vacation; a certain number of them are retained at the discretion of the Principal to carry on the work of the hospital.

Form of agreement of the Civil Medical Pupils.

I of the district agree to study Medicine and Surgery at the Lahore Medical School, and to conform to the rules of the institution for four years on condition that I receive a monthly scholarship averaging Rs. 7. In consideration of the above, I further agree that when the four years have expired, and if I pass my final examination, I will serve the Government wherever my services may be required in the Panjáb. If I leave the School without permission of the Principal of the School, or be discharged for any gross misconduct, or fail to serve the Government, I promise to refund to the Principal of the School the whole of the money I received.

Form of agreement of the Local Students of the Hindustani Class.

I of the district agree to study Medicine and Surgery at the Lahore Medical School, and to conform to the

rules of the institution for four years on condition that Rs. 10 per mensem be paid to the Principal of the School for my education by the Deputy Commissioner of my district, that I receive out of this a monthly salary of about Rs. 6 and whatever books the Principal may consider necessary for my education. In consideration of the above, I further agree that when the four years have expired, if I pass my final examination, I will at once return and report myself to the Deputy Commissioner for the time being of the district whence I came, and wait there for employment three months, at the end of which time if I do not obtain employment in my own district, I shall be free to seek it elsewhere.

If I leave the Medical School without the permission of the Principal, or am discharged for misconduct, or if I fail to return to my own district and wait there three months for employment as above mentioned, I promise to refund to the Deputy Commissioner the whole of the money paid to the Medical School for my education. I further promise that if I leave before the profits to the Medical School out of the money paid for my education are sufficient to cover the cost of the Stamp on this agreement and of the books supplied to me, I will refund this amount to the Principal.

Form of agreement of the Students of the Hakim Class.

I of the district agree to study Medicine and Surgery at the Lahore Medical School for the title of Hakim-i-Hazik, and to conform to the rules of the institution for four years, on condition that I receive the stipend of Rs. 6 while there. In consideration of the above, if I leave the Medical School without permission of the Principal, before passing the final examination for the title referred to, or am discharged for misconduct, I promise to refund the whole of the money spent on my education. I further promise that if I leave before the profits to the Medical School are sufficient to cover the cost of this agreement, I will refund this amount to the Principal.

Form of agreement of the Holders of the Grey Bahawalpur Scholarships if in the Local Division of the Hindustani Class.

I of the Bahawalpur State, agree to study Medicine and Surgery at the Lahore Medical School, and to conform to the rules of that institution for four years, on condition that I receive a salary averaging Rs. 6 a month, while there, and whatever books the Principal may consider necessary for my education. In consideration of the above, I further agree that when the four years have expired, if I pass my final examination, I will return to Bahawalpur and serve the State in a Medical capacity, if required. If I leave the Medical School without the permission of the Principal, or am discharged for misconduct, or if I fail to return to the Bahawalpur State, I promise to refund to the Principal the whole of the money that I received for my scholarship.

Other Schools.

1. The Lahore Arabic School is superintended by Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan, and a grant of Rs. 10 per mensem is made by the University.

2. The Amritsar Sanskrit School is superintended by the Fellows of the University at that station, and is managed by Pandit Achint Ram. An allowance of Rs. 40 per mensem is given as a grant to the School.

3. The Hindu School at Ludhiana is managed by the Members of a Committee specially appointed for the purpose by the Deputy Commissioner of that district, and is aided by a grant of Rs. 25 per mensem from the University.

4. The Arabic and Sanskrit School at Multan is superintended by the Inspector of Schools and managed by the Head-Master; an allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem is made as a grant to the School.

5. The Mahomedan School at Gujranwala is supervised by the Members of the Anjuman of that place and Mahomed Saraj-ud-din, the Manager. A grant of Rs. 15 per mensem is given to the School by the University.

6. The Sanskrit School, Lahore, located in the premises of the Anjuman-i-Panjab, is under tha control of a Managing Committee. The Panjab University aids the institution by granting the services of a sanskrit teacher from the Oriental College.

These schools prepare candidates for the Entrance or Oriental Examinations of the University.

XII.

LIST OF GRADUATES AND OTHERS WHO HAVE PASSED UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, 1882-83.

FACULTY OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

Graduates.

Honorary D. O. L.

GOTTLIEB WILLIAM LEITNER, M.A., Ph. D., Bar-at-Law, LL. D.

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
MASTER OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.			
Arabic.			
Class I.			
Mahomed Din ...	Teacher, Oriental College, Lahore.	1883.	
Abdul Aziz ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		
Class III.			
Ghulam Mustaffa ...	Teacher, Oriental College, Lahore.		
BACHELOR OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.			
Syad Mahomed Jamal ...	Oriental College, Lahore.	1883.	
Abdul Aziz ...	Ditto ditto.	1882.	
EXAMINATIONS IN ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.			
Arabic.			
Honors in Arabic (*Maulvi Fazil*) Examination.			
Abdul Aziz ...	Oriental College, Lahore.	1883.	
Imad-ud-din ...	Ditto ditto.		
Hafiz Ghulam Mustafa ...	Ditto ditto.		
Mahomed Husein ...	Ditto ditto.		
Syad Hyder Raza ...	Canning College, Lucknow.		
Mahomed Din ...	Oriental College, Lahore.	1882.	
Syad Mahomed Jamal ..	Ditto ditto.		
Hafiz Mahomed Din ...	Ditto ditto.		

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
High Proficiency in Arabic (*Maulvi Alim*) Examination.			
Qazi Nazir Hassan ...	Oriental College, Lahore.	1883.	
Jamil-ul-Rahman Khan...	Islamia School, Fattehpuri, Delhi.		
Sultan Mahmúd ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		
Abdul Ali Khan ...	Ditto ditto.		
Abdul Aziz ...	Ditto ditto.	1882.	
Ghulam Mustafa ...	Ditto ditto.		
Mahomed Din ...	Ditto ditto.		
Syad Chirag Shah ...	Ditto ditto.		
Mahomed Jalil-ul-Rahman.	Ditto ditto.		
Mahomed Abdul Hakim	Ditto ditto.		
Syad Abdul Rahman ...	Ditto ditto.		
Proficiency in Arabic (*Maulvi*) Examination.			
Mahomed Karamatullah	Patiala College.	1883.	
Abdulla ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		
Hafiz Shahab-ud-din ...	Ditto ditto.		
Abdul Latif ...	Ditto ditto.		
Syad Mahomed ...	Canning College, Lucknow.		
Ali Asghar ...	Ditto ditto.		
Ala Din ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		
Ghulam Mohi-ud-din ...	Ditto ditto.		
Ali Hassan ...	Ditto ditto.		
Nur Ahmad ...	Ditto ditto.		
Fazl Ahmad ...	Mahomedan School, Gujranwala.		
Syad Abu Mahomed ...	Canning College, Lucknow.		
Syad Mahomed Abul Qasim.	Patiala College.		
Mahomed Abdulla ...	Mahomedan School, Gujranwala.		
Syad Mahomed Taqi ...	Canning College, Lucknow.	1882.	
Ilm-ud-din ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		
Abul Majad Nur Mahmd.	Private Student, Delhi.		
Imam-ud-din ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		
Ahmad Ali ...	Ditto ditto.		
Mirza Mahomed Hassan	Canning College, Lucknow.		
Karim-ud-din ...	Mahomedan School, Gujranwala.		

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Hafiz Ghulam Rasul ...	Oriental College, Lahore.	1883.	
Syad Nasir Hassan ...	Canning College, Lucknow.		
Sharif-ul-Hassan ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		
Mahomed Hassan ...	Ditto ditto.		
Mahomed Ali ...	Ditto ditto.		
Syad Shere Shah ..	Ditto ditto.		
Ghulam Qadir ...	Mahomedan School, Gujranwala.		
Saltan Mahmúd ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		

Sanskrit.

Honors in Sanskrit *(Shastri)* Examination.

Sri Krishna ...	Oriental College, Lahore.	1883.	
Durga Dat ...	Ditto ditto.	1882.	
Shiv Charn ...	Ditto ditto.		
Hemraj Goswami ...	Ditto ditto.		
Gauri Dat ...	Maharaja's College, Patiala.		

High Proficiency in Sanskrit *(Visharad)* Examination.

Bulaqi Ram ...	Randhir College, Kapurthala.	1883.	
Balmukand ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		
Yagnyadat ...	Canning College, Lucknow.		
Mukt Rikhi ...	Randhir College, Kapurthala.		
Ram Sewak ...	Canning College, Lucknow		
Ram Krishna ...	Ditto ditto.		
Balram Upasani ...	Jay Narain's College, Benares.	1882.	
Lakshmi Das ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		
Hari Krishen ...	Ditto ditto.		
Jiwan Das ...	Ditto ditto.		

Proficiency in Sanskrit *(Pragnya)* Examination.

Sri Rara ...	Oriental College, Lahore.	1883.	
Amin Chand ...	Ditto ditto.		
Duni Chand ...	Randhir College, Kapurthala.		
Basdeo ...	Hindu School, Ludhiana.		
Devi Chand ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		
Ambika Prasad ...	Canning College, Lucknow.		

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Devaker ...	Oriental College, Lahore.	1883.	
Kidar Nath ...	Ditto ditto.		
Fakir Chand ...	Ditto ditto.	1882.	
Baidya Nath, Pandit ...	Jay Narain's College, Benares		
Somedatta ...	Kapurthala School.		
Yamanadatta, Duvedi ...	Jay Narain's College, Benares.		
Bhagat Ram ...	Government College, Lahore.		
Gauri Shankra ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		
Bhawani Pershad, Pathaka	Jay Narain's College, Benares		
Dhani Ram ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		
Churamani ...	Sanskrit School, Amritsar.		
Ram Krishna ...	Canning School, Lucknow.		
Sada Nand ...	District School, Mooltan.		
Lakshman Das ...	Kapurthala School.		
Fakiria Ram ...	Hindu School, Ludhiana.		
Nain Sukh ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		
Agyan Ram ...	Sanskrit School, Amritsar.		
Purshotam Upasani ..	Jay Narain's College, Benares		
Molak Ram ...	Sanskrit School, Amritsar.		
Madhav Jha ...	Canning College, Lucknow.		
Laju Ram ...	Sanskrit School, Amritsar.		
Hari Ram ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		
Ram Narain ...	Sanskrit School, Amritsar.		
Durga Shankra Bhat ...	Church Mission School, Lucknow.		
Ram Lal ...	Hindu School, Ludhiana.		

Persian.

Honors in Persian *(Munshi Fazil)* Examination.

Mahomed Firoz-ud-din	Oriental College, Lahore.	1883.	
Chhajju Ram ...	Ditto ditto.		
Hafiz Ghulam Mustafa ...	Ditto ditto.		
Mahomed Sarfraz Ali ...	Ditto ditto.		
Fazl Elahi (*Alias* Farzand Ali).	Ditto ditto.		
Qazi Abdur Rahman ...	Private Student, Burya.		
Nijabat Ali Khan ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		
Zahur Mahomed ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypore.		
Ahmad Din ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		
Ghulam Qadir ...	Ditto ditto.		
Mahomed Abdur Jabbar	Ditto ditto.		
Nasrulla Khan ...	Training College, Lahore.		
Abdul Aziz ...	Private Student, Gujranwala.		

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Abdul Aziz ...	Oriental College, Lahore.	1882.	
Alaf Din .	Ditto ditto.		
Mahomed Husein .	Private Student, Ferozepore.		
Ahmad Din .	Ditto ditto, Sirsa		
Karta Ram ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		
Imam-ud-din ...	Private Student, Lahore.		

High Proficiency in Persian *(Munshi Alim)* Examination.

Asghar Ali . .	Oriental College Lahore.	1883.	
Nur-ud-din . .	Teacher, Haryawala.		
Qazi Mahomed Suleman	Patiala College.		
Faqir Sultan-ud-din ..	Oriental College, Lahore.		
Hashmatulla . .	Sanour School, Patiala.		
Malik Mahomed Khan ..	Vernacular High School, Ludhiana.		
Kahn Chand .	Ditto Jullundur.		
Umrao Singh .	Private Student, Ludhiana.		
Mirza Mahomed Hadi . .	C. Mission School, Lucknow.		
Jehan Khan .	Vernacular High School, Jullundur.		
Nur Mahomed ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		
Hardeo Prasad .	Maharaja's College, Jeypore.		
Mahomed Abdul Hakim	Oriental College, Lahore.		
Rahim Bakhsh . .	Vernacular High School, Jullundur.		
Muzaffar Ahmad . .	Private Student, Lucknow.		
Radha Ram .	Vernacular High School, Jullundur.		
Maratab Ali .	Patiala College.		
Syad Haider Shah	Arabic School, Lahore.		
Abbul Hassan ..	Oriental College, Lahore.		
Tajammul Husein ..	Patiala College.		
Mirza Mehndi Husein	Church Mission School, Lucknow.		
Karta Ram . .	Patiala College.		
Mahomed Ali .	Maharaja's College, Jeypore.		
Rahim Bakhsh . .	Patiala College.		
Raza Husein .	Canning College, Lucknow.		
Nur Hassan ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		
Abdul Samad	Arabic School, Lahore.		
Mahomed Sajjad Ali Khan	Church Mission School, Lucknow.	1882.	

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Rama Nand ...	Narnaul School.	1882.	
Anwar-Ulla ...	Canning College, Lucknow.		
Karamat-Ulla ...	Patiala College.		
Miran Bakhsh ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		
Devi Dyal ...	Narnaul School.		
Karm Elahi ...	Private Student, Lahore.		
Mahomed Saddiq ...	Patiala College.		

Proficiency in Persian (*Munshi*) Examination.

Mahbub Alim ...	Private Student, Firozwala.	1883.	
Lal Chand ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		*
Syad Sarfraz Husein .	Teacher, Karnal.		*
Ghulam Mahomed ...	Mahomedan School, Gujranwala.		
Sharful Haq ...	Islamia School, Fattehpuri, Delhi.		
Harkishan Lal ...	Government College, Lahore.		*
Prabhu Dial ...	Narnaul School, Patiala.		
Bashir Husein ...	Canning College, Lucknow.		
Karim Bakhsh ...	Private Student, Lahore.		
Charn Singh ...	Patiala College.		
Karim Bakhsh ...	Vernacular High School, Ludhiana.		
Mala Ram ...	Government College, Lahore.		*
Karim-ud-din ...	Teacher, Kotli Loharan.		
Kishori Lal ...	Narnaul School, Patiala.		
Ibrahim ...	Teacher, Kunjah.		
Fyaz-ud-din ...	High School, Ulwar.		
Dalip Singh ...	Private Student, Chunian.		*
Sundar Singh .	Vernacular High School, Ludhiana.		
Ram Rattan ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypore.		
Sukhram Das ...	Vernacular High School, Ludhiana.		
Mahomed Abdul Ghani...	Ditto ditto.		
Mahbub Ali Khan ...	Patiala College.		
Jassa Ram ...	Normal School, Lahore.		
Mahomed Ali ..	Canning College, Lucknow.		
Nur-ul-Husein ...	Church Mission School, Lucknow.		

NOTE.—Those marked * have also passed an Examination in the whole of Arithmetic.

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Hafiz Ghulam Husein ...	Private Student, Faridabad.	1883.	*
Pandit Rattan Lal .	Ditto Sirsa.		
Mahomed Hassan ..	Vernacular High School, Ludhiana.		
Bhawani Shanker ...	Ditto ditto.		
Ahmad-ud-din ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		
Bhawani Prasad ..	Maharaja's College, Jeypore.		
Sant Ram	Private Student, Talwandi.		
Mohan Lal ...	Ditto Mooltan.		
Jai Gopal .	Middle School, Dasuya.		
Syad Ashiq Husein ...	Church Mission School, Lucknow.		
Jan Mahomed ..	Oriental College, Lahore.		
Kirpa Ram ...	Vernacular High School, Jullundur.		
Pera Ram ..	Ditto ditto.		
Abdul Karim ..	Oriental College, Lahore.		
Mahomed Masud-ul Hassan.	Islamia School, Fattehpuri, Delhi.		
Taj-ud-din ..	District School, Amritsar.		
Elahi Bakhsh .	Canning College, Lucknow.		
Parmanand	Private Student, Patiala.		†
Birj Bhukhan Lal ..	Ditto Gwalior.		
Tilok Singh .	Vernacular High School, Ludhiana.		
Ghulam Ahmad .	Egerton School, Bahawalpur.		
Abdul Haq ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		
Mahomed Yaqub Khan	Church Mission School, Lucknow.		
Rahim Bakhsh	Mahomedan School, Gujranwala.		
Mahomed Bakhsh ..	Ditto ditto.		
Abdul Aziz	Ditto ditto.		
Mathra Das ..	Private Student, Hoshiarpur.		
Ahmad Husein ..	Church Mission School, Lucknow.		
Ahmad Hassan ..	Vernacular High School, Ludhiana.		
Ali Ahmad .	Ditto. Jullundur.		
Syad Zarir Husein ...	Patiala College.		
Syad Tahawar Husein .	Islamia School, Fattehpuri, Delhi.		
Syad Abdul Hakim ..	Ditto ditto.		

NOTE.—Those marked * have also passed an Examination in the whole of Arithmetic Those marked † have also passed an Examination in Vernacular Office work as connected with Civil, Criminal and Revenue matters.

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Jiwan Bakhsh ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypore.	1883.	
Wazir Mahomed ...	Canning College, Lucknow.		
Ram Singh ...	Vernacular High School, Ludhiana.		
Raghunath Prasad ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypore.		
Ramzan Ali Khan ...	Church Mission School, Lucknow.		
Mirza Mahomed Ali ...	Ditto ditto.		
Syad Ali Hassan ...	Ditto ditto.		
Wahid Bakhsh ...	Normal School, Lahore.		
Rahmatulla ...	Patiala College.		
Pyare Mirza ...	Church Mission School, Lucknow.		
Karim Bakhsh ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		*
Chimman Lal ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypore.		
Ram Sahai ...	High School, Ulwar.		
Sheikh Safder Husein ...	Church Mission School, Lucknow.		
Raza Mahomed ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		
Gokal Chand ...	Vernacular High School, Ludhiana.		
Sant Singh ...	Ditto ditto.		
Devi Chand ...	Ditto ditto.		
Amir Haider ...	Normal School, Lahore.		*
Bhola Singh ...	Vernacular High School, Ludhiana.		†
Nabi Bakhsh ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		
Ilm-ud-din ...	Ditto.		
Chanan Das ...	Vernacular High School, Jullundur.		
Karm Narain ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		
Sikander Ali ...	Sanour School, Patiala.		
Ajaib Singh ...	Mission School, Lahore.		* †
Ibrahim ...	Mahomedan School, Gujranwala.		
Bhagwan Das ...	Middle School, Dasuya		
Aziz-ud-din ...	Private Student, Hoshiarpur.		
Umrao Singh ...	Narnaul School, Patiala.		
Meherdil Khan ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		
Abdul Aziz ...	Patiala School.		
Fazl-ud-din ...	Mahomedan School, Gujranwala.		*
Mahomed Umar ...	Islamia School, Fattehpuri, Delhi.		

NOTE.—Those marked * have also passed an Examination in the whole of Arithmetic. Those marked † have also passed an Examination in Vernacular Office work as connected with Civil, Criminal and Revenue matters.

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Tara Chand ...	Egerton School, Bahawalpur	1883.	*
Imdad Nabi ...	Ditto ditto.		
Chandu Lal ...	High School, Ulwar.		
Ram Lal ...	Ditto ditto.		
Qaisar Mirza ...	Church Mission School, Lucknow.		
Gulzar Ali ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		
Mirza Agha Jan ...	Islamia School, Fattehpuri, Delhi.		
Fazl Elahi ...	Mahomedan School, Gujranwala.		*
Harnam Das ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		
Khurshid Mirza ...	Church Mission School, Lucknow.		
Tulsi Ram ...	Vernacular High School, Jullundur.		
Nauroz Ali ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		
Syad Mahomed ...	Canning College, Lucknow.		
Mast Ram ...	Vernacular High School, Jullundur.		
Imam-ud-din ...	District School, Mooltan.		*
Pandit Ishar Das ...	Ditto, Amritsar.		
Tula Ram ...	Egerton School, Bahawalpur.		*
Ghulam Mahomed ...	Private Student, Lahore.		
Gurdial Singh ...	Ditto Faridabad.		
Ata Mahomed ...	Government Aided School, Jullundur.		
Sikander Khan ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		
Abdulla ...	Ditto ditto		
Ali Mahomed Khan ...	Private Student, Hissar.		*
Gopal Lal ...	Oriental Zilah School, Gorakhpur.		
Mahomed Ibrahim ...	Islamia School, Fattehpuri, Delhi.		
Brij Lal ...	Church Mission School, Lucknow.		
Qazim Ali ...	Ditto ditto.		
Pir Mahomed ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		
Hotu Ram ...	Egerton School, Bahawalpur.		*
Syad Mehndi Husein ...	Nasr-ul-Momnin School, Umballa.		
Elahi Bakhsh ...	Egerton School, Bahawalpur.		*
Sheikh Mahomed Ali Khan.	Church Mission School, Lucknow.		

NOTE.—Those marked * have also passed an Examination in the whole of Arithmetic.

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Budha Khan ...	Egerton School, Bahawalpur.	1883.	*
Mir Ahmad ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		
Sayín Ditta ...	Mahomedan School, Gujranwala.		
Nizam-ud-din ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		
Sada Nanda ...	District School, Multan.	1882	*
Mahomed Hadi ...	Church Mission School, Lucknow.		
Mahomed Rashid-ud-din	Private Student, Mohim, Zillah Rohtak.		*
Alla Bakhsh ...	Vernacular High School, Delhi.		
Duli Chand ...	Ditto ditto.		
Moyeen-ud-din Ahmad ...	Private Student, Meerut.		
Kuré Singh ...	Vernacular High School, Delhi.		
Taj Din ...	Government College, Lahore.		
Zahur-ud-din Ahmad ...	Private Student, Mohim, Zillah Rohtak.		
Mahbub Khan ...	Vernacular High School, Delhi.		
Kanhya Lal ...	Ditto ditto.		
Mahomed Yasin Khan ...	Canning College, Lucknow.		
Balmukand ...	Vernacular High School, Ludhiana.		
Radha Ram ...	Ditto ditto Jullundur.		
Lounkal Khan ...	Sanour School, Patiala State.		
Jahan Khan ...	High Vernacular School, Jullundur.		
Hashmat-ulla ...	Sanour School, Patiala State.		
Mehndi Husein ...	Patiala College.		
Fazl Karim Khan ...	Government Aided School, Jullundur.		
Kameshwar Nath Koul ...	Government College, Lahore.		
Asgar Ali ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		
Thakur Singh ...	District School, Multan.		*
Ganesh Das ...	Private Student, Maghiana.		*
Hashmat Ali ...	Middle School, Tanda.		
Nur Mahomed ...	Private Student, Chunia.		*
Alla-ud-din ...	Vernacular High School, Jullundur.		
Devi Chand ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		
Mul Chand ...	Vernacular High School, Jullundur.		
Chandu Lal ...	Ditto ditto, Ludhiana.		
Aftab Ali ...	Ditto ditto, Delhi.		
Ram Narayan ...	Ditto ditto, Ludhiana.		
Rahim Bakhsh ...	Ditto ditto, Jullundur.		

NOTE.—Those marked * have also passed an Examination in the whole of Arithmetic.

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Rahim Bakhsh ...	Vern. High School, Ludhiana.	1882.	
Uddham Ram ...	Ditto ditto, ditto.		
Nawazish Ali ...	Ditto ditto, Jullundur.		
Bakshish Singh ...	Ditto ditto, Ludhiana.		
Amba Lal ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypore.		
Gopi Chand ...	Sanour School, Patiala State.		
Ahmad Din ...	Mahomedan School, Grajranwala.		*
Sekander Lal ...	Private Student, Wazirabad.		
Beyant Singh ...	Vernacular High School, Jullundur.		
Abul Hassan ...	Government Aided School, Jullundur.		*
Sharif Husain ...	Vernacular High School, Ludhiana.		

The Proficiency in Panjábi (*Buddhimán*) Examination.

Mohan Singh ...	Sanskrit School, Gujranwala.	1883.	
Bhagwan Singh ...	Patiala College.		
Bishan Das ...	Ditto		
Gobind Ram ...	Sanskrit School, Gujranwala.		
Bahadur Singh ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		
Har Gobind .	Private Student, Lahore.	1882.	
Bishan Devi ...	Ditto		
Amin Chand ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		
Basant Singh .	Medical School, Lahore.		
Ghulab Singh ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		
Sant Ram ..	Ditto		

High Proficiency in Panjábi (*Widmán*) Examination.

Shanker Das ...	Oriental College, Lahore.	1883.	
Sant Ram ...	Ditto		
Thakur Das ...	Ditto	1882.	

Honors in Panjábi (*Gyani*) Examination.

Dit Singh ...	Oriental College, Lahore.	1882.	

NOTE.—Those marked * have also passed an Examination in the whole of Arithmetic.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Graduates.

Master of Arts.

History.

Class I.

Chuni Lal ...	Pleader, Gurdaspur.	1883.
Arjan Singh ...	Teacher, Gujrat.	

Persian.

Class I.

Mahomed Husein ...	McLeod Punjab Arabic Fellow.	1883

Geology.

Class I.

Umrao Singh ...	Government College, Lahore.	1882.

Sanskrit.

Class III.

Pandit Harkrishan Das ..	Government College, Lahore.	1882.

English.

Class III.

Khwaja Mahomed Shafi	Government College, Lahore.	1882.

Bachelor of Arts Examination.

Maya Ram ...	Government College, Lahore.	1883.
Kesho Das ...	Ditto	
Jiya Ram ...	Ditto	
Sri Ram ...	Private Student, Calcutta.	
Kaushan Lal ...	Government College, Lahore.	
Sheikh Mahomed Ashraf	Ditto	
Ramprasad ...	Ditto	1882.

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.

UNDERGRADUATES.

The Proficiency in Arts (*Intermediate*) Examination.

Guru Das ...	Government College, Lahore.	1883.	
Sheo Nath ...	Ditto		
Suraj Narain ...	Ditto		
Nathu Ram ...	Ditto		
Narendar Nath ...	Ditto		
Makhan Lal ...	St. Stephen's College, Delhi		
Chetan Anand ...	Government College, Lahore		
Chuni Lal ...	Ditto		
Bhagat Ram ...	Ditto		
Chhaju Ram ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		V
Mathra Das ...	Government College, Lahore		
Sri Ram ...	Private Student, Delhi.		
Hansraj ...	Government College, Lahore.		
Girdhari Lal ...	Private Student, Lahore.		
Kirpa Narain ...	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.		
Diwan Chand ...	Government College, Lahore.		
Pandit Hari Krishan ...	Ditto		
Mir Ahmad ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		V
Ganesh Das ...	Government College, Lahore.		
Ladli Das ...	Ditto		
Imam-ud-din ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		V
Isa Charn ...	Government College, Lahore.	1882.	
Ruchi Ram ...	Ditto		
Umar-ud din ...	Ditto		
Sant Ram ...	Ditto		
Sawan Ram ...	Ditto		
Inam Ali ...	Ditto		
Ram Kour ...	Ditto		
Ajudhia Prasad ...	Ditto		
Anant Ram ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		V
Ram Narain ...	Government College, Lahore.		
Alif Din ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		V
Girdhari Lal II ...	Government College, Lahore.		
Nihal Chand ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		
Pandit Purduman Krishen	Government College, Lahore.		

NOTE.—The letter V in the column of "Remarks" indicates that the candidates have passed through the medium of Vernacular.

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
	Entrance Examination.		
Gopal Das II ...	District School, Amritsar.	1883.	
Bishambhar Lal ...	Ditto Rewari.		
Brij Lal, Puri ...	Ditto Lahore.		
Bansgopal ...	Ditto Delhi.		
Sada Nand ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		
Barkat Ali ...	Mission School, Gujranwala.		
Niranjan Das ...	S. Mission School, Sialkot.		
Khem Singh ...	District School, Hoshiarpur.		
Dyal Singh ...	Ditto Delhi.		
Chanda Singh ...	Ditto ditto		
Darbari Mal ...	Ditto Rewari.		
Desraj ...	Ditto Amritsar.		
Seraj-ud-din ...	Ditto ditto		
Lal Chand ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		V
Bulaki Ram ...	Randhir College. Kapurthala.		V
Hari Singh ...	District School, Lahore.		
Harnam Singh ...	Ditto Delhi.		
Bhana Ram ...	Ditto Lahore.		
Chhajju Ram ...	Ditto Hoshiarpur.		
Wadhawa Singh ...	Ditto Gurdaspur.		
Ashraf Husein ...	Ditto Delhi.		
Mahomed Shah Din ...	Mission School, Lahore.		
Hemraj ...	District School, Gurdaspur.		
Brij Lal ...	Ditto ditto		
Ramji Lal ...	Ditto Rewari.		
Mahomed Din ...	Mission School, Gujranwala.		
Sita Ram ...	District School, Gujrat.		
Gobind Ram ...	Ditto ditto		
Mahbub Khan ...	District School, Delhi.		V
Gopal Das I ...	Ditto Amritsar.		
Beni Prasad ...	Ditto Delhi.		
Khurshed Ahmad ...	S. Mission School, Sialkot.		
Shiv Ram ...	District School, Hoshiarpur.		
Ram Das, Bhasin ...	Ditto Lahore.		
Alla Rakha ...	Ditto Delhi.		V
Balwant Singh ...	Ditto Gurdaspur.		
Shams-ud-din ...	Ditto Delhi.		
Dina Nath, Bali ...	Ditto Lahore.		
Ghansham Rai ...	Ditto Delhi.		
Basant Singh ...	Ditto ditto		
Lal Singh ...	Ditto Gurdaspur.		
Bhola Nath ...	Mission School, Lahore.		
Mya Bhan ...	Ditto ditto		

NOTE.—The letter V in the columm of "Remarks" indicates that the candidates have passed through the medium of Vernacular.

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Prabhu Dial ...	District School, Lahore.	1883.	
Prem Chand ...	Ditto ditto		
Hira Lal ...	Ditto Delhi.		
Bishambhar Nath ...	Ditto ditto		
Rajan Shah ...	Teacher, Model School, Lahore.		V
Behari Lal ...	District School, Rewari.		
Jagan Nath ...	Ditto Gurdaspur.		
Ragho Ram ...	Ditto Delhi.		
Duli Chand ...	Ditto ditto		V
Ramdial ...	Ditto ditto		
Abdul Karim ...	St. Stephen's High School, Delhi.		
Nitya Nand ...	District School, Delhi.		
Jai Ram ...	Ditto Mooltan.		
Chiranji Lal ...	Ditto Delhi.		
Hira Lal ...	Ditto Rewari.		
Mukand Ram ...	S. Mission School, Sialkot.		
Bhupat Rai ...	District School, Mooltan.		
Najaf Ali ...	Ditto Gujrat.		
Beli Ram ...	Ditto Gurdaspur.		
Tasadduq Husein ...	Ditto Delhi.		
Nizam-ud-din ...	Private Student, Lahore.		
Bhawani Das ...	Mission School, Lahore.		
Harnam Singh ...	District School, Amritsar.		
Nihal Chand ...	Ditto Gujrat.		
Harnam Das ...	Mission School, Gujranwala.		
Shiv Narain ...	St. Stephen's High School, Delhi.		
Kahn Chand ...	Vernacular High School, Jullundur.		V
Mul Chand ...	Ditto ditto		V
Shibji Mal ...	District School, Delhi.		
Manohar Lal ...	Ditto Lahore.		
Wasdeo ...	Ditto Lahore.		
Piare Lal Varma ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		
Golab Din ...	S. Mission School, Sialkot.		
Mahomed Sharif Khan...	Patiala College.		
C. Scott ...	Teacher, Sialkot.		
Raghunath Das ...	District School, Delhi.		
Malik Mahomed Khan...	Vernacular High School, Ludhiana.		V
Rahim Baklsh ...	Ditto, ditto, Jullundur.		V
Mangal Sen ...	District School, Hoshiarpur.		
Ashutosh Bhat'acharji ...	Mission School, Lahore.		
Godham Singh ...	District School, Gurdaspur.		

NOTE.—The letter V in the column of "Remarks" indicates that the candidates have passed through the medium of Vernacular.

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Mya Singh ...	Private Student, Kasur.	1883	
Kali Sarn ...	Mission School, Jullundur.		
Ganpat Ram ...	Ditto ditto		
Lakhu Ram ...	Private Student, Hoshiarpur.		
Fateh Chand ...	Appeal-writer, Jhelum.		V
Jahan Khan ...	Vernacular High School, Jullundur.		V
Sant Singh ...	Ditto ditto, Ludhiana.		V
Amar Singh ...	Mission School, Jullundur.		
Ala-ud-din ...	Vernacular High School, Jullundur.		V
Nabi Bakhsh ...	Mission School, Rawalpindi.		
Prabh Dial ...	Private Student, Ludhiana.		
Balmokand ...	Vernacular High School, Ludhiana.		V
Achhru Ram ...	Patiala College.		
Kuré Singh ...	District School, Delhi.		V
Nehal Singh ...	Ditto Delhi.		
Lichhman Singh ...	Ditto Gujrat.		
Radha Ram ...	Vernacular High School, Jullundur.		V
Ram Narain ...	Vernacular High School, Ludhiana.		V
Karm Singh ...	District School, Gujrat.		
Shambhu Nath ...	Ditto ditto		
Ramji Lal ...	Ditto Delhi.		
Sundar Lal ...	Ditto Rewari.		
Pandit Onkar Nath ...	Ditto Delhi.		
Moti Lal ...	Ditto Lahore.		
Jowala Das ...	Randhir College, Kapurthala.		
Abdul Hakim ...	Edwardes' Collegiate School, Peshawar.		
Sham Lal ...	District School, Lahore.		
Pandit Basheshar Nath ...	Ditto Delhi.		
Amin Chand ...	Randhir College, Kapurthala		
Lekar Ram ...	Vernacular High School, Jullundur.		V
Sarfraz Husein ...	District School, Delhi.		
Kidar Nath ...	Ditto Lahore.		
Mohan Lal ...	Mission School, Jullundur.		
Kahn Chand ...	Ditto Lahore.		
Ahmad Din ...	Church Mission School, Amritsar.		
Ahmad Din ...	Private Student, Lahore.		
Ram Kumar ...	Government High School, Moradabad.		

NOTE.—The letter V in the column of "Remarks" indicates that the candidates have passed through the medium of Vernacular.

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Ram Chandra ...	District School, Delhi.	1883.	
Sharif Husein ...	Vernacular High School, Ludhiana.		V
Ralia Ram ...	District School, Hoshiarpur.	1882.	
Amir Ali ...	Ditto Gurdaspur.		
Ladhu Mal, Sahni ...	Ditto ditto		
Pahu Ram ...	Ditto Amritsar.		
Ram Rattan ...	Ditto Gujrat.		
Kanhya Lal ..	Ditto Delhi.		
Mihan Singh .	Ditto Gurdaspur.		
Jowala Sahai ...	Ditto Amritsar.		
Parmeshwari Das . .	Ditto Hoshiarpur.		
Raja Ram, Khosla ...	Ditto Gurdaspur.		
Prabhu Dyal ...	Ditto Mooltan.		
Amar Chand ...	Ditto Hoshiarpur.		
Mala Ram ...	Ditto Jhang.		
Arjan Singh ...	Vernacular High School, Ludhiana.		V
Gauri Shanker ...	District School, Hoshiarpur.		
Harkishen Lal ...	Government High School, Lahore.		
Tara Chand ...	District School, Jhang.		
Munshi Ram ...	Vernacular High School, Ludhiana.		V
Mahomed Ibrahim ..	Government High School, Lahore.		
Jesa Ram I ...	District School, Jhang.		
Bishambar Das ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		
Devi Das ...	District School, Gujrat.		
Karm Elahi ..	Oriental College, Lahore.		
Jamna Das ...	District School, Rewari.		
Mul Raj ..	Ditto Gujrat.		
Thakur Das ..	Ditto Hoshiarpur.		
Chhajju Mal, Puri . .	Ditto Gurdaspur.		
Ahmad Yar Khan . .	Private Student, Kohat.		V
Pandit Wasti Ram, Puri..	District School, Gurdaspur.		
Madho Singh ...	Ditto Delhi.		
Kanhya Lal ..	Ditto Jhang.		
Thaker Singh ...	Ditto Mooltan.		
Shere Singh ...	Ditto Amritsar.		
Nasrulla Khan ...	Normal School, Lahore.		V
Kanhya Lal ...	District School, Rewari.		
Sant Ram ...	Ditto Jhang.		
Ghulam Husein ...	Private Student, Lahore.		
Madan Mohan Lal ...	Private Student, Delhi.		

NOTE.—The letter V in the column of "Remarks" indicates that the candidates have passed through the medium of Vernacular.

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Bakht Bali Singh ...	High School, Unao.	1882.	
Kanhya Singh ...	Church Mission School, Amritsar.		
Didar Singh ...	District School, Amritsar.		
Panna Lal ...	Ditto Delhi.		
Gyan Chandra ...	Mission School, Gujranwala.		
Kishen Singh ...	District School, Hoshiarpur.		
Ganga Bishen ...	Vernacular High School, Ludhiana.		V
Shiv Ram Das ...	Government High School, Lahore.		
Hargopal ...	District School, Hoshiarpur.		
Pragdat Shukul ...	High School, Unao.		
Kishen Gopal ...	Vernacular High School, Ludhiana.		V
Kali Ram ...	Teacher, Kaithal.		
Hukm Singh ...	District School, Amritsar.		
Ganga Ram ...	Government College, Lahore.		
Diali Ram ...	District School, Hoshiarpur.		
Prabhu Dyal ...	Ditto Rewari.		
Ahmad-ulla ...	Ditto Amritsar.		
Ganga Ram ...	Vernacular High School, Ludhiana.		V
Chattar Singh ...	Scotch Mission School, Sialkot		
Nizam-ud-din ...	Mission School, Lahore.		
Syad Nazir Husein ...	District School, Lahore.		
Bhagwan Das ...	Mission School, Lahore.		
Jaggan Nath ...	District School, Amritsar.		
Pyare Lal ...	Mission School, Umballa.		
Nawazish Ali ...	Patiala College.		
Matwala Ram ...	District School, Jhang.		
Balmukand ...	Mission School, Lahore.		
Ghulam Ali ...	High Vernacular School, Ludhiana.		V
Madho Das ...	District School, Amritsar.		
Balwant Rai ...	Private Student, Amritsar.		
Harnam Singh ...	District School Gujrat.		
Nabi Bakhsh ...	Ditto Amritsar.		
Pir Bakhsh ...	Ditto ditto		
Jesa Ram II ...	Ditto Jhang.		
Ganga Bishen ...	Patiala College.		V
Balram ...	District School, Gujrat.		
Karta Krishen ...	Private Student, Amritsar.		

NOTE.—The letter V in the column of "Remarks" indicates that the candidates have passed through the medium of Vernacular.

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.

FACULTY OF LAW.

Final Examination in Law.

Harbhagwan ...	Law School, Lahore	1883.	E.
Ram Das ...	Private Student, Bhera		V.
Gul Mohamed Khan ...	„ Jullunder		E.
Mir Ahmad ...	Law School, Lahore		V.
Gajan Singh ...	„ „		V.
Chhajju Ram* ...	„ „	1882.	V.
Mohan Lal, B. A.* ...	Private Student, Multan		E.
Ramsukh Das ...	„ Ferozepur		E.
Gurditta Mal ...	„ Shahpur		E.
Mansa Ram ...	Law School, Lahore		E.
Mohamed Din ...	Private Student, Jhelum		E.
Rajan Lal ...	„ Rohtak		V.
Ram Rattan ...	Law School, Lahore		E.
Diwan Doulat Rai ...	„ „		E.
Mohamed Zahur-ud-din ...	„ „		E.
Madan Gopal ...	Private Student, D. G. Khan		E.
Ganga Ram ...	„ Lahore		E.
Mirza Qamar-ud-din ...	„ „		E.
Brij Lal ...	Law School, Lahore		E.
Prabbu Dial ...	„ „		E.
Dhanpat Rai ...	„ „		V.
Ram Chand ...	„ „		E.
Karm Chand ...	Private Student, Amritsar		V.
Duni Chand ...	„ Ludhiana		V.
Sardari Lal ...	Law School, Lahore		E.
Chart Singh ...	„ „		E.
Pt. Hirde Narain ...	Private Student, Lahore		E.
Narain Das ...	„ Rohtak		E.
Bhagwan Das ...	Law School, Lahore		E.
Kahn Chand ...	„ „		V.
Ram Kishan ...	„ „		E.
Hari Chand ...	Private Student, Lahore		V.

First Examination in Law.

Bansi Ram ...	Law School, Lahore	1883.	V.
Alif Din ...	„		V.
Sukh Dial ...	„		E.
Fateh Husein ...	Late of „		V.
Devi Das ...	„		V.

* Passed with credit.

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Brij Lal, Puri ..	Law School, Lahore	1883.	E.
Ram Chand ...	Late of ,,		V.
Kishen Singh ...	,,		E.
Munshi Ram ..	Late of ,, (Jullundur)		E.
Pirdad Khan ...	Do. ,, (Do.)		E.
Sardari Mal ..	Do. ,, (Gujranwala)		E.
Naubat Rai ...	,,		E.
E. N. W. Lewin ...	Attached to ,,		E.
Gosayin Jodha Ram . .	Late of ,,		V.
Lal Chand . .	Do. ,,		E.
Bisheu Singh .	Do. ,,		V.
Arjan Singh* .	Teacher, Gujrat	1882.	E.
Gajan Singh . .	Law School, Lahore		V.
Mula Mal .	,, ,,		E.
Kashmiri Mal ...	,, ,,		E.
Ghulam Niaz Khan .	Private Student, Jullunder		V.
A. M. Emerson ...	,, Ambala		E.
Inam Ali ...	Law School, Lahore		E.
Ramsarn ...	,, ,,		E.
Chuni Lal ...	Private Student, Gujranwala		V.
Maya Ram .	Law School, Lahore		E.
Chaturbhuj .	,, ,,		E.
Parmeshri Das . .	,, ,,		E.
Bamdeo .	,, ,,		E.
Pestonji Dadabhai .	,, ,,		E.
Bhagat Ram . .	,, ,,		E.
Harji Ram . .	,, ,,		E.
Gumani Lal ...	Private Student, Kapurthala		E.
Sham Das . .	,, Hoshiarpur		E.
Shiv Dial, Talwar .	Law School, Lahore		V.
Duni Chand . .	,, ,,		V.
Najib Khan .	,, ,,		V.
Kundan Lal ...	,, ,,		E.
Ganga Ram . .	,, ,,		V.
Jai Ram ...	School master, Mian Mir		V.

ORIENTAL SIDE.

High Proficiency in Muhammadan Law or Qazi Fazil Examination.

Ghulam Mustafa† ...	Oriental College, Lahore	1882.	

* Passed with credit.

† He is not entitled to get certificate as such until he passes the Maulvi Fazil Examination.

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Imad-ud-din* ...	Oriental College Lahore	1882.	
Muhammed Husain .	„ „	1883.	
Abdul Aziz ...	„ „		

Proficiency in Muhammadan Law or Qazi Alim Examination.

Jama'at Ali* ...	Oriental College, Lahore	1882.	
Mohamed Sayid* ..	„ „		
Abdul Hakim ...	„ „	1883.	
Abdulla Shah . .	Egerton School, Bahawulpur		
Mohamed Hassan ...	„ „		

High Proficiency in Hindu Law or Pradvivak Examination.

Hemraj, Goswami ..	Oriental College, Lahore	1883.	

Proficiency in Hindu Law or Byavasthabit Examination.

Sri Krishen ...	Oriental College, Lahore	1882.	
Lakhshmi Das ...	„ „		
Mulraj ...	„ „		
Kirpa Ram ...	„ „		
Guranditta ...	„ „		

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FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Final Examination in Medicine.

Hori Lal ...	Medical School, Lahore	1883.	
Shenker Lal ...	„ „		
Chanderkant ...	„ „		
Ramcharn ...	„ „		
Guranditta Mal ...	„ „	1882.	
Syama Kishore ...	„ „		
Tarak Nath Ghose ...	„ „		
Lachman Das ...	„ „		

* These men are not entitled to get certificates as such until they pass the Maulvi Fazil or Maulvi Alim Examination respectively.

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.

First Examination in Medicine.

Hardial Singh ...	Medical School, Lahore	1883.
Jiwan Singh ...	" "	
Gobind Narain ...	" "	
Karar Hyder ...	" "	
Mahima Chandra ...	" "	
Baldeo Singh ...	" "	1882.
Jagendro Nath ...	" "	
Sripat Sahai ...	" "	
Lallu Ram ...	" "	
Dalip Singh ...	" "	
Ghulam Mustafa ...	" "	
Kirpa Shanker ...	" "	
Sri Krishan Sahai ...	" "	
Hari Chand ...	" "	
Lalita Prasad ...	" "	
Hem Chander .	" "	
Jelal-ud-din ...	" "	

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FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

First Examination in Civil Engineering.

Upper Division.

Golab Singh ...	Oriental College, Lahore	1883.

Lower Division.

Kaka Ram ..	Oriental College, Lahore	1883.
Kanshi Ram ...	" "	
Chiragh Din ...	Government School, Amritsar	1882.

GRADUATES AND OTHERS WHO HAVE PASSED THE EXAMINATIONS OF THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY COLLEGE FROM 1870 TO 1881.

Graduates.

HONORS IN ARTS EXAMINATION.

History.

Second Division.

Sheikh Umar Bakhsh	...	Government College, Lahore	1881.

Arabic.

Second Division.

Pirzada Mahomed Husein		Oriental College, Lahore	1880.

English.

Second Division.

Panchanan Mukerji	...	Government College, Lahore	1879.
Chuni Lal	...	Ditto ditto	

In order of merit.

Lal Chand	...	Government College, Lahore	1878.
Aya Ram	...	Ditto ditto	
Iswar Das	...	Ditto ditto	1877.

Mathematics.

Surjan Das	...	Government College, Lahore	1877.

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
High Proficiency in Arts Examination.			
Umrao Singh ...	Government College, Lahore	1880.	E.
Madan Singh ...	,, ,, ,,		E.
Maulvi Mahomed Din ...	Oriental ,, ,,		
Ganga Ram, Sahni ...	Government ,, ,,		E.
Bishambhar Nath ...	,, ,, ,,		E.
Maulvi Ghulam Mustafa	Oriental ,, ,,		
Mahomed Husein ...	Government ,, ,,	1879.	
Nehal Chand ...	,, ,, ,,		
Arjan Singh ...	,, ,, ,,		
Chart Singh ...	,, ,, ,,		
Narain Das ...	,, ,, ,,	1878.	
Achhru Ram .	,, ,, ,,		
Chuni Lal ...	,, ,, ,,		
Madho Ram ..	,, ,, ,,		
Panchanan Mukerji ...	,, ,, ,,		
Pyare Lal, Qanungo ...	,, ,, ,,		*
Khetra Mohan Ghose ..	,, ,, ,,		
Labha Mal ...	,, ,, ,,		
Lal Chand ...	,, ,, ,,	1876.	
Shah Mahomed ...	,, ,, ,,		
Kanhya Lal ...	,, ,, Delhi		
Iswar Das ...	,, ,, Lahore	1875.	
Pandit Bishambhar Nath	,, ,, Delhi		
Saudagar Mal ...	,, ,, ,,		
Niranjan Das ...	,, ,, Lahore		
Mulraj ...	,, ,, ,,	1874.	
Badri Pershad ...	,, ,, Delhi		*
Ganeshi Lal ...	,, ,, ,,		
Proficiency in Arts Examination.			
Jiya Ram ...	Govt. College, Lahore	1880.	E.
Madho Prasad ...	,, Ajmere		E.
Mumtaz Ali ...	,, Lahore		E.
Ram Prasad ...	,, ,,		E.

Those marked E. have passed the Examination in English.

* No distinction was kept between those who passed in English and those who did not prior to 1880.

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Prabhu Dyal ...	Govt. College, Lahore	1880.	E
J. B. Dales ...	,, ,, ,,		E
Mahomed Jamal ...	Oriental ,, ,,		
Kesho Das ...	Govt. ,, ,,		E
Sunder Singh ...	,, ,, ,,		E
Maya Ram ...	,, ,, ,,		E
Abdul Aziz ...	Oriental ,, ,,		
Sheikh Md. Ashraf ...	Govt. ,, ,,		E
Pandit Kishen Lal ...	Oriental ,, ,,		E
Jowala Persad ...	Govt. ,, ,,		
Jugal Kishore ...	,, ,, ,,		E
Sadho Narain ...	Private Student, Ludhiana		
Dhrit Ram ...	Govt. College, Lahore		
Bishambhar Nath ...	,, ,, ,,	1879.	E
Jaggan Nath ...	Govt College and Oriental College, Lahore.		E
Girdhari Lal ...	,, ,,		E
Pandit Ram Chandra ...	Govt. College, Lahore		E
Miran Bakhsh ...	Medical School, ,,		E
H. M. Jaffer Ali ...	Govt. College, ,,		E
Ganesh Das ...	Govt. College and Oriental College, Lahore.		E
Sobha Ram ...	,, ,, ,,		E
C. Golack Nath ...	Govt. College, Lahore		E
Miran Bakhsh ...	Oriental ,, ,,		
Prabhu Dyal ...	Govt. College and Oriental College, Lahore.		E
Ahmad Bakhsh ...	Teacher, 19th Punjab Native Infantry (late Oriental College)), Quetta.		E
Sheikh Ghulam Nabi ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Madan Gopal ...	Government College and Oriental College, Lahore.		E
Gopal Das ...	Private Student, Kasur		E
Gomani Lal ...	Government College, Lahore		E
Karm Din ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Sri Ram ...	Govt. College, Lahore	1878.	
Sirdar Gurdial Singh ...	,, ,, ,,		
Kidar Nath ...	,, ,, ,,		*
Bhawani Das ...	,, ,, ,,		
Fateh Chand ...	,, ,, ,,		
Ejaz Nabi ...	,, ,, ,,		

Those marked E have passed the Examination in English.

* No distinction was kept between those who passed in English and those who did not prior to 1879.

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Siva Dyal ...	Govt. College, Lahore	1878.	
Nihal Chand ...	,, ,, ,,		
Arjan Singh ...	,, ,, ,,		
Mithan Lal ...	,, ,, ,,		
Jai Chand ...	Private Student, Lahore		
Ram Chand ...	Govt. College, Lahore		
Damodar Lal ...	,, ,, ,,		
Mathra Das ...	Oriental ,, ,,		
Pahlad Singh ...	Govt. ,, ,,		
Ghulam Mahomed ...	,, ,, ,,		
Chhail Behari Lal ...	,, ,, ,,		
Jiwan Kishen ...	,, ,, ,,		
Mul Raj ...	,, ,, ,,		
Sant Ram ...	,, ,, ,,		
Devi Prasad ...	,, ,, ,,		
Chandu Lal ...	,, ,, ,,		
Khyali Ram ...	,, ,, ,,		
Makhan Singh ...	,, ,, ,,		
Kashmiri Mal ...	,, ,, ,,		
Seva Ram ...	,, ,, ,,		
Dilawar Ali Shah ...	Oriental ,, ,,		
Narayan Das ...	Lahore Govt. College	1876.	
Achhru Ram ...	,, ,, ,,		
Harkishen Das ...	Delhi ,, ,,		
Madho Ram ...	Lahore ,, ,,		
Madan Singh ...	Delhi ,, ,,		
Dit Mal ...	Lahore ,, ,,		
Labha Mal ...	,, ,, ,,		
Kanshi Ram ...	,, ,, ,,		
Chart Singh ...	,, ,, ,,		
Chuni Lal ...	,, ,, ,,		
Khetra Mohan Ghose ...	,, ,, ,,		
Ram Kishen ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Shahzada Ram ...	Lahore Govt. College		
Ram Nath ...	Govt. College, Delhi	1875.	
Kashi Ram ...	,, ,, Lahore		
Lakhpat Rai ...	,, ,, ,,		
Lal Chand ...	,, ,, ,,		
Ishar Das ...	,, ,, ,,	1874.	
Kanhya Lal ...	,, ,, Delhi		
Dhan Singh ...	,, ,, ,,		
Madan Gopal ...	,, ,, ,,		
Shah Mahomed ...	,, ,, Lahore		
Sundar Das ...	,, ,, ,,		
Ahmad Bég ...	,, ,, Delhi		

Name.	Institution.	Year	Remarks.
Surjan Das ...	Lahore Govt. College	1873.	
Kidar Nath ...	Delhi ditto		
Hira Lal ...	Lahore ditto		
Nanuck Ram ...	Delhi ditto		
Lachmin Narain ...	Delhi ditto		
Ram Luchman ...	Delhi ditto		
Ghulam Murtaza ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Kanti Chandra ...	Lahore Govt. College		
Dhani Ram ...	Delhi ditto		
Atar Singh ...	Lahore ditto		
Gurmukh Singh ...	Ditto ditto		
Mahomed-ud-din ...	Ditto ditto		
Jamiyat Rai ...	Ditto ditto		
Daulat Ram ..	Ditto ditto		
Triloco Nath ...	Ditto ditto		
Hari Chand ...	Delhi ditto		
Ghulam Mustafa ..	Oriental College, Lahore		
Sarat Chandra ..	Lahore Govt. College		
Nanuck Chand ...	Delhi ditto		
D. Chatterji ...	Lahore ditto		
Bhuban Mohan ...	Ditto ditto		
Balmukand ...	Ditto ditto		
Tulsi Ram ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Behari Lal ...	Ditto ditto		
Mahomed-din ...	Ditto ditto		
Fakhar-ud-din ...	Ditto ditto		
Mulraj ...	Lahore Govt. College	1872.	
Badri Prasad ...	Delhi ditto		
Narsing Das ...	Ditto ditto		
Laddha Ram ...	Lahore ditto		
Shanker Das ...	Ditto ditto		
Shakespeare Abel ...	Delhi ditto		
W. Wallis ...	Teacher		
Sunder Mal ...	Lahore ditto		
Ganga Ram ...	Ditto ditto	1871.	
Kishen Singh ...	Ditto ditto		
Maharaj Narain ...	Delhi ditto		
Balmukand ..	Lahore ditto		
Nand Kishore ...	Delhi ditto		
Sham Nath Pandit ...	Ditto ditto		
Shugan Chand ...	Ditto ditto		
Murli Dhar ...	Lahore ditto		
Ganeshi Lal ...	Delhi ditto		
Jogindro Nath ...	Lahore ditto		
Bhola Nath ...	Delhi Govt. College		

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Najif Ali ...	Lahore Govt. College	1871.	
Panna Lal ...	Delhi ditto		
Dya Ram ...	Lahore ditto		
Rai Baroda ...	Ditto ditto		
Madho Narain ...	Delhi ditto		
Shahab-ud-din ...	Ditto ditto		
Daya Ram of D. G. Khan	Lahore ditto		
Joti Prasad ...	Delhi ditto		
Govind Ram ...	Lahore ditto		
Sardari Lal ...	Ditto ditto		
Ganeshi Lal ...	Ditto ditto		
Gopal Chander ...	Ditto ditto		
Bhawani Das ..	Ditto ditto		
Rashid-ud-din ...	Agra Medical College		
Entrance Examination.			
Fazl Ahmad ...	Government School, Lahore	1881.	E
Ganga Prasad ...	,, ,, Delhi		E
Chhuttan Lal ...	Private Student, Lahore		E
Bishen Das ...	Government School, Gurdaspur		E
Kishore Chand ...	Church M. S. Amritsar		E
Ladli Das ...	Government School, Delhi		E
Harlal Singh ...	,, ,, ,,		E
Fatteh Mahomed ...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Jiwa Ram ...	,, ,, ,,		
Sohan Lal ...	Private Student, Gurdaspur		E
Harnam Das ...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Ghulam Shah ...	,, ,, ,,		
Ramji Das ...	Government School, Delhi		E
Ganda Mal, II ...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Shibdyal ...	Government School, Jhang		
Gobind Prasad ...	Private Student, Delhi		E
Rahim Bakhsh ...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		E
Mushtaq Rai ...	Kapurthala School		E
Nanak Chand ...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Ratan Chand ...	District School, Hoshiarpur		
Beli Ram ...	Scotch Mission S., Sialkot		E
Ganda Mal, I ...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Amar Nath ...	Mission School, Gujranwala		E
Hira Singh ...	Oriental College, Lahore.		

The letter E. in the column of "Remarks" indicates that the candidate has passed in English.

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Balram Das ...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana	1881.	
Barkat Ali ...	District School, Lahore.		
Ganesh Das ...	Private Student, Amritsar		E
Wasdeo ...	Government School, Amritsar		E
Fateh Mahomed ...	Mission School, Peshawar		
Lachmi Narain ...	Private Student, Delhi		E
Ichhar Chand ...	Mission School, Lahore		E
Karm Chand ...	Church Mission S., Amritsar		E
Chart Ram ...	Private Student, Amritsar		E
Pandit Niranjan Nath ...	,, Delhi		E
Gyan Chand ...	,, Lahore		E
Deviditta ...	Church Mission S., Amritsar		E
Chandi Prasad ...	Private Student, Rurki		E
Nathu Ram ...	Normal School, Lahore		
Gyan Chand, Mehta ...	District School, Gujrat		
Ramsarn Das ...	Private Student, Delhi		E
Devi Dyal ...	District School, Gujrat		E
Shah Wilayat ...	,, Amritsar		E
Ganeshi Lal ...	Private Student, Rewari		E
Kashmiri Mal ...	Kapurthala School		E
Gajan Singh ...	Private Student, Ludhiana		E
Niranjan Das ...	Mission School, Lahore		E
Jhanda Khan ...	Church Mission S., Amritsar		E
Munshi Ram ...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Hardial ...	Government School Jhang		E
Shib Sarn ...	Private Student, Nur Mahal		
Kashi Ram ...	Government S., Hoshiarpur		E
Dowlat Ram ...	Private Student, Jullundur		E
Kahn Singh ...	Church Mission S., Amritsar		E
Ganpat Rai ...	Mission School, Lahore		E
Mela Ram ...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Devi Sahai ...	Oriental College, Lahore		E
Nyader Singh ...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Hazara Singh ...	,, ,, ,,		
Edward ...	Church Mission S., Amritsar		E
Haridas Banerji ...	Government School, Lahore		E
Nehal Chand ...	Normal School, Lahore.		
Ganga Ram ...	Vernacular High S., Ludhiana		
Kunj Lal ...	Maharaja's College, Patiala		E
Jai Ram ...	Private Student, Jagraon.		
Ramrattan ...	District School, Hoshiarpur		
Naranjan Singh ...	Private Student, Wazirabad		

The letter E. in the column of "Remarks" indicates that the candidate has passed in English.

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Sham Lal	C. V. E. S. Normal School, Amritsar.	1881.	
Bishen Singh	Normal School, Lahore.		
Chetan Anand	District School, Mooltan	1880.	E
Suraj Narain	,, ,, Delhi		E
Chater Bhuj	,, ,, Amritsar		E
Shiv Nath	,, ,, Delhi		E
Gurudat	,, ,, Mooltan		E
Nathu Ram	,, ,, Gurdaspur		E
Ruchi Ram	,, ,, Lahore		E
Makhan Lal	,, ,, Delhi		E
Lal Chand	,, ,, Jhang		E
Bhagat Ram	,, ,, Lahore		E
Zahur-ud-din Ahmad	,, ,, Hoshiarpur		E
Kanhya Ram	Normal ,, Lahore		
Thakur Das	District School, Gurdaspur		E
Chhajju Ram	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Ghulam Mahomed	,, ,,		
Harji Ram	District School, Gurdaspur		E
Mir Ahmad	Oriental College, Lahore		
Gauri Shankar	District School, Delhi		
Chhajju Singh	,, Gurdaspur		E
Md. Shabrati Khan	Private Student, Delhi		E
Ram Singh	District School, Jhang		E
Izzat Ali	,, Hoshiarpur		E
Mohan Lal	,, Mooltan		E
Chuni Lal	Church M. S., Amritsar		E
Jiwan Singh	Normal School, Lahore		
Bishen Das	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Partab Singh	District School, Lahore		
Imam-ud-din	Private student, Hoshiarpur		E
Gokal Das	District School, Hoshiarpur		E
Mahomed Ismail	Government College, Ajmere		E
Kanhya Lal	District School, Hoshiarpur		E
Ralia Ram	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Natha Singh	,, ,, ,,		
Bishen Sarup	District School, Delhi		E
Hansraj	Mission ,, Lahore		E
Atma Ram	District ,, Gurdaspur		E
Hira Nand	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Diwan Daulat Rai	District School, Lahore		E
Bishambhar Das	Church M. S., Amritsar		E

The letter E. in the column of "Remarks" indicates that the candidate has passed in English.

Name.	Institution.	Year	Remarks.
Karam Chand ...	District School, Jhang	1880.	E
Diwan Chand ...	Private Student, Vairowal		
Ram Chandra ...	District School, Hoshiarpur		
Baru Ram ...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Bulaki Ram ...	,, ,, ,,		
Shahab-ud-din ...	District School, Gurdaspur		E
Sajjad Mirza ...	St. Stephen's H. S., Delhi		E
Ghulam Jilani ...	District School, Hoshiarpur		
Fazl-ud-din ..	Oriental College, Lahore		
Ramrakha ...	District School, Gurdaspur		E
Inayetulla ...	Christian Boys' B. S., Batala		E
Hari Chand ...	District School, Hoshiarpur		
Fazl Elahi ..	Oriental College Lahore		
Lajpat Rai ...	Private student, Jagraon		E
Bansi Ram ...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Gurditta Mal ...	District School, Jhang		E
Sukhdial ...	,, ,, Hoshiarpur		E
Harsahai ...	District School, Delhi		E
Mathra Das ...	Private Student, Parhana		E
Md. Hyder Ashraf ..	Jay Narain's College, Benares		E
Khuda Bakhsh ...	District School, Jhang		
Bishen Das ...	,, ,, Amritsar		E
Chater Singh ...	Mission ,, Lahore		E
Basant Singh ...	District ,, Amritsar		E
Puran Chand ...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Inayetulla ...	District School, Amritsar		E
Thakur Das ...	,, ,, Delhi		E
Shiv Dyal ...	Teacher, Dinanagar		
Sangat Singh ...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Kirpa Narain ...	St. Stephen's H. S., Delhi		E
Manohar Lal ...	District School, Delhi		E
Chiragh Din ..	,, ,, Amritsar		E
Gobind Sahai ...	Mission ,, Gujranwala		E
E. L. Swift ...	,, ,, ,,		E
Amba Prasad ...	District ,, Delhi		E
Harkishen Das ...	Kapurthala School		E
Kirpa Ram ..	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Tulsi Ram ...	District School, Amritsar		E
Badhawa Singh ...	,, ,, Lahore		E
Saheb Chand ..	,, ,, Jhang		
Sansar Chand ...	Private student, Delhi		E
Md. Yusaf Ali Khan ...	,, ,, Meerut		E
Kameshwar Nath Koul ...	District School, Lahore		E

The letter E. in the column of "Remarks" indicates that the candidate has passed in English.

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Kishen Das ...	District School, Gurdaspur	1880.	E
Ghasita Ram ...	Mission ,, Ludhiana		E
Ghulam Husein ...	District ,, Amritsar		E
Ajudhia Prasad ...	Mission ,, Ludhiana		E
Md. Rahmat-ulla ...	Private Student, Akola.		
Pandit Bishambhar Nath	District School, Gurdaspur		E
Abdul Hai .	,, ,, Hoshiarpur		
Ram Sarn ...	,, ,, ,,		
Miran Bakhsh ...	Church M. School, Amritsar		E
Sardari Mal ...	Mission School, Gujranwala		E
Dhanwant Singh ...	Kapurthala School		E
Fateh Chand ...	District School, Gurdaspur		E
Milkhi Ram ...	,, ,, Hoshiarpur		E
Utam Singh ...	Hindu ,, Ludhiana		
Taj-ud-din, son of Nizam-ud-din.	Mission ,, Lahore		
E. M. Swift ...	,, ,, Gujranwala		E
Ganga Ram ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Mehr Chand ...	Teacher, Bahawalpur		
Ganpat Rai ...	Mission School, Lahore		
Ata-Ulla ...	Private Student, Hoshiarpur		
Fazl Karim ...	District School, Gujrat		
Madho Ram ...	,, ,, Hoshiarpur		
Ram Narain ...	,, ,, Jhang		
Abdul Hakim ...	Mission ,, Umballa		E
Baldeo Das ...	District ,, Lahore		E
Narendra Nath ...	,, ,, ,,		E
Ali Bakhsh ...	Oriental College, ,,		
Jiya Ram ...	District School, Delhi	1879.	E
Ram Prasad ...	,, ,, ,,		E
Sheikh Mahomed Ashraf	,, ,, ,,		E
Mansa Ram ...	,, ,, ,,		E
Pandit Kishen Lal ...	,, ,, ,,		E
Ram Narain ...	,, ,, ,,		E
Devi Chand ...	District ,, Lahore		E
Rahim Bakhsh ...	Normal ,, Delhi		
Murli Mohan ...	District ,, ,,		
Hridya Ram ...	,, ,, ,,		E
Abdul Haq ...	Normal ,, Lahore		E
Abul Rahman ...	,, ,, ,,		
Hari Chand ...	District ,, ,,		
Nehal Chand ...	Oriental College, ,,		E
Das Ram ...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		E

The letter E. in the column of "Remarks" indicates that the candidate has passed in English.

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Gonda Ram ...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana	1879.	
Buta Mal ...	Normal School, Lahore		
Mahomed Sadiq ...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Madho Narain ...	District School, Delhi		E.
Chimman Lal ...	,, ,, ,,		E.
Ram Ratan ...	,, ,, ,,		E.
Najib Khan ...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Baba Jiwan Singh ...	Private Student		E.
Daulat Ram ...	District School, Hoshiarpur		E.
Bishen Singh ...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Roora Rai ...	,, ,, ,,		
Harwas Ram ...	Normal School, Lahore		
Ganpat Rai ...	District ,, ,,		E.
Bishen Das ...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Ganga Ram ...	Normal School, Lahore		
Guranditta ...	District ,, ,,		E.
Mula Mal ...	,, ,, Amritsar		E.
Maula Bakhsh ..	Teacher, District S., Bhera		E.
Ghulam Ali ...	Normal School, Amritsar		
Ramji Mal ...	,, ,, Lahore		
Kanshi Ram ...	District ,, Hoshiarpur		E.
Sohan Lal ...	,, ,, Lahore		E.
Abdul Aziz ...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Sant Ram ...	,, ,, ,,		
Rahim Bakhsh ...	,, ,, ,,		
Amir Ali ...	,, ,, ,,		
Anant Ram ...	Normal School, Delhi		
Shama Charn Mukerji ...	District ,, Lahore		E.
Murli Das ...	,, ,, Amritsar		E.
Hari Singh ...	Normal ,, Lahore		
Pala Mal, Malhi ...	District ,, ,,		E.
Baldeo Sahai ...	,, ,, ,,		E.
Shib Dat Ram, Vaid ...	Normal ,, ,,		
Bhagat Ram ...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Ramjawaya ...	Normal School, Lahore		
Janki Parshad ...	District ,, Delhi		E.
Gokal Chand ...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Karm Ilahi ...	District School, Gujrat		E.
Harnam Das ...	,, ,, Delhi		E.
Gauri Shankar ...	,, ,, Lahore		E.
Khushi Ram ...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Sundar Singh ...	Normal School, Delhi		
Dina Nah, Prithi Dat ...	Christian Boarding School, Batala.		E.

The letter E. in the column of "Remarks" indicates that the candidate has passed in English.

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Pir Bakhsh ...	Normal School, Lahore	1879.	
Sawan Ram ...	Teacher, Rupar		E
Khushi Ram ...	Mission School, Peshawar		E
Jamiat Ram ...	District ,, Gujrat		E
Kidar Nath ...	Private Student		E
Mirza Husein Beg ...	Mission School, Lahore		E
Mohi-ud-din ...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Ram Saru ...	Mission School, Gujranwala		E
Dhanwant Rai ...	,, ,, Umballa		E
Ezad Bakhsh ...	District ,, Amritsar		E
Munshi Ram ...	Private Student		
Narain Das ..	Kapurthala School		E
Uttam Singh . .	Oriental College		
Ganga Ram ...	Private Student		
Tulsi Ram ...	,, ,,		
Karim Bakhsh ...	Mission School, Umballa		E
Ghulam Muhi-ud-din ...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Amar Singh ...	Mission School, Gujranwala		E
Jaggan Nath I ...	District School, Delhi		E
Dina Nath ...	Teacher		
Devi Dyal ...	District School, Gujrat		E
Qamar-ud-din ...	Private Student		
Wilayat Ali ...	Mission School, Umballa		E
Mahtab Singh ...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Eshar Singh ...	Private Student		
Madho Ram ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Mahomed Husein Khan...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Syad Sultan Md. Shah ...	Private Student		E
Gul Mahomed Khan ...	Mission School, Jullundur		E
Babu Narain ...	St. Stephen's H. S., Delhi		E
Ram Sarn Das ...	Mission School, Lahore		E
Nathu Ram ...	Normal ,, ,,		
Hari Shankar ...	Mission ,, ,,		E
Bismillah ...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Ganga Ram ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Azim Bakhsh ...	Private Student		
Mohkam Din ...	District School, Amritsar		E
Abdul Majid ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Chhaju Ram ...	Church Mission S., Amritsar		E
Bhagwan Das ...	District School, Delhi		E
Abdul Nabi ...	Normal ,, Lahore		
Gokal Ram ...	Oriental College, ,,		E
Behari Lal ...	District School, Delhi		E

The letter E. in the column of "Remarks" indicates that the candidate has passed in English.

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Ismail ...	Normal School, Lahore	1879.	
Bija Ram ...	District School, Hoshiarpur		E
Abdul Rahman ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Jiwan Singh ...	Ch. Mission School, Amritsar		E
Nyader Singh ...	Teacher		E
Kewal Ram ...	Private Student		E
Kishan Singh .	Normal School, Amritsar		
Zafferdin ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Naranjan Nath .	District School, Delhi		E
Mirza Fida Husein ...	Mission ,, Lahore		E
Ali Bakhsh ...	,, ,, Jullundur		E
Basant Lal ..	,, ,, Gujranwala		E
Hazuri Mal ..	Private Student		E
Pir Dad Khan ..	Mission School, Jullundur		E
Bhagwan Das ...	Kapurthala School		E
Umar Daraz Shah ...	Mission School, Lahore		E
Para Ram ...	Private Student		E
Mushtaq Mand .	Mission School, Jullundur		E
Gokal Chand ...	,, ,, Lahore		E
Kanhya Lal ...	Private Student		
Sadr-ud-din Khan .	Mission School, Lahore		E
Hari Chand ...	Private Student		E
Ganpat Rai ..	,, ,,		E
Dhanpat Rai ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Ghulam Qadir .	Teacher		
Ibrahim .	,,		
Kirpa Ram ...	Private Student		
Jiwa Ram ...	,, ,,		
Mahomed Shafi ..	Govt. School, Delhi	1878.	
Prabhu Dyal ...	,, ,,		
Sadho Narain ...	,, ,,		
Thakur Das ...	,, Lahore		
Sham Das ...	,, Hoshiarpur		
Khushal Chand ..	,, Amritsar		
Birj Lal ...	,, Hoshiarpur		
Rausnan Lal ...	,, Lahore		
Syad Mumtaz Ali ...	,, ,,		
Mulk Raj ...	,, Hoshiarpur		
Narain Das ...	Mission School, Amritsar		
Chuttan Lal ...	Govt. ,, Delhi		
Kharak Singh ...	,, ,, Amritsar		
Bishambar Nath ...	,, ,, Delhi		

The letter E. in the column of "Remarks" indicates that the candidate has passed in English.

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Sadr-ud-din ...	Oriental College, Lahore	1878.	
Pandit Hari Kishen ...	Private Student		
Maya Ram ...	Govt. School, Hoshiarpur		
Mian Ahmad ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Altaf Ali ...	Kapurthala School		
Pandit Gopi Nath ...	Private Student		
Pandit Govind Sahai ...	,, ,,		
Mahomed Yasin ...	Govt. School, Lahore		
Abdul Rahman ...	,, ,, Hoshiarpur		
Ramji Das ...	Mission ,, Sialkot		
Pandit Parduman Kishen	Private Student		
Gyan Chand ...	Govt. School, Gujrat		
Maulvi Mahomed Azam	Private Student, Amritsar		
Pohlo Ram ...	Teacher, Gujranwala		
Darbari Lal ...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Badhawa Ram ...	,, ,, ,,		
Samad Shah ...	Govt. School, Amritsar		
Siri Ram ...	,, Delhi		
Ajodhia Pati ...	,, Gujrat		
Pyare Lal ...	,, Delhi		
Harnam Singh ...	,, Lahore		
Jan Mahomed ...	Normal School, Lahore		
Madho Narain ...	Govt. ,, Delhi		
Pandit Joti Prasad ...	,, ,, ,,		
Daulat Ram ...	Private Student		
Har Narain Das ...	Govt. School Delhi		
Mahomed Jamal ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Mahomed Munir ...	Normal School, ,,		
Ata-ulla ...	Oriental College, ,,		
Rajju Lal ...	Government School, Delhi		
Ghulam Qadir ...	,, ,, Lahore		
Farzand Ali Shah ...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Ramzan Ali ...	Govt. School, Amritsar		
Hari Ram ...	,, ,, Hoshiarpur		
Dewa Singh ...	,, ,, Lahore		
Sant Singh ...	Normal ,, ,,		
Pandit Nihal Chand ...	Govt. ,, Delhi		
Kishen Gopal ...	,, ,, ,,		
Jalal-ud-din ...	Mission ,, Lahore		
Gursarn Das ...	,, ,, Peshawar		
Suraj Bhan ...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Chandan Singh ...	,, ,, ,,		
Shamshere Singh ...	Govt. School, Hoshiarpur		
Mahomed Ahsan ...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		

The letter E. in the column of "Remarks" indicates that the candidate has passed in English.

Name.	Institution.	Year	Remarks.
Hira Lal ...	Scotch M. S., Sialkot	1878.	
Chhajju Ram ...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Syad Akbar Husein ...	Private Student, Amritsar		
Ganga Ram ...	Mission School, ,,		
Rama Nand ...	Govt. school, Hoshiarpur		
Daulat Ram ...	Vernacular H. S. Ludhiana		
Lachman Das ...	,, ,, ,,		
Mangal Singh ...	Normal School, Lahore		
Ram Rattan ...	Private Student		
Pandit Budhan Lal ...	Teacher Rais' School, Umballa		
Abdul Aziz Khan ...	Govt. School, Delhi		
Hira Nand ...	,, ,, Lahore		
Daulat Ram ...	Normal ,, ,,		
Mula Mal ...	Scotch Mission S., Sialkot		
Turab Ali ...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Pandit Brijendra Nath ...	Private Student, Lahore		
Hari Chand ...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Mahomed Hanif ...	Scotch M. S., Sialkot		
Ram Bihari ...	Govt. School, Delhi		
Tulsa Singh ...	,, ,, Amritsar		
Ahmad-ud-din II ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Bura Ram ...	,, ,, ,,		
Kotu Ram ...	Govt. School, Lahore		
Ala-ud-din ...	,, ,, Gujrat		
Chiragh-ud-din ...	,, ,, Hoshiarpur		
Fazl Mahomed ...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Ismail Khan ...	Kapurthala School		
Baldeo Sahai ...	High School, Gurgaon		
Ganda Ram ...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Bishambar Das ...	Govt. School, Delhi		
Kishen Das, Mafi Clerk...	Private Student, Gurdaspur		
Uttam Chand ...	Government School, Gujrat		
Ganga Sahai ...	High School, Gurgaon		
Nabi Bakhsh ...	Hindu ,, Jullundur		
Mahomed Fazl-ud-din ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Balmukand ...	Private Student, Gurgaon		
Sohail Singh ...	Mission School, Lahore		
Harmukand ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Jugal Kishore ...	Private Student		
Inayat Ali ...	,, ,,		
Gopal Rai ...	Govt. School, Delhi		
Mahomed Ali Shah ...	Mission ,, Lahore		
Manak Chand ...	Govt. ,, ,,		
Lahna Singh ...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		

The letter E. in the column of "Remarks" indicates that the candidate has passed in English.

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Shambhu Dyal	St. Stephen's H. S., Delhi	1878.	
Mahomed Beg ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Batalia Ram ...	Teacher, Vairowal		
Abdul Sattar	St. Stephen's H. S., Delhi		
Mangli Prasad ...	Ch. Mission School, Lucknow		
Kishen Singh ...	Mission School, Gujranwala		
Niaz-ullah Khan ...	St. Stephen's H. S., Delhi		
Rama Prasad ...	Private Student		
Gaindi Ram ...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Alif Din ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Kishen Prasad ...	Private Student		
Sulaiman ...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Fateh Din ...	,, ,, ,,		
Pandit Girdhari Lal ...	Private Student		
Anant Ram ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Lasania Ram ...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Karta Kishen ...	Govt. School, Lahore		
Ram Asra ...	Mission ,, ,,		
Ram Adhin Avasthi ...	Ch. Mission S., Lucknow		
Joti Prasad ...	Mission School, Saharunpur		
Zahur Shah ...	Private Student, Amritsar		
Md. Shams-ud-din ...	Govt. School, Lahore		
Puran Chand ...	Oriental College, ,,		
Uma Shankar ...	St. Stephen's H. S., Delhi		
Abdul Aziz II ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Pandit Hride Narain ...	St. Stephen's H. S., Delhi		
Parmeshri Das ...	Ch. Mission School, Lucknow		
Udho Ram ...	Private Student		
Baldeo Sahai ...	Patiala College		
Mela Ram ...	Govt. School, Lahore		
Salamat Rai ...	Teacher, Saidwala School (Montgomery District)		
Ashiq Husein ...	Ch. Mission School, Lucknow		
Shibdatt ...	Govt. School, Amritsar		
Bishambhar Lal ...	,, Gujrat		
Khushal Singh ...	Private Student		
Dharm Chand ...	Mission School, Lahore		
Pandit Vishnu Sarma ...	Oriental College, ,,		
Kulwant Rai ...	Patiala College		
Pandit Sri Kishen ...	Private Student, Amritsar		
Barkat Ali ...	Mission School, Jullundur		
Sheo Bihari Lal ...	,, ,, Lucknow		
Nand Lal Kaul ...	,, ,, Lahore		
Kirpa Ram, Moharrar ...	Private Student		

The letter E. in the column of "Remarks" indicates that the candidate has passed in English.

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Chatru Mal ...	High School, Gurgaon	1878.	
Aziz-ud-din ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Sundar Singh ...	Vernacular H S., Ludhiana		
Ghulam Ahmad Khan ..	Hindu School, Jullundur		
Devi Prasad ...	St. Stephen's School, Delhi		
Brij Raj ...	Govt. School, Delhi		
Behari Lal ...	,, Lahore		
Pran Nath ...	Mission School, Lahore		
Umrao Singh ...	St. Stephen's School, Delhi		
Ram Nath ...	Private student		
Bansidhar ...	Govt School, Amritsar		
Pandit Hride Narain ...	Private student		
Nek Alim ..	,,		
Sohan Lal ...	,,		
Daulat Ram ...	,,		
Basant Singh ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Akbar Ali ...	Patiala College		
Bishen Das ...	Govt. School, Lahore		
Suchet Singh ...	Scotch Miss. School, Sialkot		
Dattu Ram ..	Patiala College		
Shib Ram . .	Mission School, Lahore		
Ruldu Singh ...	Private student, Amritsar		
Ram Das ...	,, Lahore		
Mai Das ...	Normal School, ,,		
Abdul Aziz I ...	Oriental College ,,		
Shibi Ram ...	High School, Gurgaon		
Saudagar Mal ...	Govt. School, Delhi		
Ghulam Mohi-ud-din ...	Private student		
Ramchand . .	Mission School, Gujranwala		
Sanehi Lal ...	Govt. School, Delhi		
Mathu Mal ...	,, ,,		
Esar Das ...	Amn. Mission S., Sialkote		
Chandu Lal ...	Patiala College		
Basant Coomar ...	Amn Mission S., Sialkote		
Thakur Das ...	Private student		
Karta Ram ...	Govt School, Lahore		
Arur Chand ...	Oriental College ,,		
Sasi Bhushan Sarbadhicary	Govt. School, ,,		
Rala Ram ...	Private student		
Lal Chand ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Hira Singh ...	Private student		
Fateh Muhammad ...	Patiala College		
Narain Das ...	,, ,,		
Devi Dyal ...	Mission School, Gujranwala		
Pir Bakhsh ...	Private student		

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks
Maulvi Muhammad-ud-din	Oriental College, Lahore.	1878.	
Muhammad Ismail ...	Mission School, Gujranwala		
Shib Ram ..	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Madad ...	Teacher		
Ramchand ...	Mission School, Amritsar		
Munna Lal ...	Patiala College		
Momin Ali ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Ghulam Muhammad ...	,, ,, ,,		
Jiwan Kishore ...	Govt. School, Delhi		
Md. Bashir Ali Khan ...	,, Lahore		
Hira Lal ...	St Stephen's H. S., Delhi		
Duni Chand ...	Private student		
Muhammad Yar ...	Mission School, Gujranwala		
Kapur Chand ...	Normal School, Lahore		
Shib Dyal II ...	Mission ,, ,,		
Har Mohan Lal ...	Ch. Mission School, Lucknow		
Manohar Sarup ...	Hindu School, Ludhiana		
Muhammad Ismail ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Pohlo Mal ..	Private student		
Chhajju Ram ..	High School, Gurgaon		
Nur Muhammad ..	Oriental College, Lahore		
Gurdial Singh ..	District School, Amritsar	1876.	
Amar Nath ...	,, Hoshiarpur		
Juggun Nath ..	,, ,,		
Bishambhar Das ...	,, Lahore		
Sunder Das ...	,, ,,		
Gurcharan Das ...	Mission School ,,		
Hiru Ram ...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Ganga Ram ..	,, ,, ,,		
Ram Krishna ...	District School, Hoshiarpur		
Sant Ram ...	,, Gujrat		
Shigopal ..	,, Delhi		
Paira Ram ...	Private student, D. I. Khan		
Sirish Chunder Bose ..	District School, Lahore		
Chhail Behari ..	,, ,,		
Thakur Das ...	Private student, D. I. Khan		
Sobha Ram ...	District School, Delhi		
Beer Singh ...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Akbar Ali ...	,, ,, ,,		
Munshi Ram ...	District School, Lahore		
Sewa Ram ...	,, ,,		
Fateh Chand ...	,, Gujrat		
Madan Gopal ...	,, Hoshiarpur		
Ganesh Das ..	,, Lahore		
Abdulla ...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Rup Lal .	District School, Amritsar	1876.	
Guranditta . .	,, Gujrat		
Narain Das ...	,, Delhi		
Girijadat Sukul . .	Ch. Mission School, Lucknow		
Lina Nath ...	District School, Amritsar		
Behari Lal . .	,, Delhi		
Churiya Mal ...	Mission School, Ludhiana		
Sawan Ram I . .	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Hira Singh ...	,, ,, ,,		
Jai Ram ...	Mission School, Gujranwala		
Gobind Ram .	District School, Delhi		
Shiva Dial . .	,, Lahore		
Rambhuj Trikha . .	,, ,,		
Girdhari Lal .	,, Delhi		
Nand Singh . .	,, Lahore		
Tulsi Ram .	,, ,,		
Sobha Singh	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Ghani Ahmad .	,, ,, ,,		
Chanan Chand ...	District School, Lahore		
Nand Ram . .	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Kidar Nath .	St. Stephen's School, Delhi		
Ram Chand . .	District School, Delhi		
Hansraj ...	Mission ,, Lahore		
Rajjan Lal Bajpae ..	Ch Mission School, Lucknow		
Chuni Lal . .	District School, Hoshiarpur		
Bakhtawar Singh ..	,, Delhi		
Mansa Ram ...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Mithan Lal ...	District School, Amritsar		
Kirpa Ram ..	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Girdhar Lal	District School, Lahore		
Lachman Das I .	,, Amritsar		
Pandit Rampertap	,, Delhi		
Jugal Kishore .	,, Hoshiarpur		
Hidayatulla ...	,, Gujrat		
Ram Lal .	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Bishambhar Das ...	District School, Amritsar		
Suraj Mal . .	,, Delhi		
Ram Sarup . .	,, ,,		
Gurudas Mal ...	,, Amritsar		
Ditta Mal . .	Mission School, Peshawar		
Hira Lal ...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Sawan Ram II . .	,, ,, ,,		
Nathu Lal . .	Mission School, Ludhiana		
Muhammad Hafiz-ud-din	,, ,, Lahore		
Diwan Ganpat Rai	District ,, ,,		

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Ghulam Muhammad . .	Mission School, Sialkote	1876.	
Kashmiri Mal ...	„ „ Gujranwala		
Barkat Ram ...	„ „ Lahore		
Muhammad Siddiq ...	Private student, Ludhiana		
Moula Baksh ...	District School, Hoshiarpur		
Mir Qudrat Ali ...	„ Delhi		
Kirpa Ram ...	Private student		
Salamat Rai ...	District School, Lahore		
Mulraj . .	Mission „ Jullundur		
Diwan Chand ...	District „ Amritsar		
Ram Das ...	„ „ Hoshiarpur		
Pandit Anand Narain ...	Private student, Delhi		
Rama Nand ...	Patiala College		
Gobind Ram .	District School, Lahore		
Gokul Chand ...	„ Gujrat		
Raushan Das . .	„ D G Khan		
Puran Chand ...	„ Lahore		
Ganga Ram ...	„ Hoshiarpur		
Nabi Baksh ...	„ Amritsar		
Ghulam Nabi ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Ramditta Mal ...	District School, Amritsar		
Zamin Ali Khan ...	„ „ Lahore		
Harnam Das ..	„ „ Amritsar		
Kanshi Ram ...	Mission „ „		
Pohlo Mal ...	„ „ Ludhiana		
Bhairon Pershad ...	Ch. Miss. „ Lucknow		
Thakur Das ...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Qamarud-din ...	Mission School, Sialkote		
Ram Kishen . .	„ „ Lahore		
Ali Muhammad ...	„ „ „		
Balmukand ...	Normal „ Rawalpindi		
Indraj Singh ...	High „ Gurgaon		
Bhagwan Das ...	Mission „ Lahore		
Hukm Singh ...	District „ Amritsar		
Kanhya Lal	Mission „ Gujranwala		
Rup Chund ..	„ „ Jullundur		
Sita Ram ...	District „ Hoshiarpur		
Nathu Ram ...	„ „ Amritsar		
Salig Ram ...	Mission „ Lahore		
Abdul Aziz ...	District „ Amritsar		
Sahib Singh ...	Patiala College		
Abdulla Khan ...	High School, Gurgaon		
Barkat Rai ...	District School, Gujrat		
Daulat Ram ...	„ „ Hoshiarpur		
Seetal Pershad ...	Ch. Miss. „ Lucknow		

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Wilson Herman Rufus . .	Ch. Mission School, Lucknow	1876.	
Pyare Lal ...	,, ,, ,,		
Mulraj ...	Mission ,, Lahore		
Jai Dial ...	Ch. Miss. ,, Lucknow		
Md. Munir Khan ...	High ,, Gurgaon		
Behari Lal ...	Ch. Miss. ,, Lucknow		
Hotu Ram ...	District ,, D. G. Khan		
Hira Lal ...	Private student		
Ramzan ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Syud Majid Husein ...	District School, Delhi		
Syud Ahmad Kabir .	,, ,, Lahore		
Bhagwat Sarup ...	,, ,, Delhi		
Mihan Ram ..	,, ,, Lahore		
Munna Lal .	Ch. Miss. ,, Lucknow		
Kambar Ali ...	Patiala College		
Nanak Chand .	,, ,,		
Bhup Chand .	,, ,,		
Ghasi Ram ...	Teacher, Multan		
Ganpat Rai ...	Private student, Lahore		
Shere Singh ...	District School, Delhi		
Pandit Indra Narain .	,, ,, ,,		
Ram Chandra ...	,, ,, ,,		
Ghulam Murtza ..	Private student, Lahore		
Luchman Das, II ...	District School, Amritsar		
Tulsi Ram ...	Mission ,, Jullundur		
Joti Ram ...	Private student		
Daulat Ram ...	,, ,,		
Muhammad Salim ...	St. Stephen's H. S., Delhi		
Syad Agha Ali ...	,, ,, ,,		
Hira Nand ...	Mission School, Lahore		
Raghu Nath ...	District ,, ,,		
Abdulla ..	Mission ,, Jullundur		
Miran Bakhsh ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Hira Lal ...	,, ,, ,,		
Munna Lal, I ...	Patiala ,,		
Fazl Ilahi ...	Oriental ,, Lahore		
Birj Lal ...	,, ,, ,,		
Sri Ram ...	,, ,, ,,	1875.	
Nihal Chand ...	District School, ,,		
Umrao Singh ...	,, ,, Delhi		
Ram Chand . .	,, ,, Amritsar		
Md. Husein Siddiqui ...	,, ,, Delhi		
Sohan Lal ...	,, ,, Amritsar		
Kalyan Rai ...	,, ,, ,,		
Khyali Ram ...	,, ,, Delhi		

Name.	Institution.	Year	Remarks
Ladha Ram ...	District School, Gujrat	1875	
Kunj Lal .	,, ,, Hoshiarpur		
Pandit Sheo Narain	Mission ,, Jullundur		
Arjan Singh . .	District ,, Gujrat		
Lal Chand .	,, ,, Amritsar		
Devi Das . .	,, ,, Lahore		
Behari Lal .	,, ,, Amritsar		
Tansukh Rai .	,, ,, ,,		
Ram Nath .	Ch Misn. ,, ,,		
Umar Baksh .	District ,, Hoshiarpur		
Ralia Ram .	,, ,, Amritsar		
Sundar Singh	Ch. Misn. ,, ,,		
Parma Nand ...	District ,, Lahore		
Devi Prasad . .	,, ,, Delhi		
Jhinda Ram ..	,, ,, Amritsar		
Buta Khan ...	Ch. Misn. ,, ,,		
Prabhu Dial . .	Mission ,, Lahore		
Kesho Ram .	District School, Delhi		
Banwari Lal . .	,, ,, ,,		
Alla Bakhsh ...	Private student, Lahore		
Ghulam Muhammad .	District School, Amritsar		
Chuni Lal .	,, ,, Hoshiarpur		
Sham Das	,, ,, ,,		
Harbhagwan . .	Mission ,, Lahore		
Ganga Ram	District ,, Amritsar		
Mohan Lal ...	,, ,, Lahore		
Jaigopal .	Mission ,, ,,		
Pahlad Singh .	St Stephen's College, Delhi		
Juggan Nath ..	Ch. Mission School, Lucknow		
Shadi Ram . .	Mission H. ,, Ludhiana		
Shib Dial ...	District School, Amritsar		
Jan-Muhammad .	,, ,, ,,		
Asa Ram .	,, ,, ,,		
Kabir Ali ...	,, ,, Delhi		
Makhan Singh .	,, ,, Amritsar		
Pertap Singh .	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Udho Ram ...	,, ,, ,,		
Esa .	,, ,, ,,		
Maharaj Narain . .	Mission ,, ,,		
Harnarain Das ..	,, School, Jullundur		
Ram Chand . .	District ,, Hoshiarpur		
Bishen Das ...	,, ,, ,,		
Surat Ram .	,, ,, Delhi		
Nihal Chand .	,, ,, Amritsar		
Lalji Mal ...	,, ,, Delhi		

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Munshi Ram ...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana	1875.	
Hira Lal ...	District School, D. G. Khan		
Ram Chandra ...	,, ,, Lahore		
Ram Rattan ...	Mission ,, ,,		
Sundar Mal ...	,, ,, ,,		
Jugal Kishore ...	District ,, Delhi		
Shib Das ...	Mission ,, Lahore		
Khushi Ram ...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Mathra Das ...	District School, Delhi		
Sada Nand ...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Ghulam Mustafa ...	Private student, Lahore		
Sirdar Gurbachan Singh ...	District School, ,,		
Ganga Ram ...	,, ,, ,,		
C. Goluck Nath ...	Mission ,, Jullundur		
Tara Chand ...	,, ,, Gujranwala		
Bhawani Shanker ...	St. Stephen's College, Delhi		
Zia-ulla ...	District School, Gujrat		
Muhammad Ali ...	,, ,, Amritsar		
Kamarud-din ...	Mission ,, Lahore		
Hira Singh ...	Hindu ,, Ludhiana		
Hazara Singh ...	Vernacular H. S., Ludhiana		
Abdulla ...	,, ,, ,,		
Achhru Ram ...	Zilla School, Amritsar	1874.	
Madan Singh ...	St. Stephen's College, Delhi		
Labha Mal ...	Zilla School, Amritsar		
Mathra Das, I ...	,, Gujrat		
Tirath Ram ...	,, Lahore		
Pyare Lal ...	St. Stephen's College, Delhi		
Miran Bakhsh ...	Mission School, Amritsar		
Gopal Das ...	Zilla ,, ,,		
Narain Das ...	,, ,, Lahore		
Kuljas Rai ...	,, ,, Amritsar		
Kanshi Ram ...	,, ,, Lahore		
Mulraj ...	,, ,, Amritsar		
Daya Ram ...	,, ,, Lahore		
Bodh Raj ...	,, ,, Gujrat		
Khyali Ram ...	,, ,, Hoshiarpur		
Jiwan Kishen ...	Mission ,, Gujranwala		
Ata-ulla ...	Zilla ,, Gujrat		
Rallia Ram ...	Private Studt., Jaspal Banger		
Duni Chand ...	Teacher, Jagraon		
Mathra Das, II ...	Zilla School, Gujrat		
Bishen Das ...	,, Hoshiarpur		
Luchman Singh ...	,, Amritsar		
Chart Singh ...	Scotch M. S., Sialkote		

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Hukm Chand ...	Zilla School, Amritsar	1874.	
Faiz Bakhsh ...	Mission ,, ,,		
Kishen Sahai ...	Zilla ,, Delhi		
Sohan Lal ...	,, ,, Hoshiarpur		
Anant Ram ...	,, ,, ,,		
Ganga Ram ...	,, ,, Amritsar		
Madho Ram ...	,, ,, Lahore		
Harbhagwan ...	,, ,, Gujrat		
Ghulam Ali ...	Scotch M. S,, Sialkote		
Attar Singh ...	Mission School, Amritsar		
Fatteh Singh ...	Zilla ,, Delhi		
Dit Mal ...	Scotch M. S., Sialkote		
Natha Singh ...	Teacher, Ludhiana		
Narain Singh ...	Zilla School, Amritsar		
Shazada Ram ...	,, ,, ,,		
Ganpat Rai ..	Mission School, Amritsar		
Ganga Ram ...	Zilla School, Hoshiarpur		
Tarini Charn Ghose ...	,, Delhi		
Milkhi Ram ...	,, Amritsar		
Din Dial ..	,, Lahore		
Ganesh Das ..	,, ,,		
Gokal Chand ...	,, Hoshiarpur		
Salig Ram ..	,, Delhi		
Hira Lal Chatopadhya .	Private student, Lahore		
Rallia Ram ...	Zilla School, Lahore		
Sant Singh ...	Mission ,, Amritsar		
Nand Lal ...	,, ,, Lahore		
Umar Bakhsh ...	Zilla ,, Hoshiarpur		
Sant Ram ..	,, ,, ,,		
Miran Bakhsh ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Abdul Sammad *alias* Aladitta .	High School, Ludhiana		
Jagat Singh .	,, ,,		
Ram Lal ..	Teacher, Tanda ,,		
Nihal Das ...	High School, Ludhiana		
Kadir Bakhsh ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Dilawar Shah ...	,, ,, ,,		
Ramdhan ...	Private student	1873.	
Joti Ram ...	Amritsar Zilla School		
Rukan-ud-din ...	Delhi ,,		
Ghulam Muhammad ...	Gujrat ,,		
Inayat Ulla ..	,, ,,		
Muhammad Nazir Ali ...	Delhi ,,		
Lakhpat Rai ...	Gujrat ,,		
Hira Lal ...	Lahore ,,		

Name.	Institution.	Year	Remarks.
Rikhi Kesh ...	Oriental College, Lahore	1873.	
Gopal Das ...	Lahore Zilla School		
Mahraj Kishen ...	Amritsar ,,		
Mohkam Ram ...	Lahore ,,		
Jogindro Nath ...	,, Mission School		
Atar Singh ..	Teacher		
Thakur Das ...	Lahore Zilla School		
Shere Muhammad ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Ahmad-ud-din ...	,, ,, ,,		
Murli Dhar ...	Delhi Zilla School		
Mathra ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Ram Nath ...	St. Stephen's School, Delhi		
Bhim Sen ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Karm Din ...	,, ,, ,,		
Fazl Beg ...	,, ,, ,,		
Molak Ram ...	Delhi Zilla School	1872.	
Faqir Chand ...	,, ,,		
Mohan Lal ...	,, ,,		
Sheo Lal ...	,, ,,		
Beseshar Nath ...	,, ,,		
Imam-ud-din ...	Rawalpindi Normal School		
Qazi Ghulam Husain ...	,, ,, ,,		
Shah Muhammad ...	Jullundur Mission School		
Qazi Abdul Aziz ...	Delhi Mission School		
Saudagar Lal ...	Delhi Zilla ,,		
Muhammad Husain ...	,, ,,		
Muhammad Imam ...	,, ,,		
Pandit Alope Pershad ...	,, ,,		
Dhan Singh ...	,, ,,		
Bakhtawar Singh ...	Private student		
Ahmad Husain ...	Sialkot Mission School		
Ahmad Beg ...	Delhi Zilla School		
Girdhari Lal ...	,, ,,		
Dilmir Khan ...	Oriental School, Lahore		
Kashi Ram ..	Private student		
Karm Chand ...	Rawalpindi Normal School		
Pandit Beseshar Nath ...	Delhi Zilla School		
Was Deo ...	Amritsar ,,		
Syad Nasar Ali ...	Delhi ,,		
Nur-ud-din, H ...	Oriental School, Lahore		
Kundan Lal ...	Delhi Zilla School		
Megh Raj ..	Rawalpindi Normal School		
Ranbaz Khan ...	,, ,, ,,		
Singopal ...	Oriental School, Lahore		
Bhagwan Singh ...	Delhi Zilla School		

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Kanhya Lal ...	Delhi Mission School	1872.	
Harpat ...	Lahore ,,		
Debindro Nath ...	,, ,,		
Ghulam Ali ...	Oriental School, Lahore		
Hari Chand ...	Sialkote Mission School		
Gujar Mal ...	Oriental School, Lahore		
Thakur Das ...	Rawalpindi Normal School		
Chokha Ram ...	,, ,, ,,		
Harnam Das ...	Private student		
Kanwar Bahadur ...	Mission School, Delhi		
Amolak Ram ...	Lahore Govt. College	1871.	
Fakhr-ud-din ...	University School, Lahore		
Surjan Das ...	Lahore Zilla School		
Ahmad Bakhsh ...	Lahore Govt. College		
Jalal-ud-din ...	University School, Lahore		
Abdul Hakim ...			
Mnhammad-ud-din ...	,, ,, ,,		
Muhammad Ghazanfer ...	,, ,, ,,		
Muhammad Husein ...	,, ,, ,,		
Muhammad-ud-din ...	Curator's Office		
Ghulam Murtaza ...	University School, ,,		
Kirparam ...	Lahore Zilla ,,		
Balmukand ...	,, ,, ,,		
Barkat Ali ...	University ,, ,,		
Daulat Ram ...	Amritsar Mission School		
Trilochan Das ...	Lahore Zilla School		
Salim Ullah ...	University School, Lahore		
Ghulam Mustafa ...	,, ,, ,,		
Milkha Ram ...	Lahore Zilla ,,		
Pandit Shiv Nath ...	University ,, ,,		
Ganga Sahai, Teacher ...	Ferozpur Town School		
Prabh Dyal ...	Lahore Zilla School		
Triloco Nath ...	,, ,,		
Atar Singh ...	Amritsar Mission School		
Pandit Gokal Chand ...	University School, Lahore		
Shiva Ram Govinda ...	Sanskrit College, Benares		
Prithi Nath ...	Amritsar Zilla School		
Kashi Ram ...	,, Mission ,,		
Sukh Dyal ...	University School, Lahore		
Tulsi Ram ...	Jullundur Mission School		
Niaz Ahmad ...	University School, Lahore		
Durga Dat ...	,, ,, ,,		
Gopal Das ...	Lahore Zilla School		
Nand Lal ...	University School, Lahore		
Nur-ud-din ...	,, ,, ,,		

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Ralia Ram ..	Lahore Zillah School	1871.	
Ram Singh .	Amritsar Mission School		
Behari Lal . .	University School, Lahore		
Ram Kishan . .	,, ,, ,,		
Tulsi Ram . .	,, ,, ,,		
Chait Ram . .	,, ,, ,,		

Examinations in Oriental Languages.

Arabic.

Higher Arabic or Maulvi Fazil Examination.

Mian Ahmad .	Oriental College, Lahore	1880.
Qazi-Zafr-ud-din ...	,, ,, ,,	
Abdul Majid ..	,, ,, ,,	
Sadr-ud-din . .	,, ,, ,,	1879.
Mir Ahmad Shah	,, ,, ,,	
Syad Abid Husain ..	Canning College, Lucknow	1878.
Syad Muhammad ..	Oriental ,, Lahore	
Ahmad-ud-din .	,, ,, ,,	
Ghulam Abbas .	Private Student	
Ghulam Murtaza .	Teacher, Oriental College, Lahore.	1875.
Nur-ud-din	Private Student	
Muhammad-din ...	Oriental College, Lahore	1874.
Fakhr-ud din	,, ,, ,,	
Muhammad Ghazanfer . .	,, ,, ,,	
Ghulam Mustafa	,, ,, ,,	
Abdul Jabbar ..	,, ,, ,,	
Abdul Hakim ..	,, ,, ,,	1873.
Jalal-ud-din ...	,, ,, ,,	

Middle Arabic or Maulvi A'lim Examination.

Syad Hyder Raza .	Canning College, Lucknow	1880.
Syud Muhammad Mohsan	,, ,, ,,	
Ghulam Rasul .	Oriental ,, Lahore	
Muhammad Jamal ...	,, ,, ,,	1879.
Mazhar-ud-din ...	Maharaja's College, Jaipur	
Mian Ahmad ...	Oriental College, Lahore	1878.
Abdul Majid ...	,, ,, ,,	

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Muhammad Din ...	Muhdn. School, Gujranwala	1878	
Fazl Husain ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Hafiz Muhammad Din ...	,, ,, ,,		
Ramzan ...	,, ,, ,,		
Mir Ahmad Shah ...	,, ,, ,,	1876.	
Sadr-ud-din ...	,, ,, ,,		
Zafr-ud-din ...	Muhdn. School, Gujranwala		
Syad Muhammad ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Momin Ali ...	,, ,, ,,		
Syad Abid Husain ...	Canning ,, Lucknow	1875	
Muhammad Azhar ...	,, ,, ,,		
Md. Seraj-ud-din ...	Oriental ,, Lahore	1874.	
Hisam-ud-din ...	,, ,, ,,		
Mirza Fazl Begh ...	,, ,, ,,		
Ahmad-din ...	,, ,, ,,		
Habibulla Badakhshani ...	,, ,, ,,		
Muhammad Ghazanfer ...	,, ,, ,,	1873.	
Sher Muhammad ...	,, ,, ,,		
Salim Ulla ...	,, ,, ,,		
Ghulam Ali ...	,, ,, ,,		
Ali Naqi ...	,, ,, ,,		
Nur-ud-din I, ...	,, ,, ,,		
Nur-ud-din II. ...	,, ,, ,,		
Barkat Ali ...	,, ,, ,,		
Ghulam Murtaza ...	,, ,, ,,	1872.	
Fakhr-ud-din ...	,, ,, ,,		
Muhammad-ud-din ...	,, ,, ,,		
Ghulam Mustafa ...	,, ,, ,,		
Abdul Hakim ...	,, ,, ,,		
Jalal-ud-din ...	,, ,, ,,		
Nyaz Ahmad ...	,, ,, ,,		

Lower Arabic or Maulvi Examination.

Sheikh Ahmad ...	Oriental College, Lahore		1881.
Nazir Husein ...	Ditto	ditto	
Hyder Shah ...	Ditto	ditto	
Karim Bakhsh ...	Ditto	ditto	
Syad Naqi Shah ...	Ditto	ditto	
Muhammad Ishaq, I ...	Ditto	ditto	
Abdul Samad ...	Ditto	ditto	
Abdul Karim ...	Ditto	ditto	
Ghulam Muhammad ...	Mahraja's College, Patiala		

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Jamáat Ali ...	Oriental College, Lahore	1880.	
Md. Abdul Hakim ...	Ditto ditto		
Muhammad Ali ...	Arabic School, Lahore		
Ghulam Rasul ...	Muhammadan School, Gujranwala.		
Mohkam-ud-din ..	Arabic and Sanscrit School, Mooltan.	1879.	
Ahmad Din ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Muhammad-ud-din ...	Ditto ditto		
Shere Muhammad ...	Ditto ditto		
Cheragh Shah ...	Muhammadan School, Gujranwala		
Abdul Rahman ...	Oriental College, Lahore	1878.	
Syad Hyder Reza ...	Canning „ Lucknow		
Muhammad Jamal ...	Oriental „ Lahore		
Syad Md. Môhsan ...	Canning „ Lucknow		
Ali Husain ...	Oriental „ Lahore		
Jafir Ali ...	Randhir Instn., Kapurthala		
Jalil-ul-Rahman ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Gul Muhammad ...	„ „ „		
Fazl Ahmad ...	Middle School, Kalanaur		
Syad Abdul Rahman ...	Private student		
Syad Md. Ali Akbar ...	Canning College, Lucknow		
Khair-ud-din ...	Oriental „ Lahore		
Ahmad ...	Private student, Jhang		
Muhammad Said ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Siraj-ud-din ...	Islamia School, Gujranwala		
Ahmad Bakhsh ...	District School, Mooltan		
Ahmad-ud-din, II ...	Oriental College, Lahore	1876.	
Ramzan ...	„ „		
Abdul Karim ...	„ „		
Ghulam Nabi ...	„ „		
Muhammad Ismail ...	„ „		
Hamidulla ...	Oriental College, Lahore	1875.	
Muhammad Akbar ...	Canning „ Lucknow		
Syad Md. Askari ..	„ „ „		
Zafruddin ...	Arabic School, Gujranwala		
Abdul Majid ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Dilawar Shah ...	„ „		
Mir Ahmad Shah ...	„ „		
Mahtabdin ...	Oriental College, Lahore	1874.	
Abdulla ...	Private student of Kandla		
Momin Ali ...	Arabic School, Lahore		
Hifz-ul-Islam ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Miran Bakhsh ...	„ „		

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Fazl Ilahi ...	Oriental College, Lahore	1874.	
Seraj-ud-din ...	,, ,, ,,	1873.	
Ghulam Muhammad ...	,, ,, ,,		
Habib Ulla (Badakhshani)	,, ,, ,,		
Hisam-ud-din (Gujranwala).	,, ,, ,,		
Abdulla of Ludhiana ...	,, ,, ,,		
Ghulam Ahmad of Peshawar.	,, ,, ,,		
Ahmad Bakhsh of Gurdaspur.	,, ,, ,,		
Abdul Rahman ...	,, ,, ,,		
Imam Shah of Sialkot ...	,, ,, ,,		
Ahmad Hassan ...	Govt. ,, ,,		
Ahmad-ul-din ..	Private Student, Jhelam	1872.	
Abdul Rahman ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Abdul Haq ...	Rawalpindi Normal School		
Ghulam Ahmad ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Muhammad Amir ...	,, ,, ,,		
Muhammad Hyder ...	Gujranwala		
Fazl Beg ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Ahmad Bakhsh ...	Private Student, Rawalpindi		
Nur-ud-din, II ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Fatteh Husain ...	,, ,, ,,		
Khuda Bakhsh ...	Jhelam		
Abdul Hakim ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Ghulam Ali ...	,, ,, ,,		
Imam-ud-din ...	Private Student, Jhelam	1872.	
Nur Alim ...	,, Rawalpindi		
Alla-ud-din ...	,, Gujrat		
Imam Ulla ...	,, ,,		
Shahab-ud-din ...	,, Jullundur		
Imam-ud- din ...	,, Rawalpindi		
Ghulam Ali ...	,, ,,		
Ahmad-din ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Ali Naqi ...	,, ,, ,,	1871.	
Hafiz-ud-din ...	Private Student, Lahore	1870.	
Muhammad Husain ...	,, Amritsar		
Altaf Husain ...	,, Delhi		
Ahmad Yar ...	,, Dera Ghazi Khan		
Muhammad Bakhsh ...	,, Multan		
Ali Naqi ...	,, Lahore		
Hafiz Sheikh Abdulla ...	,, Gujrat		
Hakim Khuda Bakhsh ...	,, ,,		
Muhammad-ud-din ...	,, Lahore		

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Barkat Ali ...	Private Student, Amritsar	1870.	
Ashraf Beg ..	,, Delhi		
Qamar-ud-din ..	,, Multan		
Fakhr-ud-din ...	,, Lahore		
Salim Ulla ...	,, ,,		
Ghulam Mustafa ...	,, ,,		
Vilayat Shah ...	,, ,,		
Nur-ud-din ...	,, Gujranwala		
Nyaz Ahmad ..	,, Gujrat		
Ahmad-din ...	,, Multan		
Hafiz-ud-din ...	,, Lahore		

Sanscrit.

Higher Sanscrit or Shastri Examination.

Harmukand ...	Oriental College, Lahore	1880.
Ganga Bishen ...	,, ,, ,,	1879.
Munna Lal ...	Canning ,, Lucknow	
Anant Ram I ...	Oriental ,, Lahore	
Mathra Das ...	,, ,, ,,	1878.
Kaka Ram ...	,, ,, ,,	
Pandit Sukh Dyal ...	,, ,, ,,	1876.
Ram Nath ..	Randhir ,, Kapurthala	
Behari Lal ...	Oriental College, Lahore	1875.
Pandit Maya Ram ...	Teacher Anglo-Sanscrit School, Lahore	
Gangadhar ...	Canning College, Lucknow	1874.
Pandit Tulsi Ram ...	Oriental ,, Lahore	
Durga Datt ...	,, ,, ,,	
Atma Ram ...	Private Student, Amritsar	
Rikhi Kesh Bhattacharji	Oriental College, Lahore	1873.

Middle Sanscrit or Visharad Examination.

Manorath Das ...	Oriental College, Lahore	1880.
Gauridat ...	Maharaja's College, Patiala	
Durgadat ...	,, ,, ,,	
Ram Chand ...	Oriental College. Lahore	1879.
Kidar Nath ...	Canning ,, Lucknow	
Shiv Charn ...	Oriental ,, Lahore	1878.
Bhasker ...	Palampur School	
Nathu Ram ...	Oriental College, Lahore	
Durgadat ...	,, ,, ,,	

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Mulraj ...	Oriental College, Lahore	1878.	
Hem Raj ...	,, ,, ,,		
Munna Lal Bajpae ...	Ch. Miss. School, Lucknow	1876.	
Kaka Ram ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Raghubar Dyal ...	Ch. Miss. School, Lucknow		
Ram Narayan ...	Canning College, Lucknow		
Duni Chand ...	Oriental ,, Lahore		
Harmukand ...	,, ,, ,,		
Behari Lal ...	,, ,, ,,	1874.	
Singopal ...	,, ,, ,,		
Mathra Das ...	,, ,, ,,		
Ganga Bishan ...	,, ,, ,,		
Bhan Datt ..	Private Student, Lahore		
Lachman Datt ...	,, ,, Amritsar		
Gopi Nath ...	,, ,, ,,	1873.	
Ram Rakha ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Ganga Bishan ...	,, ,, ,,		
Devi Datt ...	,, ,, ,,		
Nand Lal ...	,, ,, ,,	1872.	-
Tulsi Ram ..	,, ,, ,,		
Durga Datt ...	,, ,, ,,		
Sukh Dyal ...	,, ,, ,,		
Rikhi Resh Bhattacharji...	,, ,, ,,		
Jogi Shiv Nath ...	,, ,, ,,		
Anant Ram ...	,, ,, ,,		
Maya Ram ...	,, ,, ,,		
Chait Ram ...	,, ,, ,,		
Achint Ram ...	Private Student, Amritsar		
Gobind Shastri ...	Oriental College, Lahore		

Lower Sanscrit or Pragnya Examination.

Haribhagat ...	Oriental College, Lahore	1881.	
Yagnyadatta ...	Canning ,, Lucknow		
Ramsewak ..	,, ,, ,,		
Chheddi Ram ...	London Mission High School, Benares.		
Ganga Ram ...	Lahore Oriental College		
Jagat Ram ..	,, ,, ,,		
Datt Ram -	Kapurthala School		
Sattya Narain ...	Lahore Oriental College		
Raimaldas ...	Arabic and Sanscrit School, Multan		
Balaram ...	Jai Narain's College, Benares	1880.	
Parja Ram ...	Sanscrit School, Amritsar		

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks
Lakhsmi Das ...	Oriental College, Lahore	1880.	
Bidyadhar ...	Sanscrit School, Amritsar		
Chetan Anand ...	District School, Multan		
Jiwan Ram ...	Sanscrit School, Amritsar		
Jibit Ram ...	Kapurthalla School		
Amin Chand ...	Private Student Lahore		
Gadadhar Misra ...	Jai Narain's College, Benares		
Sohan Lal ...	Hindu School, Ludhiana		
Jowala Das ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Badhawa Ram ...	Kapurthalla School		
Durgadat ...	Maharaja's College, Patiala	1879.	
Janki Prasad ...	Canning College, Lucknow		
Kanshi Nath ..	Kapurthala School		
Chuni Lal ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Dharmjas ...	Sanscrit School, Gujranwala		
Jai Dyal	Oriental College, Lahore		
Harkishan Das ...	Govt. College, Lahore	1878.	
Ganesh ..	Oriental College, Lahore		
Gauridatt ...	Patiala College		
Lakshmi Dhar ...	Sanskrit School, Amritsar		
Shanker Das ...	Raj Mul Singh's Pathshala		
Balmukand ..	Palampur School		
Loke Bandhu ...	Patiala College		
Pandit Madho Ram ..	Private Student		
Kampta Prasad ...	Canning College, Lucknow		
Anant Ram ...	Oriental „ Lahore		
Hira Lal ...	„ „ „		
Bhasker ...	Palampur School	1876.	
Rang Nath ...	Canning College, Lucknow		
Durgadat ...	Hindu School, Ludhiana		
Shiv Charn ...	Palampur School		
Ram Chand ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Mula Ram ..	Hindu School, Ludhiana		
Kundan Ram ...	„ „ „		
Sri Ram ...	Oriental College, Lahore	1875.	
Munna Lal ...	Ch. Miss. School, Lucknow		
Raghbar Prasad ...	„ „ „		
Kuka Ram ...	Anglo-Sanscrit School, Lahore		
Hemraj ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Harmukand ...	„ „ „		
Ghasita Ram ..	Sanscrit School, Amritsar		
Kidar Nath ...	Canning College, Lucknow		
Gauri Datt ..	„ „ „	1874.	
Ram Narain ...	„ „ „		
Sahib Rama ...	Private Student, Amritsar		

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Bishen Das ...	Oriental College, Lahore	1874.	
Harbhaj ...	,, ,, ,,		
Ganeshwar ...	Private Student, Lucknow	1873.	
Hardit ...	,, Umballa (Pipli)		
Hari Nand (Agra) ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Mathra ...	,, ,, ,,		
Mahtab Rai ...	Private Student, Gujranwala		
Duni Chand ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Jowala Das ...	Private Student, Rawalpindi		
Kashi Ram ...	,, ,,		
Ganga Bishan ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Harbhaj ...	,, ,, ,,		
Gokal Chand ...	,, ,, ,,	1872.	
Singo Pal (Kangra) ...	,, ,, ,,		
Bihari Lal ...	,, ,, ,,		
Bhim Sen ...	,, ,, ,,		
Ram Rakha ...	,, ,, ,,		
Ram Kishan ...	,, ,, ,,		
Arur Chand ...	,, ,, ,,		
Wadhawa Ram ...	Oriental College, Lahore	1872.	
Shib Ram ...	,, ,, ,,		
Raghu Nath ...	,, ,, ,,		
Ganga Bishan ...	Private Student, Gujranwala		
Ganga Ram ...	,, Rawalpindi		
Mani Ram ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Salig Ram ...	Private Student, Amritsar		
Bura ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Sant Ram ...	,, ,,		
Thakur Das ...	Private Student, Rawalpindi		
Kishan Chand ...	,, Jhelum		
Ram Rakha ...	University School, Lahore	1871.	
Maya Ram ...	,, ,, ,,		
Ram Sarn ...	,, ,, ,,		
Devi Dat ...	,, ,, ,,		
Gobind Shastri ...	,, ,, ,,		
Anant Ram ...	,, ,, ,,		
Arur Chand ...	,, ,, ,,		
Bhan Dat ...	Private Stubent, Lahore	1870.	
Jogi Shiv Nath ...	,, ,,		
Gauri Shanker ...	,, ,,		
Shambhu Nath ...	,, ,,		
Tulsi Ram ...	,, Jullundur		
Sukh Dyal ...	,, Lahore		
Chait Ram ...	,, Gujranwala		
Darga Dat ...	,, Batala		

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks
Gopi Nath ...	,, Amritsar	1870.	
Nand Lal ...	,, ,,		
Devi Dat ...	,, Lahore		
Maya Ram ...	,, ,,		
Shiv Dyal ...	,, Muzaffargarh		
Lachman Das ...	,, Jullundur		
Gobind Shastri ...	,, Ludhiana		
Mulraj ...	,, Batala		
Anant Ram ...	,, Lahore		
Achint Ram ...	,, Amritsar		
Bansi Dhar ...	,, Lahore		
Pahar Chand ...	,, ,,		

Persian.

Higher Persian on Munshi Fazil Examination.

Mir Ahmad ...	Oriental College, Lahore	1880.	
Abdul Majid ...	,, ,,		
Md. Muzaffer-ud-din ...	,, ,,		
Ghulam Mohi-ud-din ...	,, ,,		
Muhammad Shah ...	Private Student, Jullundur		
Hrfiz Ghulam Rasul ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Abdul Hakim ...	,, ,,		
Mufti Ghulam Akbar ...	Private Student, Lahore		
Obaidulla ...	,, Amritsar		
Ali Muhammad Khan ...	Canning College, Lucknow		
Elahi Bakhsh ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Abdul Aziz ...	,, ,,	1879.	
Miran Bakhsh ...	,, ,,		
Ghulam Muhammad ...	,, ,,		*
Lal Chand ...	,, ,,		*
Munshi Ram ...	Private Student		*
Md Fazl-ud-din ...	Oriental College, Lahore		*
Ghulam Qadir ...	Private Student, ,,		†*
Abu Syyid Muhammad ...	Oriental College, ,,		*
Fazl Husein ...	,, ,,		*
Nur Muhammad ...	,, ,,		
Hafiz Muhammad Din ...	,, ,,		

Those marked * have also passed an Examination in the work of a Vernacular Office as connected with Civil, Criminal and Revenue matters.

Those marked †* has also succeeded in passing the Arithmetical as well as with great credit the Vernacular Office work Examinations.

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Mir Ahmad Shah ...	Oriental College, Lahore	1878.	
Ghulam Nabi ...	,, ,, ,,		
Ghulam Safdar ..	Private Student		
Ahmad Ali ...	,, ,,		
Girdhari Lal ...	Private Student, Pyall	1876.	
Muhammad-ud-din ...	,, ,, Kasur		
Buddhan Lal ...	,, ,, Pundri		
Ghulam Murtaza ...	Oriental College, Lahore	1875.	
Abdul Aziz ...	,, ,, ,,		
Syad Shah Cheragh ...	,, ,, ,,		
Sirdar Gurbachan Singh...	Private Student, ,,		
Muhammad-ud- in ...	Oriental College, ,,		
Attar Singh (*alias* Muhammad Husain).	Private Student		
Fakhar-ud-din ...	Oriental College, Lahore	1874.	
Natha Singh ...	Teacher, Middle School, Ludhiana.		
Duni Chand ...	Ditto, Jugraon		
Abdul Rahim ...	Private Student, Gurgaon		
Abdul Jabbar ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Muhammad-din ...	,, ,, ,,		
Dhanpat ...	,, ,, ,,		

Middle Persian or Munshi Alim Examination.

Chhaju Ram ...	Ver. High School, Ludhiana	1880.	
Ghulam Muhammad ..	,, ,, ,,		
Rama Ram ...	,, ,, ,,		
Bishen Das ...	,, ,, ,,		
Hira Nand ...	,, ,, ,,		
Muhammad Din ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Bansi Ram ...	Ver. High School, Ludhiana		
Bulaqi Ram ...	,, ,, ,,		
Muhammad Misbah-ud-din	District School, Delhi		
Baru Ram ...	Ver. High School, Ludhiana		
Puran Chand ...	,, ,, ,,		
Sangat Singh ...	,, ,, ,,		
Natha Singh ...	,, ,, ,,		
Faiz Bakhsh ...	Teacher, District School, Multan		
Suraj Bhan ...	Teacher, Fazilka		
Ram Prasad ...	Private Student, Patiala		*

NOTE.—Those marked * have also passed an Examination in the work of Arithmetic.

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Nehal Chand ...	Oriental College, Lahore	1880.	
Munna Lal ...	Teacher, Patiala College		
Abdul Jabbar ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Ahmad Bakhsh ...	,, ,, ,,		
Zain-ul-Abdin Ahmad ...	Private Student, Kotana		
Ghulam Qadir ...	Mudn. School, Gujranwala		
Zahur Muhammad ...	Muharaja's College, Jeypur		
Ganesh Lal ...	,, ,, ,,		
Muhammad Din ...	Mudn. School, Gujranwala		
Karim Bakhsh ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Ganga Ram ...	,, ,, ,,		
Md. Jalil-ul-Rahman ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Karta Ram ...	,, ,, ,,		
Ghulam Qadir ...	,, ,, ,,		
Muhammad Amin ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur		
Kishan Chand ...	Ver. High School, Ludhiana		
Najabat Ali ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Shadi Ram ...	Ver. High School, Ludhiana		
Uttam Singh ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Puran Chand ...	,, ,, ,,	1879.	*
Alaf Din ...	,, ,, ,,		*
Zafr-ud-din ...	,, ,, ,,		
Md. Sarfraz Ali ...	,, ,, ,,		
Muhammad Sadiq ...	Ver. High School, Ludhiana		
Muhammad Jamal ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Das Ram ...	Ver. High. School, Ludhiana		
Abdul Aziz ...	,, ,, ,,		
Gonda Ram ...	,, ,, ,,		
Abdul Majid ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Muhi-ud-din ...	Ver. High School, Ludhiana		
Jamna Lal ...	Jeypur College		
Bishan Das ...	Ver. High. School, ,,		
Nur Elahie ...	Private Student		
Mahtab Singh ...	Ver. High. School, ,,		
Bismillah ...	,, ,, ,,		
Sant Ram ...	,, ,, ,,		
Fazl Elahi *alias* Farzand Ali.	Oriental College, Lahore		
Rura Rai ...	Ver. High. School, Ludhiana		
Khushi Ram ...	,, ,, ,,		
Najib Khan ...	,, ,, ,,		
Bhagat Ram ...	,, ,, ,,		
Munshi Ram, II ...	,, ,, ,,		

Those maked * have also passed an Examination in the work of Vernacular Office connected with Civil, Criminal and Revenue matters.

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Qamar-ud-din	Ver. High School, Ludhiana	1879.	
Khwaja Pir ...	Private Student, Wazirabad		
Syad Maratib Ali ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Amir Ali ..	Ver. High. School, Ludhiana		
Ahmad-ud-din, III ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Rattan Lal ...	Jeypur College		
Bishan Singh	Ver. High. School, Ludhiana		
Rahim Bakhsh ...	,, ,, ,,		
Amir Chand ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Gokal Chand ...	Ver. High. School, Ludhiana		
Hiru Ram ...	Oriental College, Lahore	1878.	
Fazl Ilahi ...	,, ,, ,,		
Amin Chand ..	Wazirabad School		
Ghulam Mohi-ud-din ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Abu Said	,, ,, ,,		
Ilahi Bakhsh ...	,, ,, ,,		
Mahmúd Hasan ...	Private Student		
Saadat-ud-din	Oriental College, Lahore		
Maksudan Das ...	,, ,, ,,		
Muhammad Shah ...	Mission School, Jullundur		
Muzaffar-ud-din ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Md. Ghulam Hyder ...	Private Student, Lahore	1876.	
Shaikh Ahmad ...	Oriental College, ,,		
Muhammad Fazl-ud-din ...	,, ,,		
Pheru Mal ..	,, ,,		
Hafiz Ghulam Rasul ...	,, ,,		
Ghulam Muhammad ...	,, ,,		
Didar Ali Shah	,, ,,		
Amir Ali Shah ...	,, ,,		
Ghulam Qadir ...	,, ,,		
Abdul Hakim ...	,, ,,		
Ghulam Akbar ...	,, ,,		
Lal Chand ...	,, ,,		
Nur Muhammad ...	,, ,,		
Budhan Lal ...	Private Student	1875.	
Mufti Ghulam Safder ...	,, ,,		
Abdul Aziz ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Aziz-ud-din ...	,, ,,		
Shaikh Ghulam Nabi ...	,, ,,		
Muhammad Beg ...	,, ,,		
Hafiz Muhammad Husain Khan. ...	District School, Amritsar		
Niaz Ahmad ...	Oriental College, Lahore	1874.	

Those marked * have also passed an Examination in the whole of Arithmetic.

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Ghulam Husein ..	Private Student, Sialkote	1874.	
Abdulla ...	„ „ Kandla		
Abdul Aziz ...	Normal School, Lahore		
Muhammad Ali ...	Oriental College, „		
Miran Bakhsh ...	„ „		
Karm Din ...	„ „		
Ghulam Ghous ...	Gujranwala	1873.	
Syad Ahmad Hassan ..	Govt. College, Lahore		
Ghulam Murtaza ...	Oriental College, „		
Muhammad Din ...	„ „		
Faiz Ali ...	„ „		
Shah Cheragh ...	„ „		
Barkat Ali ...	„ „		
Ali Naqi ...	„ „		
Ahmad Hassan ...	„ „		
Dilmir Khan ...	„ „		
Ghulam Askari ..	„ „		
Zamir Husain ...	„ „		
Salim Ulla ..	„ „		
Vilayat Shah ...	„ „		
Seraj-ud-din ...	„ „		
Qadir Bakhsh ...	„ „		
Shanker Das ...	Govt. College, „		
Khuda Bakhsh ...	Private Student, Gujrat	1872.	
Muhammad Ghazanfer ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Ghulam Mustafa ...	„ „		
Abdul Hakim ...	„ „	1871.	
Muhammad-ud-din ...	„ „		
Fakhar-ud-din ...	„ „		
Jalal-ud-din .	„ „		
Lower Persian or Munshi Examination.			
Munawar Husein ...	District School, Dehli	1881.	
Gurmukh Singh ...	„ „ „		
Ramanand ...	Azam School, Narnaul		
Ahmad-ud-din ...	Mudn „ Gujranwala		
Hushnakmand ...	Ver- High School, Jullundur		
Nanak Chand ...	Maharaja's College, Patiala		
Gauri Shanker ...	„ „ Jeypur		
Amir Ali ...	Middle School, Tanda		†*
Husain Bakhsh ..	Normal School, Lahore		*

Those marked * have also passed an Examination in the whole of Arithmetic.

Those marked *† have also passed an Examination in the work of Vernacular Office as connected with Civil, Criminal and Revenue matters as well as an Examination in the whole of Arithmetic.

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Nek Alim ...	Teacher Middle School, Jalalpur	1881.	
Pala Ram ...	High Ver. School, Jullundur		
Mohan Lal ...	High School, Alwar		
Ramjiwaya Mal ...	Private Student, Lahore		†*
Zahúr-ud-din ...	Normal School, „		
Arjan Singh ...	Ver. High School, Ludhiana		
Md. Sajjad Ali Khan ...	Church M. S, Lucknow		
Daya Ram ...	High Ver. School, Jullundur		
Bhag Singh ...	„ „ Ludhiana		
Ahmad Din ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Subhkaru ...	High Ver. School, Jullundur		
Ram Chand, ...	„ „ „		
Balmukand ...	Azam School, Narnaul		
Jowala Singh ...	High Ver. School, Jullundur		
Muhammad Yasin Khan	Private Student, Lahore		
Moti Ram ...	„ „ „		
Dalip Singh ...	High Ver. School, Jullundur		
Raghunath Sahai ..	High School, Alwar		
Ganga Ram ...	Ver High School, Ludhiana		
Muhammad Saddiq	Maharaja's College, Patiala		
Bahadur Singh ...	High Ver. School, Jullundur		
Munshi Ram ...	Ver. High School, Ludhiana		
Mohkam Singh ...	Mudn. School, Gujranwala		*
Muhammad Din ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Abdul Rahim ...	„ „ „		
Ganga Bishen ..	Ver. High School, Ludhiana		
Muhammad Hyder *alias* Farukh Shere.	Oriental College, Lahore		
Muhammad Abdulla ...	Mudn. School, Gujranwala		
Abdus Sami ...	„ „ „		*
Imam-ud-din ...	Teacher Mission School, Amritsar		
Md. Osman Khan ...	Hindu School, Ludhiana		
Syad Qazm Husain ...	Arabic „ Lahore		
Cheragh Din ...	Middle „ Tanda		*†
Abdul Hamid Khan ...	Pattiala „		
Ghulam Ali ...	Ver. High School, Ludhiana		
Kishen Gupal ...	„ „ „		
Uttam Chand ...	„ „ „		
Nur Husain ...	Mudn. School, Gujranwala		

Those marked *† have also passed an Examination in the work of Vernacular Office connected with Civil, Criminal and Revenue matters as well as an Examination in the whole of Arithmetic.

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Ahmad Ali ...	High Ver. School, Jullundur	1881.	
Khudha Bakhsh ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Bhagwan Singh ...	Patiala College	1880.	
Harnam Das ...	Ver. High School, Ludhiana		
Ganda Ram, II ...	" " "		
Narain Singh ...	" " "		
Kirpa Ram ...	" " "		
Kashi Ram ...	" " "		
Fateh Muhammad ...	" " "		
Sohan Lal ...	District School, Rewari		
Jiva Ram ...	Ver. High School, Ludhiana		
Ram Singh ...	" " "		
Ghulam Shah ...	" " "		
Nanak Chand ...	" " "		
Atma Ram ...	" " "		
Munshi Ram ...	" " "		
Balram Das ...	" " "		
Mela Ram ...	" " "		
Anwar-ulla ...	Canning College, Lucknow		
Bhagat Singh ...	Private Student, Zira		
Chhajju Ram ...	Ver. High School, Ludhiana		
Tajammul Husain ...	Private College		
Nasrulla Khan ...	Muhdn. School, Gujranwala		
Nyader Singh ...	Ver. High School, Ludhiana		
Fazl Elahi ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Ralia Ram ...	Ver. High School, Ludhiana		
Fakir Sultan-ud-din ...	Private Student, Lahore		
Bhambhu Khan ...	Hindu School, Ludhiana		
Md. Fateh-ul-Islam ...	District " Delhi		
Raza Husain ...	Canning College, Lucknow		
Nand Lal ...	Patiala College		
Maratab Ali ...	" "		
Hardeo Prasad ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur		
Md. Karamat-ulla ...	Patiala College		
Muhammad Ishaq ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur		
Muhammad Ishaq ...	Patiala College		
Ganda Ram, I ...	Ver. High School, Ludhiana		
Muhammad Ismail ...	District School, Delhi		
Makhan Lal ...	" " Rewari		
Tufail Ahmad ...	Canning College, Lucknow		
Muhammad Sulaiman ...	Patiala College		
Gulzari Mal ...	District School, Rewari		
Sirbuland Khan ...	Private Student, Khanpur		
Muhammad Ali ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur		

Those marked * have also passed an Examination in the whole of Arithmetic.

Name,	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Nathu Ram ...	Muhdn. School, Gujranwala	1880.	
Sheikh Muhammad Jafer	Private Student, Umballa		
Harnam Singh ...	Patiala College		
Dost Muhammad ...	Govt. Aided School, Jullundur		
Mahabir Prasad ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur		
Hazara Singh ...	Ver. High School, Ludhiana		
Amiran Bakhsh ...	Private Student, Firozwala		
Oudh Behari Lal ...	Ch. Misn. School, Lucknow		
Sobha Ram ...	Hindu School, Ludhiana		
Makhdum Bakhsh ...	Private Student, Meerut		
Karta Ram ...	Hindu School, Ludhiana		
Imam-ud-din ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Ali Bakhsh ...	" " "		
Jagan Nath ...	Ch. Misn. School, Lucknow		
Syad Muhammad Shah ...	Arabic School, Lahore		
Ahmad Ali ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Rahim Bakhsh ...	Patiala College		*
Karta Ram ...	" "		
Rur Singh ...	" "		
Shib Sarn ...	" "		
Ganga Ram ...	Ver. High School, Ludhiana		
Chhaju Ram ...	Ver. High School, Ludhiana	1879.	
Jamal-ud-din ...	" " "		
Muhammad Ismail ...	Private Student, Sirsa		†*
Hira Nand ...	Ver. High School, Ludhiana		
Maula Bakhsh ...	Mudn. School, Gujranwala		
Muhammad Din ...	" " "		
Bakki Ram ...	Ver. High School, Ludhiana		
Bishan Das ...	" " "		
Muhammad Sharif Khan	Patiala College		
Ghulam Muhammad .	Ver. High School, Ludhiana		
Muhammad Taqi Khan ...	Ch. Misn. School, Lucknow		
Karm Ali ...	Mudn. School, Gujranwala		
Ralia Ram ...	Ver. High School, Ludhiana		
Bansi Ram ...	" " "		
Ghulam Qadir ..	Mudn. School, Gujranwala		
Hafiz Fazl Ahmad ..	Private Student, Wazirabad		
Umrao Singh	" " Sonipat		
Sheikh Ghulam Rasul ...	" " Amritsar		
Natha Singh ...	Ver. High School, Ludhiana		
Sangat Singh ...	" " "		
Pandit Hari Kishan ...	Government College, Lahore		

Those marked * have also passed an Examination in the whole of Arithmetic.

Those marked *† have also passed an Examination in the work of Vernacular Office connected with Civil, Criminal and Revenue matters as well as an Examination in the whole of Arithmetic.

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Ganga Ram ...	Middle School, Tanda	1879.	
Puran Chand, I ...	Ver. High School, Ludhiana		
Abdulla Khan ...	High School, Alwar		
Ram Chand, Naib Ziladar	Private Student		
Rattan Singh ...	Ver. High School, Ludhiana		
Mirza Abdulla Beg ...	Private Student		
Abdul Jabbar ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Ali Husein ...	„ „ „		
Syad Md. Ali Hyder ...	Canning College, Lucknow		
Muhammad Athur-ud-din	„ „ „		
Munna Lal ...	Patiala College		
Muhammad Mahmud ...	Canning „ Lucknow		
Eshar Singh ...	Ver. High School, Ludhiana		
Muhammad Fazl Matín ...	Patiala College		
Sarsutti Lal ...	Ch. Misn. School, Lucknow		
Pandit Girdhari Lal ...	Government College, Lahore		
Puran Chand, II ...	Ver. High School, Ludhiana		
Kirpa Ram ...	„ „ „		
Baru Ram ...	„ „ „		
Ata-ulla ...	„ „ „		
Muhammad Din ...	Private student		
Chhaju Ram ...	High School, Alwar		
Ghulam Ahmad ...	Mudn. School, Gujranwala		
Muhammad Sajid Ali ...	Canning College, Lucknow		
Seraj-ud-din ...	Mudn. School, Gujranwala		
Ram Chand ...	Teacher, Mirara		
Ghulam Md. Khan ...	Private Student, Sirsa		
Abdul Samad ...	Arabic School, Lahore		
Inayet Shah ...	Private Student, Jullundur		
Ram Sewak ...	Mission School, Lucknow		
Mirza Ghulam Muhammad	Oriental College, Lahore		
Ghulam Qadir ...	Government College, Lahore		
Nur-ud-din ...	Mudn. School, Gujranwala		
Ghulam Qadir ...	Sherakot School		
Muhammad Syad ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Labhu Ram ...	Tanda Middle School		
Fazl Ahmad ...	Mudn. School, Gujranwala		
Miran Bakhsh ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Nur Ahmad ...	„ „ „		
Kishan Chand ...	Ver. High School, Ludhiana		
Karta Ram ...	Patiala College		

Those marked * have also passed an Examination in the work of a Vernacular Office connected wtih Civil, Criminal and Revenue matters.

Those marked †* have also succeeded in passing both the Arithmetical and the Vernacular Office work tests.

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Ram Kishan ...	Patiala College	1879.	
Darbari Ram ...	Ver. High School, Ludhiana	1878.	
Muhammad Ahsan ...	,, ,, ,,		
Jagan Prasad ...	Private Student		
Muhammad Sadiq ...	Ver. High School, Ludhiana		
Fazl Muhammad ...	,, ,, ,,		
Chhaju Ram ...	,, ,, ,,		
Ghulam Nabi ...	,, ,, ,,		
Lahsania Ram ...	,, ,, ,,		
Sohan Singh ...	Private Student		
Zaffar-ud-din ...	Mudn. School, Gujranwala		
Karim Bakhsh ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Alaf Din ...	,, ,, ,,		
Suraj Bhan ...	Ver. High School, Ludhiana		
Farzand Ali ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Hari Chand ...	Ver. High School, Ludhiana		
Haider Shah ...	,, ,, ,,		
Ghulam Jelani ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Hafiz Muhammad-ud-din	,, ,, ,,		
Munshi Ram ...	Ver. High School, Ludhiana		
Abdul Rahman ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Nihal Chand ...	,, ,, ,,		
Emam-ud-din ...	,, ,, ,,		
Lachman Das ...	Ver. High School, Ludhiana		
Akbar Ali ...	Patiala College		
Badhawa Ram ...	High School, Ludhiana		
Pir Bakhsh ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Kirpa Ram ...	High School, Ludhiana		
Abdul Haq ...	Private Student		
Turab Ali ...	Ver. High School, Ludhiana		
Lahna Singh ...	,, ,, ,,		
Sundar Singh ...	,, ,, ,,		
Lakhu Ram ...	Gujranwala ,,		
Shah Wali ...	Ver. High ,, ,,		
Hira Singh ...	,, ,, ,,		
Munna Lal, II ...	Patiala College		
Muhammad Sarfaraz Ali...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Sulaiman ...	Ver. High School, Ludhiana		
Amir Khan ...	,, ,, ,,		
Farzand Ali ...	,, ,, ,,		
Fateh Muhammad ...	Patiala College		
Daulat Ram ...	Ver. High School, ,,		
Muhammad Abdulla ...	Patiala College		
Ahmad-ud-din ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Ganda Ram ...	Ver. High School, Ludhiana		

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Ali Muhammad ...	Patiala College	1878.	
Chulam Jelani ...	Private Student		
Taj-ud-din ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Chandan Singh ...	Ver. High School, Ludhiana		
Md. Husain Khan ...	Private Student		
Fateh Din ...	Ver. High School, "		
Muhammad-ud-din ...	Teacher, Gujranwala		
Gumani Lal ...	Rundhir Instu., Kapurthala		
Basant Singh ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Jalil-ur-Rahman ...	" " "		
Muhammad-ud-din ...	Gujranwala School		
Gaindi Ram ...	Ver. High School, Ludhiana		
Najabat Ali ...	Private Student		
Jagan Nath ...	" "		
Hari Ram, II ...	Ver. High School, Ludhiana		
Uttam Singh ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Abdul Majid ...	" " "		
Ghulam Md. Khan ...	Patiala College		
Faiz Bakhsh ...	Private Student		
Bishan Das ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Fazl Ilahi ...	" " "		
Ahmad Bakhsh ...	Private student		
Thakur Das ...	Ver. High School, Ludhiana		
Jhande Khan ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Khurshaid Ali ...	Private Student		
Muhammad Qasim ...	" "		
Wahab-ud-din ...	Private Student, Gangoh	1876.	
Muhammad Amir Baz ...	" " Gujar Khan		
Amir Chand ...	" " "		
Balmukand ...	Normal School, Rawalpindi		
Dasaundhi ...	Private Student		
Faiz Ali ...	Normal School, Rawalpindi		
Uttam Singh ...	" " "		
Emam Shah ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Sant Singh ...	Normal School, Rawalpindi		
Mir Tasadduk Husain ...	Ch. Mus. School, Lucknow		
Gopi Chand ...	Private student		
Ghulam Mohi-ud-din ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Amir Das ...	Private Student		
Muhammad Husain ...	Arabic School, Lahore		
Tara Chand ...	Normal School, Rawalpindi		
Atma Singh ...	" " "		
Naunehal ..	Private Student, Pindigheb		
Nathu Mal ...	" " "		
Khuda Bakhsh ...	Normal School, Rawalpindi		

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Nathu Ram ...	Private Student, Rawalpindi	1873.	
Abdul Aziz II. ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Ahmad Bakhsh ...	,, ,, ,,		
Sultan ...	Private Student, Rawalpindi		
Nur-ud-din ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Seraj-ul-Hassan ...	Govt. School, ,,		
Sheikh Abdul ...	Oriental College, ,,		
Inayat Shah ...	,, ,, ,,		
Mohkam Din ...	,, ,, ,,		
Nizamdin ..	Government School		
Muhammad Akbar (Kandusi).	Oriental College, Lahore		
Ghulam Ahmad ...	,, ,, ,,		
Ahmad Hassan ...	Private Student, Sialkote	1872.	
Vilayat Shah ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Ghulam Askari ...	,, ,, ,,		
Hari Chand ...	Private Student, Sialkote		
Dilmir Khan ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Ali Naqi ...	,, ,, ,,		
Zamir Husain ...	,, ,, ,,		
Ghulam Husain ...	Private Student, Rawalpindi		
Qadir Baksh ...	,, ,, Jullundur		
Megh Raj ...	,, ,, Rawalpindi		
Shah Jahan ...	,, ,, ,,		
Faiz Ali ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Shah Cheragh ...	Private Student, Jullundur		
Imam-ud-din ...	,, ,, Rawalpindi		
Seraj-ud-din ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Karm Chand ..	Private Student, Rawalpindi		
Abdul Aziz, I ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Ranbaz Khan ...	Private Student, Rawalpindi		
Muhammad-ud-din ...	,, ,, Lahore		
Karm Husain ...	,, ,, Rawalpindi		
Muhammad Ghazanfer ...	,, ,, Lahore	1872.	
Ghulam Murtaza ...	OrientalCollege, Lahore		
Salim Ulla ...	,, ,, ,,		
Barkat Ali ...	,, ,, ,,		
Nur-ud-din ...	,, ,, ,,		
Gujar Mal ...	Jullundur	1870.	
Ghulam Nabi ...	Peshawur		

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.

Panjabi.

Middle *Panjabi* or Widwan Examination.

Hemraj ...	Oriental College, Lahore ...	1880.	
Dit Singh ...	Ditto ditto		
Bawa Chaitan Das ...	Ditto ditto		
Bhagwan Singh ...	Ditto ditto		

Lower Panjabi or Budhiman Examination.

Sayi Das ...	Sat Sabha School, Lahore ...	1881.	
Sant Ram ...	Oriental College, ,,		
Pertab Sing ...	,, ,, ,,		
Ramditta ...	,, ,, ,,		
Jaggan Nath ...	,, ,, ,,		
Thakur Das ...	,, ,, ,,		
Shanker Das ...	,, ,, ,,		
Bhagwan Singh ...	Oriental College, Lahore ...	1879.	
Hemraj ...	,, ,, ,,		
Bhagat Ram ...	Sat Sabha School, ,,		
Ishar Singh ...	Oriental College ,,		
Shambhu Nath ...	Sat Sabha School, ,,		
Teja Singh ...	Oriental College Lahore ...	1878.	
Shanker Das ...	Sat Sabha School, ,,		
Diwan Chand ...	,, ,, ,,		
Chetan Das ...	Oriental College, ,,		
Jai Chand ...	Sat Sabha School, ,,		
Mehr Chand ...	,, ,, ,,		
Pandit Salig Ram ...	,, ,, ,,		
Uttam Singh ...	Oriental College, Lahore ...		
Tara Chand ...	Sat Sabha School, ,,		
Jiwan Mal ...	Oriental College, ,,		
Hira Singh ...	,, ,, ,,		
Damoder Singh ...	,, ,, ,,		
Sant Singh ...	,, ,, ,,		
Ruldu Ram ...	Sat Sabha School, ,,		
Jagan Nath ...	,, ,, ,,		
Sham Singh ...	Oriental College, ,,		
Brij Lal ...	Sat Sabha School, ,,		
Harsukh Rai ...	,, ,, ,,		
Kishen Chand ...	,, ,, ,,		
Bishan Das ...	,, ,, ,,		
Sodi Pratap Singh ...	Oriental College, ,,		
Jiwan Singh ...	,, ,, ,,		

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Final Examination in Law.			
Mulraj ...	Private Student, Ferozepore	1880.	V
Pandit Shiv Narain ...	,, Jullundur		*
Sohan Lal ...	Law School, Lahore		
Gopal Das ...	,, ,,		
Hansraj Sahni ...	,, ,,		
Dost Mahomed ...	Private Student, Ferozepore		V.
Devi Chand ...	Law School, Lahore		
Gurcharn Das ...	,, ,,		
Jagan Nath ...	,, ,,		
Makhan Singh ...	Private Student, Amritsar		
Tulsa Singh ...	Law School, Lahore		
Shanker Lal ...	,, ,,		
Mithan Lal ...	,, ,,		
Pandit Shanker Das ...	Private Student, Amritsar		V.
Tansukh Rai ...	,, Mooltan		
Joti Prasad ...	,, Saharanpur		
Shahzada Ram ...	,, Gujrat		
Chuni Lal ...	,, Lahore		
Malik Bhagwan Das ...	Law School, ,,		
Shah Mahomed ...	,, ,,		
Jiwan Kishan ...	Private Student, ,,		
Salamat Rai ...	Law School, ,,		
Hiru Ram ...	,, ,,		V.
Hukm Chand ...	,, ,,		
Ahmad Bakhsh ...	Law School, Lahore ...	1880.	
Mahomed Shah ...	Ditto		
Pahlad Singh ...	Ditto		
Jugal Kishore ...	Ditto		
Pyare Lal, Qanungo ...	Law School, Lahore ...		
Lal Chand ...	Late of the Law School, Lahore.		
Kanshi Ram son of Bhawani Sahai	Ditto ditto		
Ramsarn Das ...	Ditto ditto		
Narayan Das ...	Private Student, Hoshiarpur		
Gopal Das ...	Law School, Lahore		
Kanshi Ram, son of Phiraya Mal	Late of the Law School, Lahore.		
Shanker Das, son of Jowala Sahai.	Law School, Lahore		

* Passed with credit.

The candidates marked V. have passed through the medium of the Vernacular; the rest through that of English.

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Jhinda Ram ...	Law School, Lahore ...	1878.	
Pandit Pyare Lal ...	Ditto		
Permanand ...	Ditto		
Shib Das, I. ...	Ditto		
Rai Baroda, *with credit* ...	Law School, Lahore ...	1874.	
Kanhya Lal ...	Ditto		
Gobind Ram ...	Ditto		
Ali Muhammad ...	Ditto		

LAW.

First Examination in Law.

Girdhari Lal ...	Law School, Lahore	1880.	E
Ram Das ...	Private Student		
Gul Mahomed Khan ...	Law School, Lahore *		E
Mr. H. Beechey ...	Private Student		E
Chandu Lal ...	Law School, Lahore		E
Bishan Das ...	Ditto		
Manohar Lal ...	Private Student		E
Jaishi Ram ...	Law School, Lahore		E
Umar Baksh, B. A. ...	Ditto		E
Mohkam Chand ...	Private Student		E
Dhanpat Rai ...	Law School, Lahore ...		
Tulsi Ram ...	Ditto		
Baba Parduman Singh...	Ditto		E
Gokal Chand ...	Ditto		
Harbilas ...	Ditto		
Umar Bakhsh ...	Ditto		
Kishan Gopal ...	Law School, Lahore ...		E
Achhru Ram, B. A. ...	Ditto		E
Gopal Das ...	Private Student		E
Ram Asra ...	Law School, Lahore ...		E
Fazl Ilahi ...	,, ,,		
Pir Bakhsh ...	,, ,,		
Madho Ram ...	,, ,,		
Kirpa Ram ...	,, ,,		
Kishan Singh ...	,, ,,		
Mithan Lal ...	Law School, Lahore ...	1879.	
Gurditta Mal ...	,, ,,		*
Joti Prasad ...	,, ,,		
Gopal Das ...	,, ,,		

* Passed with credit.
Those marked E. have passed the Examination in English.

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Tirath Ram, Chopra ...	Law School, Lahore ...	1879.	
Tulsa Singh ...	,, ,,		
Mahomed Din ...	,, ,,		
Devi Chand ...	,, ,,		
Labha Mal ...	,, ,,		
Bhagwan Das, II ...	,, ,,		
Sant Ram ...	,, ,,		
Radha Ram ...	,, ,,		
Dewan Ganpat Rai ...	,, ,,		
Ramsukh Das ...	,, ,,		
Shib Dyal ...	,, ,,		
Mya Das, Sahni ...	,, ,,		
Hira Nand ...	,, ,,		
Narain Das ...	Late of Law School, Lahore		
Mahomed Shah ...	Law School, Lahore		
Pahlad Singh ...	,, ,,		*
Shanker Lal ...	,, ,,		
Mirza Qamar-ud-din ...	,, ,,		
Ghulam Mustafa ...	,, ,,		
Jai Ram Das ...	,, ,,		
Gurdit Singh ...	,, ,,		
Narain Das ...	,, ,,		
Sohan Lal ...	,, ,,		
Asa Ram ...	Private Student		
Karta Kishan ...	Law School, Lahore		
Raghu Nath Das ...	,, ,,		
Zahur Shah ...	,, ,,		
Sheikh Ghulam Nabi ...	,, ,,		
Jiwand Singh ...	Late of Law School, Lahore		
Jowala Prasad ...	Law School, Lahore		
Hafiz Mahmud ...	,, ,,		
Puran Chand ...	Law School, Lahore		
Raushan Lal ...	,, ,,		
Bhao Mal ...	Private Student		
Mehr Chand ...	Law School, Lahore		
Kishan Sahai ...	,, ,,		
Puran Chand ...	,, ,,		
Attar Singh ...	,, ,,		
Dina Nath ...	,, ,,		
Bhagwan Das, I ...	,, ,,		
Mr. A. Watson ...	Private Student, Delhi		
Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan.	Law School, Lahore		

* Passed with credit.
Those marked E. have passed the Examination in English.

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Bhai Ganda Singh ...	Law School, Lahore	1879.	
Kamal-ud-din ...	,, ,,		
Brij Lal ...	,, ,,		
Sunder Singh ...	,, ,,		
Qamar-ud-din ...	Private Student		
Samad Shah ...	Law School, Lahore		
Prabhu Dyal ...	,, ,,		
Sant Singh ...	,, ,,		
Thakur Das ...	,, ,,		
Ahmad Bakhsh ...	,, ,,		
Taj-ud-din Ahmad ...	,, ,,		
Maghar Ram ...	,, ,,		
Mahomed Fazl-ud-din ...	,, ,,		
Pandit Sri Kishen ...	,, ,,		
Mai Das ...	,, ,,		
Abdur Rahman ...	,, ,,		
C. Golucknath ...	,, ,,		
Maulvi Mahomed Azim...	,, ,,		
Charn Das ...	,, ,,		
Harbhagwan ...	,, ,,		
Mirza Mahomed Beg ...	,, ,,		
Kirpa Ram ...	Private Student		
Ahmad-ud-din ...	Law School, Lahore		
Miran Bakhsh ...	,, ,,		
Pandit Hirde Narain ...	,, ,,		
Kalyan Rai ...	,, ,,		
Nyaz-ud-din Khan ...	,, ,,		
Sheikh Ghulam Mahd. ...	,, ,,		
Girdhari Lal ...	,, ,,		
Balmukand ...	Private Student		
Ruldu Singh ...	Late of Law School, Lahore		
Deviditta Mal, I ...	Law School, Lahore		
Karm Chand ...	,, ,,		
Ralia Ram ...	Private Student		
Ram Nath ...	Law School, Lahore		
Mohan Lal, son of Govind Ram.	,, ,,	1878.	*
Mohan Lal, B. A. ...	,, ,,		*
Hansraj, Sahni ...	,, ,,		*
Kanshi Ram, II ...	,, ,,		*
Gurcharn Das ...	,, ,,		*
Madan Gopal ...	,, ,,		*
Hiru Ram ...	,, ,,		*
Hidayat mand ...	,, ,,		*
Jagan Nath ...	,, ,,		*

* Passed with credit.

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Makhan Singh ...	Law School, Lahore	1878.	
Din Dyal, son of Parmeshri Das.	,, ,,		
Din Dyal, son of Baldeo Sahai.	,, ,,		
Salamat Rai ...	,, ,,		
Salig Ram, son of Murli Dhar.	,, ,,		
Jiwan Kishan ...	,, ,,		
Pyare Lal, Kanungo ...	,, ,,		
Bhagwat Sarup ...	,, ,,		
Narain Singh ...	,, ,,		
Rup Lal ...	,, ,,		
Jugal Kishore ...	,, ,,		
Salig Ram, son of Kirpa Ram.	,, ,,		
Chuni Lal ...	,, ,,		
Ram Krishna ...	,, ,,		
Wazir Singh ...	,, ,,		
Syad Amir Shah ...	,, ,,		
Mahomed Bakhsh ...	,, ,,		
Pohlo Mal ...	,, ,,		
Bishambhar Das, II ...	,, ,,		
Jhinda Ram ...	,, ,,	1877.	
Tansukh Rai ...	,, ,,		
Gopal Das ...	,, ,,		
Lal Chand ...	,, ,,		
Permanand ...	,, ,,		
Kanshi Ram, I ...	,, ,,		
Sardari Lal, F. A. ...	,, ,,		
Sohan Lal ...	,, ,,		
Shanker Das ...	,, ,,		
Behari Lal ...	,, ,,		
Bishan Das ...	,, ,,		
Niranjan Das, H. P. A....	,, ,,		
Shib Das, II ...	,, ,,		
Fazl Beg ...	,, ,,		
Pandit Sheo Narain ...	,, ,,		
Abdul Karim ...	,, ,,		
Jowala Prasad ...	,, ,,		
Shahzada Ram ...	,, ,,		
Tulsi Ram ...	,, ,,		
Shah Mahomed ...	,, ,,	1875.	
Hukm Chand ...	,, ,,		
Hari Chand ...	,, ,,		
Barkat Ali ...	,, ,,		
Mya Das ...	,, ,,	1874	
Dost Mahomed ...	,, ,,		

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Examination of Mufti Fazil and the functions of Qazi Fazil.			
Qazi Zaffer-ud-din ...	Oriental College, Lahore ...	1881.	
Examination of Mufti Alim and the functions of Qazi Alim.			
Mahomed Din ...	Oriental College, Lahore ...	1881.	
Abdul Majid ...	" "		
Qazi Fazl Husain ...	" "		
Momin Ali ...	" "		
Hafiz Mahomed Din ...	" "		
Ghulam Rasul ...	" "		
Ahmad Shah ...	" "		
Ghulam Mustafa ...	" "		
Jalal-ud-din ...	Private Student, Amritsar		
Khwaja Pir ...	" Wazirabad		
First Examination in Hindu Law.			
Shib Charn ...	Oriental College, Lahore ...	1881.	
Durgadat ...	" "		
Hemraj, Goswami ...	" "		
Manorath Rama ...	" "		
MEDICINE.			
Final Examination in Medicine.			
Gopal Chander Gupta ...	Medical School, Lahore ...	1881.	
Nil Rattan Banerji ...	" "		
Miran Bakhsh ...	" "		
Bhola Nath ...	" "		
Rasraj Bhattacharji ...	" "	1880.	
Hira Lal Chatterji ...	" "		
Ikhtadar-ud-din ...	" "		
Nanak Chand ...	" "		

[a] These men are not entitled get to certificates as such until they pass the Maulvi Alim Examination.

Name.	Institution,	Year.	Remarks.
Elahi Bakhsh ...	Medical School, Lahore,	1880.	
Sada Nand ...	" "	1879.	
Mohendro Nath, Ohdedar	" "		
Jai Singh ...	" "		
Khazan Chand ...	" "		
Daulat Ram ...	" "		
Jai Krishan Das ...	" "		
Parma Nand ...	" "		
Ralia Singh ...	" "		
Jagan Nath ...	" "		
Manohar Lal ...	" "		
Jowala Prasad ...	" "		
Jogendro Nath, Mukerji...	" "	1878	
Bishan Das, Pandit ...	" "		
Hira Lal ...	" "		
Bhagat Ram, Sahni ...	" "		
Nathu Mal ...	" "		
Atar Chand, Vaidya ...	" "		
Krishna Chandra, Vaidya	" "		
Sheikh Ata Mahomed ...	" "		
Charn Singh, Khorane ...	" "		
Duni Chand Rai ...	" "		
Manohar Prasad, Tewari	" "		
Beli Ram ...	" "	1877.	
Rajendra Nath, Ohdedar	" "		
Sundar Mal ...	" "		
Jalal-ud-din ...	" "		
Fateh Chand ...	" "	1876.	
Har Prasad ...	" "		
Lalita Mohan Sen ...	" "		
Jogendro Chandra Banerji	" "		
Ram Kishan ...	" "	1875.	
Kashi Ram ...	" "		
Allah Ditta ...	" "		
Bhagat Ram ...	" "		
Gobind Ram ...	" "		
Subhan Ali ...	" "	1874.	
Jowahir Singh ...	" "		
Lachman Das ...	" "		
Kali Nath Roy ...	" "		
Duni Chand ...	" "		
Jodh Singh ...	" "		
Burhey Khan ...	" "		
Mehr Chand ...	" "		
Munna Lal ...	" "		

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Malik Jowala Sahai ...	Medical School, Lahore.	1874.	
Ramzan Bakhsh ...	" "		
Devi Ditta ...	" "		
Jhangi Ram ...	" "		
Ghulam Nabi ...	" "	1873.	
Thakur Das ...	" "		
Nihal Singh ...	" "		
Ganga Singh ...	" "		
Amir Shah ...	" "		
Dhari Mal ...	" "		
Brij Lal ...	" "		
Fazl-ud-din ...	" "		
Sobha Ram ...	" "		
Ram Chand ...	" "	1872.	
Mehr Chand ...	" "		
Mathra Das ...	" "		
Bhagwan Das ...	" "	1871.	
Wazir Ali ...	" "		
Mulraj ...	" "		
Jai Chand ...	" "		
Gokal Chand ...	" "	1870.	
Arjan Das ...	" "		

First Examination in Medicine.

Shanker Lal ...	Medical School, Lahore ...	1881.	
Chander Kant ...	" "		
Ramcharn ...	" "		
Hori Lal ...	" "		
Mohamed Latif ...	" "		
David Peter ...	" "		
Sadiq Ali ...	" "		
Guranditta ...	" "	1880.	
Tarak Nath Ghose ...	" "		
Rama Prasad ...	" "		
Lachman Das ...	" "		
Jaikrishen Vyas ...	" "		
Nil Rattan Banerji ...	" "	1879.	
Gopal Chander Gupta ...	" "		
Bhola Nath ...	" "		
Miran Bakhsh, Utarid ...	" "		
Ikhtadar-ud-din ...	" "	1878.	
Hira Lal Chatterji ...	" "		
Rasraj Bhattacharji ...	" "		

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
Ilahi Bakhsh ...	Medical School, Lahore	1878	
Nanak Chand ...	,, ,,		
Basdeo Sahai ..	,, ,,		
Sada Nand ...	,, ,,	1877.	
Jai Singh ...	,, ,,		
Mohendro Nath, Ohdedar	,, ,,		
Khazan Chand ...	,, ,,		
Ralia Ram ..	,, ,,		
Jagan Nath ...	,, ,,		
Dowlat Ram ..	,, ,,		
Permanand ...	,, ,,		
Jai Kishan ...	,, ,,		
Jowala Prasad ..	,, ,,		
Beli Ram ...	,, ,,	1875.	
Sundar Mal .	,, ,,		
Har Prasad . .	,, ,,		
Rajendra Nath, Ohdedar,	,, ,,		
Fateh Chand ..	,, ,,	1874.	
Jogendro Chander ...	,, ,,		
Lalita Mohan ...	,, ,,		
Har Pershad ...	,, ,,		
Jalal-ud-din ...	,, ,,		
Rajendro Nath ..	,, ,,		
Ram Kishon ...	,, ,,	1873.	
Narain Singh ...	,, ,,		
Kashi Ram ..	,, ,,		
Alla Ditta ...	,, ,,		
Bhagat Ram ...	,, ,,		
Subhan Ali ..	,, ,,	1872.	
Lachman Das .	,, ,,		
Duni Chand . .	,, ,,		
Kali Nath Roy ...	,, ,,		
Mehr Chand ...	,, ,,		
Jowahir Singh ..	,, ,,		
Jowala Sahai ...	,, ,,		
Jhangi Ram ...	,, ,,		
Munna Lal ...	,, ,,		
Devi Ditta ..	,, ,,		
Jodh Singh ...	,, ,,		
Brij Lal ...	,, ,,	1871.	
Ghulam Nabi ...	,, ,,		
Ganga Ram ...	,, ,,		
Thakur Das ...	,, ,,		
Amir Shah ...	,, ,,		
Nihal Singh ...	,, ,,		
Dhari Mal ...	,, ,,		

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.

ORIENTAL SIDE.

Hakím-i-Haziq Examination in the Yunani system of Medicine.

Karm Din ...	Oriental College, Lahore ...	1881.	
Hafiz Bakhsh ...	,, ,,		
Hamid Ali Shah ...	,, ,,		
Ahmad Din ...	,, ,,		
Ilm Din ...	,, ,,		
Jalal Husain ...	,, ,,		
Ahmad Din ...	,, ,,		
Mahomed Din ...	,, ,,		
Syad Abdur Rahman ...	,, ,,		
Abdulla Khan ...	,, ,,		
Kutab-ud-din ...	,, ,,		
Mahomed Amin ...	,, ,,		
Qazi Fazl Husain ...	,, ,,		
Ghulam Ahmad ...	,, ,,		
Elahi Bakhsh ...	,, ,,		
Fateh Din ...	,, ,,		

Vaidya Examination in the Vaidak system of Medicine.

Mathra Das ...	Oriental College, Lahore	1881.	
Shiv Charn ...	,, ,,		
Ganga Bishan ...	,, ,,		
Anant Ram ...	,, ,,		
Balak Ram ...	,, ,,		

Examination for the Special Certificate of Zubdat-ul-Hukema.

Hafiz Fakhr-ud-din ...	Private Student, Lahore	1881.	
Maulvi Ghulam Mustaffa	Oriental College, Lahore	1879.	
Hakim Ghulam Nabi ...	Private Student, Lahore		

ENGINEERING.

First Examination in Civil Engineering.

Upper Division.

Hari Chand ...	Oriental College, Lahore ...	1881.	

Name.	Institution.	Year.	Remarks.
	Lower Division.		
Chiragh Din ...	District School, Amritsar	1882.	
Radha Kishan ...	Rurki and Oriental Colleges	1881.	
Ramzan Ali ...	Oriental College, Lahore		
Gokal Chand ...	,, ,,		
Mehr Singh ...	,, ,,		
Tara Chand ...	,, ,,		
Ganga Ram ...	Ver. High School, Ludhiana	1878.	
Hira Nand ...	Govt. School, Gujrat		
Ganga Ram ...	,, ,, Amritsar	1877.	
Chuni Lal ...	,, ,, Hoshiarpur		
Buta Khan ...	,, ,, Amritsar		
Kuljas Rai ...	District School, Amritsar	1875.	
Najaf Ali ...	,, Gujrat		
Arjan Singh ...	,, ,,		

XIII.

List of Subscriptions and Donations realized up to the 30th September 1883.

Names of Subscribers and Donors.	Total.		
MAHARAJAS, RAJAS AND NAWABS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir ...	93,478	0	0
,, Patiala ...	91,230	0	0
,, Kapurthala ...	39,000	0	0
Nawab of Bahawalpur ...	38,531	0	0
Raja of Jhind ...	21,000	0	0
,, Nabha ...	17,000	0	0
Raja Vijai Sein of Mandi ...	16,000	0	0
Raja Vazir Singh of Faridkote ...	6,000	0	0
Nawab Inayet Ali Khan of Malair Kotla ...	5,000	0	0
Nawab Sekander Ali Khan of Malair Kotla ...	3,860	0	0
Maharana of Ulwar ..	2,500	0	0
Raja of Lambagraon ...	1,000	0	0
,, Suket ...	1,000	0	0
,, Sir Digvijai Singh, K. C. S. I., of Balrampur...	500	0	0
,, of Bilaspur ...	500	0	0
,, of Nahun ...	500	0	0
Nawab Mirza Alla-ud-din Ahmad Khan of Loharu ...	275	0	0
———o———			
MEMBERS OF SENATE.			
Sir Donald McLeod, K. C. S. I. ...	3,500	0	0
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Names of Subscribers and Donors.	Total.		
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A. Taylor, Esq., C. S. (while Acct.-Genl., Punjab)...	30	0	0
Raja Harbans Singh ...	9,300	0	0
Khalifa Syad Muhammad Hassan ...	3,000	0	0
Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan ...	2,900	0	0
Rai Bahadur Kanhya Lal, M. I. C. E. ...	2,532	0	0
Sirdar Bikrama Singh, Ahluwalia, C. S. I. ...	1,710	0	0
Malaz-ul Ullama Sirdar Attar Singh, C. I. E. ...	1,100	0	0
Rai Mul Singh ...	800	0	0
Nawab Abdul Majid Khan ...	690	0	0
Raja Sir Sahib Dyal, K. C. S. I. ...	650	0	0
Sirdar Shamshere Singh, Sindhanwalia ...	625	0	0
Babu Navina Chandra Rai ...	575	0	0
Chief Pandit Radha Kishen and his son Pandit Rikhi Kesh, Rais ...	572	0	0
Dewan Ram Nath and his father *Dewan Amar Nath* ...	500	0	0
Mahomed Barkat Ali Khan, "Khan Bahadur" ...	460	0	0
Sodi Hukm Singh ...	440	0	0
Diwan Rattan Chand ...	440	0	0
Diwan Baij Nath and his father *Diwan Ajudhia Parshad* ...	435	0	0
Sirdar Dyal Singh Majithia ...	350	0	0
Dr. Rahim Khan, "Khan Bahadur" ...	325	0	0
Kour Harnam Singh, Ahluwalia ...	300	0	0
Diwan Shanker Nath ...	266	0	0
Agha Kalb Abid Khan ...	200	0	0

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Mian Muhammad Jan, "Khan Bahadur" ...	180	0	0
Fakir Syud Shams-ud-din Khan ...	170	0	0
Fakir Syud Kamar-ud-din ...	169	0	0
Diwan Manphul, C. S. I. ...	150	0	0
Syud Hadi Husein Khan ...	150	0	0
Maulvi Muhammad Zia-ud-din Khan ...	150	0	0
Dr. C. R. Stulpnagel, Inspector of Schools, Lahore ...	150	0	0
Sirdar Jaimal Singh of Khunda ...	100	0	0
Pandit Moti Lal Kathju ...	80	0	0
Nisar Ali Khan Kazilbash ...	50	0	0
Munshi Ghulam Nabi Khan ...	39	0	0
Sheikh Feroz-ud-din of Bahawalpur ...	30	0	0
Pandit Guru Prasad ..	24	0	0
SUBSCRIBERS.			
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Colonel Farrington .	200	0	0
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T. H. Thompson, Esq. ..	100	0	0
W. Jardine, Esq. ...	75	0	0
Colonel J. E. Cracroft ...	50	8	0
Colonel C. V. Jenkyns ...	16	0	0
(Lahore).			
Sirdar Lal Singh, Kalianwala ...	1,793	0	0
Rai Mela Ram ...	1,020	0	0
Bhai Charanjit Singh ...	618	0	0
Sheikh Ghulam Mahbub Subhani ...	288	0	0
Munshi Harsukh Rai ...	220	0	0
Bhai Nand Gopal ...	198	0	0
Bhai Mian Singh ...	160	0	0
Kour Naranjan Nath ...	146	0	0
Maulvi Muhammad Husain, Govt. College, Lahore..	120	0	0
Syud Raza Shah ...	111	0	0
Kour Deva Singh ...	110	0	0
Muhammad Shah, Kumedan Bahadur ...	100	0	0
Babu Shama Charn of Director's Office ...	100	0	0
Pandit Deodat Prasad ...	93	0	0
Bhai Kesra Singh ...	90	0	0
Fakir Syud Zahur-ud-din ...	84	0	0

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Names of Subscribers and Donors		Total.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
Sirdar Mohta Singh, Kumedan Bahadur	...	80	0	0
Fakir Syud Jamal-ud-din	...	70	0	0
Pandit Pyare Lal	...	60	0	0
Pandit Ram Narain, Pleader	...	50	0	0
Shahzada Ali Ahmad	...	50	0	0
Sirdar Dewa Singh, Kumedan Bahadur	...	50	0	0
Munshi Jaishi Ram	...	50	0	0
Sirdar Sarup Singh	...	50	0	0
Dr. Muhammad Husein Khan	...	50	0	0
Maulvi Alamdar Husein	...	48	0	0
Misser Shiv Dass	...	45	0	0
Fakir Syud Hafiz-ud-din	...	35	0	0
Ahmad Yar Khan of Multan	...	28	0	0
Munshi Muhammad Azim	...	25	0	0
Sirdar Fateh Singh, Thaipuria	...	25	0	0
Munshi Gopal Sahai	...	25	0	0
Colonel Badri Nath	...	21	0	0
Sirdar Uttam Singh	...	21	0	0
Ahmad Ali Khan	...	20	0	0
Sheikh Sandeh Khan	...	20	0	0
Bakshi Kanhya Lal	.	20	0	0
Lala Maddi Shah	...	20	0	0
Colonel Nur-ud-din	..	20	0	0
Lala Harjas Rai, Jowhri	...	20	0	0
Qasim Ali Khan	...	15	0	0
Sirdar Shamshere Singh, Mariwala	...	14	0	0
Fakir Syud Aman Ali	...	13	0	0
Colonel Sekander Khan	...	11	0	0
Kour Narain Singh	...	11	0	0
Jawahir Singh	...	11	0	0
Lala Duni Chand	...	10	0	0
Lala Dittu Shah	...	10	0	0
Lala Hazari Mal	...	10	0	0
Kour Thakur Singh	...	7	0	0
Fakir Syud Meraj-ud-din	...	7	0	0
Jchangir Khan	...	7	0	0
Lala Bashi Mal	...	5	0	0
Munshi Umardin, Sub-Surveyor, Lahore	...	5	0	0
Diwan Bishen Singh	...	4	0	0
(*Amritsar*).				
Chief Priest Sri Akalbunga	...	126	0	0
Rai Hardyal	...	125	0	0
Rai Duni Chand	...	125	0	0

NOTE.—Deceased Subscribers and Donors are shown in italics.

Names of Subscribers and Donors.	Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
Munshi Sohan Lal, E. A. C. ...	125	0	0
Sri Darbar Sáhib, Amritsar ...	88	8	0
Lala Sita Ram ...	87	0	0
Lala Daryana Mal ...	69	0	0
Sirdar Gulab Singh, Bhagowalia ...	61	0	0
Sirdar Thakur Singh, Sindhanwalia ...	60	0	0
Rai Babu Mohan Lal ...	51	0	0
Lala Panna Lal ...	51	0	0
Lala Gayer Mal ...	51	0	0
Sirdar Mangal Singh ...	50	0	0
Rai Gyan Chand ...	50	0	0
Lala Amir Chand ...	50	0	0
Lala Mathra Das ...	50	0	0
Mahant Brahm Buta ...	50	0	0
Bhai Kalyan Singh ...	50	0	0
Messrs. Devi Sahai & Chamba Mal ...	50	0	0
Bhai Sadhu Singh ...	36	0	0
Sheikh Ghulam Hassan ...	31	0	0
Mian Lesju, Karkhanadar ...	27	0	0
Bhai Gurdit Singh, Gulairi ...	25	0	0
Rai Jawahir Mal ...	25	0	0
Sirdar Kahn Singh, Majithia ...	24	0	0
Lala Buddha Mal ...	21	0	0
Sri Baba Attal Sahib ...	20	0	0
Narain Singh *alias* Jammu ...	20	0	0
Lala Sada Sukh ...	20	0	0
Sirdar Sahib Singh ...	20	0	0
Lala Ganga Bishen ...	15	0	0
Bhai Hari Singh ...	15	0	0
,, Bhagat Singh ...	11	0	3
,, Diwan Singh ...	11	0	0
Ahju, Karkhanadar ...	10	0	0
Lala Chayn Rai ...	10	0	0
DISTRICTS OTHER THAN LAHORE AND AMRITSAR.			
Diwan Jowala Sahai ...	2,000	0	0
,, *Kirpa Ram* ...	2,000	0	0
,, *Nihal Chand*, Motamid, Kashmir ...	500	0	0
Bhai Anokh Singh, Rais, Sidwan, Zillah Karnal ..	256	0	0
Babu Harrish Chandra of Benares ...	250	0	0
Diwan Ramjus. Minister to H. H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala ...	200	0	0

NOTE.—Deceased Subscribers or Donors are shown in italics.

Names of Subscribers and Donors.	Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
Nawab Jalal-ud-din Khan of Mamdôt ...	195	0	0
Syud Kaem Ali of Gurdaspur ...	150	0	0
Nawab Saadat Ali Khan of Dojana ...	150	0	0
Syud Muhammad Baker Ali Khan ...	125	0	0
Sirdar Kahn Singh Bahrwalia ...	100	0	0
Nawab Faujdar Khan of D. I. Khan ...	90	0	0
Pandit Basant Ram ...	68	0	0
Ghulam Husein Khan of D. I. Khan ...	60	0	0
Sirdar Jhanda Singh, Botalia ...	50	0	0
Guru Fatch Singh of Ferozepore ...	50	0	0
Nawab Azmat Ali Khan of Karnal ...	50	0	0
Ghulam Muhammad Khan of Makhad ...	50	0	0
Lala Sanjhi Mal, B. A. ...	35	0	0
Chaudhri Sultan Ali of Gujrat ...	30	0	0
Sodi Amrikh Singh ...	25	0	0
Sodi Shere Singh ...	25	0	0
Haji Ghulam Mustafa ...	25	0	0
Alla-ud-din Khan, Rais, D. I. Khan ...	24	12	0
Raja Faiztalb of Jhelum ...	23	0	0
Hafiz Muhammad Khan of D. I. Khan ...	20	0	0
Muhammad Abdulla Khan of Isa Khel ..	20	0	0
Jaffer Khan, Jagirdar ...	20	0	0
Muhammad Afzal Khan, Tahsildar, Rawalpindi ...	20	0	0
Lala Chhanga Mal of Jullundhar ...	10	0	0
Sodi Mul Singh, Jhelum ...	10	0	0
Sodi Sampuran Singh ...	7	8	0
DISTRICT & MUNICIPAL FUNDS—			
(District Funds).			
Jullundhar ...	19,010	0	0
Lahore ...	8,330	10	6
Gurdaspur ...	3,567	0	0
Ludhiana ...	2,900	0	0
Gujranwala ...	2,665	0	0
Gujrat ...	1,504	8	0
Kangra for Lyall Scholarships ...	1,000	0	0
Jhelum ...	994	0	0
Hoshiarpur ...	770	0	0
Delhi ..	660	0	0
Rohtak ...	563	0	0
Bannu ...	463	8	0
Montgomery ...	384	0	0

Note.—Deceased Subscribers or Donors are shown in italics.

Names of Subscribers and Donors.	Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
Karnal ..	330	0	0
Multan ...	259	8	0
Hissar ...	237	0	0
Shahpur ...	142	0	0
Gurgaon ...	90	0	0
Umballa ...	70	0	0
Sirsa ...	44	0	0
(MUNICIPAL FUNDS).			
Lahore ...	7,732	13	6
Amritsar ...	3,840	0	0
Delhi ...	1,200	0	0
Ludhiana ...	600	0	0
Gujranwala ...	580	0	0
Rawalpindi ...	362	0	0
Jhang ...	300	0	0
Dera Ismail Khan ...	170	0	0
Ferozpore ...	136	0	0
Gurdaspur ...	112	0	0
COLLECTIONS AT OUT-STATIONS.			
Multan, through Muhammad Barkat Ali Khan, &c.	430	0	0
Jhelum, through Deputy Commissioner ...	180	8	0
Amritsar, through Mr. C. R. Hawkins, Deputy Commissioner ...	137	0	0
Kangra, through Deputy Commissioner ...	19	12	0
MISCELLANEOUS—			
Fuller Endowment Fund ...	11,709	9	2
Prince of Wales' Marriage Gift Fund ...	10,334	2	11
Panjab Govt., on account of Urdu Medical Gazette	3,610	0	0
Jaishi Ram Memorial Fund ...	2,037	0	0
McLeod Memorial Fund, Amritsar ...	2,022	0	0
Setttlement Department, Lahore, through Muhammad Hyat Khan, C. S. I. ...	800	0	0
Government Panjab for Convocation prizes ...	500	0	0
Civil Surgeon, Bahawulpur for Hakims ...	300	0	0
Lake Memorial Prize ...	150	0	0

NOTE.—Deceased Subscribers or Donors are shown in italics.

APPENDIX I.

—o—

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY ACT AND EXERCISE OF THE POWER OF GRANTING HONORARY DEGREES.

—o—

No. 2, dated India Office, London, 25th January 1883.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—His Excellency the Most Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's Despatch dated the 13th of November, No. 34, 1882 transmitting an authentic copy of the law noted in the margin, which has been passed by the Council of the Governor-General of India for making Laws and Regulations and to which your Excellency has signified your assent.

Act No. XIX of 1882 (an Act to establish and incorporate the University of the Punjab.)

2. I have to inform you that I have considered the Act in Council, and that it will be left to its operation.

3. I desire, however, to call the attention of Your Lordship in Council to the Marquis of Salisbury's Educational Despatch, dated the 17th of February 1876, No. 1, as to the exercise of the power of granting Honorary Degrees. As it is proposed to invest the Universities of Madras and Bombay also with this power, I trust that it will be used very sparingly and for very special occasions.

—o—

No. 1, dated India Office, London, 17th February 1876.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council.

In my Legislative Despatch of the 10th instant, No. 4, I intimated to Your Lordship that Act XXI of 1875 (for enabling the University of Calcutta to grant Honorary Degrees) would be left to its operation.

2. I am desirous of stating my opinion that, under the circumstances of this University, the power of granting Honorary Degrees should be sparingly exercised and that its exercise should in the main be reserved for such exceptional occasions as that which immediately led to the enactment of this measure.

—o—

Endorsement by the Government of India, Home Department.

No. 167, dated Simla, 26th April 1883.

Copy, with copy of Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 1, dated the 17th February 1876, forwarded to the Government of the Punjab for information and guidance.

—o—

No. $\frac{115}{2247}$, dated 4th May 1883.

Copy forwarded to the Registrar, Punjab University, for the information of the Senate.

APPENDIX II.

—o—

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO CONFIRMATION AND SANCTION OF THE NEW STATUTES, RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

COPY *of a letter No. 21, dated Lahore, 21st Jany. 1884, from* H. C. FANSHAWE, ESQ, *Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Registrar, Punjab University, Lahore.*

I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward to you a copy of my letter No. 251, dated the 24th September last, and of a letter No 435, dated the 31st December, from the Government of India, conveying the general sanction of the Governor-Grneral in Council to the Statutes, Rules and Regulations of the Punjab University, which it was desired should come into force from 1st January 1884, and to request that you will lay these before the Senate by an early date, with a view to the alterations suggested by the Government of India being carried out.

2. The objection to the appointment of a Trustee and a Treasurer will, no doubt, be accepted by the Senate. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Government of India that both functions may be appropriately centered in the Registrar, for whose guidance in these capacities the Senate will doubtless draw up brief instructions under the Financial Rules, providing, for instance, that the Registrar shall deposit the securities of the University in the safe keeping of the Bank of Bengal, and shall keep the correct account of the University at that Bank. As regards the objection raised in paragraph 5 of the letter of the Government of India, I am to observe that the audit for which the Senate has provided is an internal audit prescribed for its own satisfaction, and that the Loca Government will order an independent annual audit by the Accountant-General of the Punjab under section 21 of Act XIX of 1882. This will be explained to the Government of India when your reply to the present communication is received ; and I am to ask that the point may be made clear in the rules of the University in such a way as the Senate may consider proper. As regards the objection relating to Section V, Clause III, Sub-clause (2) of the Statutes, I am to observe that the requirements of the Government of India are apparently already fulfilled by the wording of Sub-clause (1), but the Senate will no doubt be willing to add to Sub-clause (2) the words proposed by the Government of India. The opening of Statute V might perhaps be re-cast with advantage in view of the Government of India in the opening sentences of paragraph 6 of their letter.

3. With reference to the instructions conveyed in paragraph 7, the Senate will no doubt arrange to have the Statutes sealed without waiting for the large University seal which has been ordered from England, and I am to ask that, in replying to my letter it may be

stated that this has been done in order that the formal notification of the Statutes and Rules and Regulations may be duly published as directed by the Government of India in paragraph 8 of their letter.

—o—

COPY *of a letter No. 251, dated the 24th September 1883, from the Junior Secretary to the Government, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.*

In continuation of my letter No. 414 S. of the 1st instant, I am directed by the Lieutenant- Governor to submit, for the information of the Government of India and for the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, as far as may be necessary, the complete Statutes, Rules, and Regulations of the Punjab University which it is desired may come into force from 1st January 1884.

2. The Statutes which require the sanction of the Governor-General in Council are printed at pages 41 to 43 of the collection of Statutes, Rules, and Regulations now forwarded, and the Regulations which require the same sanction will be found at the following pages ; in both cases the pages are preceded by an explanatory note printed on a yellow sheet :—

		Pages.
1.	For the Degree of Bachelor of Oriental Learning ...	99—106
2.	„ „ Master of „ „ ...	107—110
3.	„ „ Doctor of „ „ ...	111
4.	„ „ Bachelor of Arts	140—147
5.	„ „ Master „	148—153
6.	„ „ Doctor of Literature	154

The Statutes are a reproduction of those of the Punjab University College modified to suit present circumstances, and of the Regulations those for the Degrees of Bachelor and Master of Oriental Learning and of Arts are precisely the same as the Regulations referred to in Statutes I—V, to which the sanction of the Governor-General has been conveyed in your letter No. 306 of the 12th instant, and which will be in force till 31st December 1883. The Regulations for the degrees of Doctor of Oriental Learning and Literature are now submitted for the sanction of the Governor-General for the first time. The above Statutes, Rules, and Regulations have been confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and His Honor would solicit for them the sanction of the Governor General in Council, with effect from 1st January 1884, as desired by the Senate of the University ; Statutes I—V, sanctioned by the letter above quoted, will then expire *proprio motu*, in accordance with the provisions of Statute IX of the same series.

3. The other Rules and Regulations in the present collection which are noted in the margin have been sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor with effect from 1st January 1884. The Regulations for the Entrance and Intermediate (late Proficiency) Examinations correspond almost exactly with the schemes which were submitted under Mr. Young's letter, No 1277 of 30th March 1881; and where they differ from these the standards have been made more difficult, as will be seen from a reference to the notes printed on full sheets, and which are prefixed to each set of Regulations. In the other cases also the Regulations correspond closely with those hitherto in force in the Punjab University College in all cases in which examinations in the particular subject were previously held.

Rules relating to the Senate.

	Pages.
Faculties, Syndicate, and Registrar,	55—64
Financial Rules	65—81
Rules relating to academical costume	82—85
Regulations for the Entrance Examination—	
(a) in the Faculty of Oriental Learning	86—92
(b) " " " Arts	127—132
Regulations for the Intermediate Examination—	
(a) in the Faculty of Oriental Learning	93—98
(b) " " " Arts	133—139
Regulations for Examinations in Oriental Languages	112—120
Regulations for Examinations in Vernacular Languages	121—126
Regulations for High Proficiency in Science	155—164
Regulations for the Examinations for Qazis and Pradhvaks	168—170
Regulations for Examinations in Medicine	171—179

4. The Regulations relating to the Examinations in Law and Engineering (pp. 165—167 and 180—184) do not require the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, as they have already been approved under Statutes VI and VII, to which the sanction of the Governor-General in Council was conveyed by your letter of the 12th instant. Revised regulations regarding these two examinations are still under the consideration of the Senate, and are not likely to be ready for some time to come. It has, therefore, been determined to leave in force the Regulations approved under Statutes VI and VII above mentioned by omitting them from the sanction now accorded to the other Regulations of the present series.

5. As pointed out by the Registrar in paragraph 9 of his letter No. 651 of 8th August, the Statutes, Rules, and Regulations have not yet been sealed as required by Section 18 (2) of Act XIX of 1882. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, believes that the Government of India will agree with him in considering the omission of no moment in the circumstances explained by Mr. Parker.

6. In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor would wish to record his sense of the admirable manner in which the Senate has done this portion of its work, for which it is entitled to his best thanks. This is only one instance of the labour which the Senate has undergone since the constitution of the University, and His Honor trusts the results will meet with the approbation of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council

COPY *of a letter No.* 435, *dated* 31*st December* 1883, *from* A. MACKENZIE, *Esquire*, C. S., *Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Secretary to the Government, Punjab.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 251, dated the 24th September 1883, submitting for information and for the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, as far as the same may be necessary, the complete Statutes, Rules, and Regulations of the Punjab University which it is desired should come into force from the 1st January 1884.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the Statutes, Rules, and Regulations in question, subject to the following remarks and with the exceptions noted below.

3. Under Statute V, Clause i, a "Trustee" is to be appointed by the Senate, and Financial Rule I, Clause iii, purports to constitute the Accountant-General, Punjab, *ex-officio* Trustee of the University. It, however, appears to His Excellency in Council that the term "Trustee" is misleading. Now that the University is incorporated, no Trustee is required. The official so designated in the Rule is no more than an agent for the safe custody of the securities belonging to the University, and this duty the treasurer might properly undertake. Moreover, it is not desirable that the Accountant-General should in any case be *ex-officio* Trustee, nor that he should keep the books and accounts of an independent University fund. To require him to do so would be to accept, on the part of Government, the very responsibility which it is one of the objects of the enactment incorporating the University to place on the shoulders of an independent body. In the Calcutta University the whole work of keeping the accounts devolves on the Registrar, aided by a small clerical establishment. This system, which is in every way preferable, should also be adopted in the Punjab. The Governor-General in Council cannot consent to allow the Accountant-General to occupy the position proposed for him in the Financial Rules.

4. Again, Financial Rule I, Clause iv, provides that the Lahore Branch of the Bank of Bengal shall be the "Treasurers" of the University, and Statute VIII lays down that the "Treasurers" shall conform to such Financial Rules as may be framed by the Senate. The Bank will probably decline to conform to such rules and point out that their relations must be regulated by law and by commercial custom. The Bank may, as a matter of private arrangement, be disposed to assist the University in its financial business, but it is obvious that they could not accept such an arrangement as a matter of legal obligation. Statute VIII will therefore require to be recast. The proper officer of the University to be constituted Treasurer is the Registrar, as the account of his duties in Financial Rule VI clearly indicates; securities and cash being kept for safe custody in the Bank of Bengal.

5. Financial Rule V, Caluse i, places the appointment of an Auditor in the hands of the Senate. The intention of Section 21 of the Punjab University Act appears, however, to be quite different. The Act contemplates that the audit is to be an audit on the part of Government, and that Government is to appoint the Auditor. It is the province, not of the Senate, but of the Government to appoint the Auditor. In the case of the Calcutta University, the Comptroller General audits the accounts and reports yearly to Government. A similar plan should be adopted in the case of the Punjab University; the Punjab Government arranging to appoint the Accountant-General to be Auditor, and to this the Governor-General in Council will not object

6. With regard to Section V, Clause iii, of the Statutes, I am to say that, apart from the awkwardness of including all the furniture, &c., of the University in a "fund," it appears probable that the consolidation of all the funds held on trusts which are maintained by Section 3 of the Act will be found to affect those trusts. The provision that the charges imposed by the trusts are to be paid out of the interests and profits of the consolidated fund before the current expenses of the University is not calculated to remove this difficulty. There should at least be an express saving for existing trusts For this purpose, Clause iii might run—"and (2) thereafter, *but subject to the existing trusts referred to in Section 3 of the said Act,* the ordinary current expenses of the University."

7. With reference to paragraph 5 of your letter under acknowledgment, I am to point out that the Government of India is advised that the Statutes, Rules, and Regulations framed by the University and approved by the Local and Supreme Governments cannot become Statutes, Rules and Regulations within the meaning of Section 18, Clause 2, of the Punjab University Act until they have been "sealed with the common seal of the University." It is explained in paragraph 9 of the letter from the Registrar of the University, No. 651, dated the 8th August 1883, that the common seal is not yet ready, but I am to say that any kind of a seal would probably suffice for the present, provided the formality is complied with.

8. Lastly, I am to add that when these Statutes, Rules, and Regulations (which when amended in the sense of the foregoing observations may be taken to be sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council, so far as such sanction is necessary) are published, a notification should be prefixed showing that they have been confirmed by the Local Government and sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council.

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APPENDIX III.

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CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO SANCTION OF MISCELLANEOUS RULES, &c.

COPY *of a letter No. 182, dated 15th May 1884, from the Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Registrar, Punjab University.*

In reply to your letter No. 413, dated 14th April 1884, I am directed to convey the sanction of the Lieutenant Governor to the Rules therein referred to which have been framed by the Senate of the Punjab University.

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COPY *of a letter No. 413, dated 14th March 1884, from the Registrar, Punjab University to the Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab.*

I have the honor to submit the following Rules, &c., framed by the Senate under section 18 of the Punjab University Act XIX of 1882, for the sanction of the Local Government :—

1. Rules prescribing the procedure to be followed upon conferring degrees.
2. Rules relating to Readers and Translators.
3. „ „ Vacations and Holidays.
4. „ regarding Proceedings and Communications with the Local Government.
5. Rules relating to the conduct of the Examinations.
6. Rules relating to the appointment and remuneration of Examiners.
7. Rules relating to the University Library.
8. Rules regarding nominations to the Competitive Examination for Extra Assistant Commissionership.

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APPENDIX IV.

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COURSES OF READING IN ENGLISH FOR THE INTERMEDIATE, BACHELOR OF ARTS, AND MASTER OF ARTS EXAMINATIONS OF THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY FOR 1886.

(As sanctioned by the Senate).

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Intermediate Examination.

Tennyson	...	Enoch Arden.
Smiles	...	Life of George Stephenson.
Blackie	...	Self Culture.
Scott	...	The Talisman.

Bachelor of Arts Examination.

Shakespeare	.	Hamlet.
Milton	...	Lycidas and Sonnets.
Byron	...	Childe Harold, Cantos I and II.
Landor	...	Selections by Colvin.
Mark Pattison	...	Life of Milton.
Kingsley	..	Hypatia.

Master of Arts Examination.

Shakespeare	...	Julius Cæsar, King Lear, As you like it.
Milton	...	Paradise Lost, Books IV—VI.
Wordsworth	. .	The Excursion.
Byron	...	The Giaur and The Bride of Abydos.
Palgrave	..	Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics.
Bacon	...	Essays.
Macaulay	....	Essays on Bacon and Milton.
DeQuincey	...	The Cæsars.
Carlyle	...	On Heroes.
Scott	...	Ivanhoe.
Lytton	. .	What will he do with it.
Disraeli	...	Coningsby.

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APPENDIX V.

—o—

INTERMEDIATE (A. F.) EXAMINATION.

ADD TO RULE 12, INTERMEDIATE REGULATIONS, THE FOLLOWING *Note* :—

I.—English—

"For European candidates, a separate paper (*b*) will be sent as follows —

(*b*)	Paraphrase of a passage, and composition, including an essay on some practical subject of daily life or on a matter connected with the special readings for the year"	... 50

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APPENDIX VI.

LIST OF GRADUATES AND OTHERS WHO HAVE PASSED UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS IN 1884.

Name.	Institution.

ORIENTAL FACULTY.

Graduates.

Bachelor of Oriental Learning.

Second Division.

Alif Din	...	Oriental College, Lahore.

Third Division.

Mathra Das	..	Oriental College, Lahore.
Anant Ram	..	Ditto.

Undergraduates.

Intermediate Examination.

Third Division.

Ghulam Shah	..	Oriental College, Lahore.
Nasrulla Khan	...	Ditto.

Entrance Examination.

First Division.

Karim Bakhsh	..	Ver. High School, Ludhiana.

Second Division.

Madho Narain	..	District School, Delhi.
Sukhram Das	...	Ver. High School, Ludhiana.
Bhawani Shanker	..	Ditto.
Ali Ahmad	...	District School, Delhi.
Diwan Chand	...	Private Student, Lahore.
Muhammad Hassan	...	Ver. High School, Ludhiana,

Name.		Institution.
Mela Ram	...	Ver. High School, Jullundur.
Azmat-ullah	...	Private Student.
Ahmad Hassan	...	Ver. High School, Ludhiana.
Ali Ahmad	...	Ditto Jullundur.
Muhammad Abdul Ghani	...	Ditto Ludhiana.
Husain Bakhsh	...	Private Student.
Hira Lal	...	Ditto.
Raghunath Das	...	District School, Delhi.
Haruam Das	...	Private Student.
Pera Ram	...	Ver. High School, Jullundur.
Sunder Singh	...	Ditto Ludhiana.
Tilok Singh	...	Ditto ditto.
Ghulam Mohi-ud-din,	..	Oriental College, Lahore.
Karm Ilahi	..	Private Student, Kunjah.

Third Division.

Kirpa Ram	...	Ver. High School, Jullundur.
Muhammad ud-din	..	Private Student.
Nabi Bakhsh	...	Ditto.
Mansab Ali	...	Patiala College.
Lachman Das, Bali	...	Private Student, Jhelum.
Tulsi Ram	...	Ver. High School, Jullundur.
Arora Shah	...	C. V. E. S. Normal Sch., Amritsar.
Mast Ram	...	Ver. High School, Jullundur.

EXAMINATIONS IN ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

Arabic.

Honors in Arabic (*Moulvi Fazil*) Examination.

Imam-ud-din (son of Husain Khan)	Oriental College, Lahore.

High Proficiency in Arabic (*Moulvi Alim*) Examination.

Imam-ud-din (son of Khan Mohmd.) Abdulla	Oriental College, Lahore. Ditto.

Name.	Institution.
Proficiency in Arabic (*Moulvi*) Examination.	
Mohamed Nur Alim ..	Oriental College, Lahore.
Asghar Ali ...	Ditto.
Abdul Halim ...	Madrassa Chashma-i-Rahmat, Ghazipur.
Karim-ud-din ...	Oriental College, Lahore.
Syad Ali Hassan ...	Oriental Zilah School, Gorakhpur.
Ahmad Bakhsh ..	Egerton School, Bahawalpur.
Ghulam Husain ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Ghulam Hassan ...	Oriental College, Lahore.
Syad Zinda Ali ...	Oriental Zilah School, Gorakhpur.
Syad Alamdar Husain ...	District School, Multan.
Mohamed Ismail ..	Mahendra College, Patiala.
Abrar Husain ...	Oriental College, Lahore.
Fateh-ud-din ...	Ditto.
Abdul Hakim .	Mahomedan School, Gujranwala.
Sanskrit.	
Honors in Sanskrit (*Shastri*) Examination.	
Hari Krishan ..	Oriental College, Lahore.
Yagnya Dat ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Ram Sewak ...	Ditto.
Durga Dat ...	Patiala College.
High Proficiency in Sanskrit (*Visharad*) Examination.	
Ganga Ram ...	Oriental College, Lahore.
Jagat Ram ...	Ditto.
Mani Ram ...	Ditto.
Proficiency in Sanskrit (*Pragnya*) Examination.	
Vinayek Umarker ...	Jay Narain's Colleges, Benares.
Nathu Ram ...	Oriental College, Lahore.
Bulaki Ram ...	Private Student, Amritsar.
Harikrishan ...	Oriental College, Lahore.
Rikhi Ram ...	Sanskrit School, Amritsar.
Krishan Dat ...	Do., Patiala.
Narain Dat, Pandya ...	Ch. Mis. School, Lucknow.
Devi Sahai, II. ...	Oriental College, Lahore.

Name.	Institution.
Birbhadra ...	Sanskrit School, Pálampur.
Gobind Ram ...	Oriental College, Lahore.
Tulsi Ram ...	Randhir College, Kapurthala.
Ram Chand, II. ...	Oriental College, Lahore,
Brij Bhushan ...	Randhir College, Kapurthala.
Bhola Nath ...	Oriental College, Lahore,
Kahn Chand ...	Sanskrit School, Amritsar.

Persian.

Honors in Persian (*Munshi Fazil*) Examination.

Mohamed Sulaiman ..	Mahendra Col., Patiala.
Hashmat-ulla ...	Madrassa Azam, Sanour.
Mohamed Karamat ulla ...	Mahendra Col., Patiala.
Mohamed Husain ...	Oriental College, Lahore.
Ghulam Ahmad ...	Egerton School, Bahawalpur.
Mohamed Sadiq ...	Mahendra College, Patiala.

High Proficiency in Persian (*Munshi Alim*) Examination.

Ghulam Muhammad ...	Mdn. School, Gujranwala.
Munshi Nek Alim . .	Private Student.
Mohamed Bakhsh ...	Oriental College, Lahore.
Ghulam Rasul ...	Ditto.
Mohamed Akram ...	Mdn. School, Gujranwala.
Ghulam Ali ...	Normal School, Amritsar.
Ahmad Bakhsh ...	Oriental College, Lahore.
Fazl-ud-din ...	Ditto.
Tungal Khan ...	Madrassa Azam, Sanour.
Mela Ram ...	High School, Jullundur.
Ghulam Mohamed ...	Oriental College, Lahore.
Oudh Behari Lal ...	Ch. Mis. School, Lucknow.
Syad Tahawar Husain ...	Fatehpuri School, Delhi.
Pera Ram ...	High School, Jullundur.
Charn Singh * ...	Patiala College.
Duni Chand * † . .	Oriental College, Lahore.
Balmukand ...	Normal School, Delhi.
Mahbub Ali * ...	Patiala College.

NOTE.—Those marked * † have also passed an examination in the whole of Arithmetic as well as an examination in Vernacular Office Work.

Those marked * have also passed an examination in the whole of Arithmetic.

Name.	Institution.
Aftab Husein ...	Private Student.
Rahmat-ul-lah ...	Patiala College.
Syad Zahir Husain ...	Ditto.
Abdul Hakim ...	Oriental College, Lahore.

Proficiency in Persian (*Munshi*) Examination.

Madho Narain ...	Ver. High School, Delhi.
Ali Ahmad ...	Ditto.
Mohamed Ihtram-ud-din ...	Private Student, Delhi.
Ghulam Mohamed ...	Patiala College.
Shibdat Ram ...	Ver. High School, Delhi.
Abdul Latif ...	Oriental College, Lahore.
Rais-ud-din Ahmad ...	Private Student, Mahm.
Mohamed Hassan Askari ...	Maharaja's Col., Jeypore.
Moti Ram ...	High School, Jullundur.
Mohamed Nasim-ud-din ...	Fatehpuri School, Delhi.
Ghansham Das ...	Ver. H. School, Jullundur.
Kalyan Singh ...	Ver. High School, Delhi.

EXAMINATIONS IN VERNACULAR LANGUAGES.

Hindi.

Proficiency in Hindi.

Hemraj, Goswami ...	Oriental College, Lahore.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Graduates.

MASTER OF ARTS.

English.

CLASS II.

Jiya Ram ...	Private Student, Amritsar.

Sanskrit.

CLASS III.

Ramprasad ...	Government College, Lahore.

Name.	Institution.

History.

CLASS III.

Sri Ram	..	Private Student, Gurdaspur.

Bachelor of Arts.

Second Division.

Ruchi Ram	...	Government College, Lahore.
Umar-ud-din	...	Ditto.
Shivdial	...	Private Student, Jullundur.
Sant Ram	...	Government College, Lahore.
Seva Ram	...	Ditto.

Third Division.

Inam Ali	...	Government College, Lahore.
Sawan Ram, Bahel	...	Ditto.
Ram Chandra	...	Ditto.
Kishen Lal	...	Private Student, Delhi.

Undergraduates.

Intermediate Examination.

First Division.

Pahu Ram, Suri	...	Government College, Lahore.
Amir Ali	...	Ditto.

Second Division.

Ramrattan	...	Government College, Lahore.
Sohan Lal	...	St. Stephen's M. C., Delhi.
Gauri Shanker	...	Private Student, Lahore.
Tara Chand	...	Government College, Lahore.
Ganga Ram	...	Ditto.
Harkishan Lal	...	Ditto.
Jesa Ram	...	Ditto.
Ladha Mal, Sahni	...	Ditto.
Diali Ram	...	Ditto.
Mala Ram	...	Ditto.
Jagen Nath	...	Ditto.
Bishan Sarup	...	Ditto.
Bishan Das	...	Ditto.

Name.	Institution.
Sohan Singh ...	Government College, Lahore.
Kanhya Singh ...	Ditto.
Madan Mohan Lal ...	Ditto.
Mihan Singh ...	Ditto.
Hari Chand ...	Ditto.
Third Division.	
Khuda Bakhsh ...	Cen. Training College, Lahore.
Taj-ud-diu ...	Government College, Lahore.
Ram Lal ...	Private Student.
Jowala Sahai ...	Government College, Lahore.
Hait Ram, Sharma ...	Ditto.
Harkishan Das ...	P. Student, Kapurthala.
Gyan Chand ...	Government College, Lahore.
Baldeo Sahai ...	St. Stephen's M. C., Delhi.
Siva Nath, Soma ...	Government College, Lahore.
Raja Ram, Khosla ...	Ditto.
Nihal Singh ...	Ditto.
Gurdas Ram ...	Ditto.

Entrance Examination.

First Division.

Ahmad Din ...	District School, Lahore.
Sri Ram ...	Ver. High School, Ludhiana.
Makhan Lal ...	District School, Delhi.
Chandu Lal ...	Ditto.
Barkat Ram ...	Mission School, Lahore.
Chatur Behari Narayan ...	St. Stephen's H. Sch., Delhi.
Chela Ram ...	District School, Jhang.
Hira Singh ...	Private Student.
Faiz Rasul ...	Mission School, Gujranwala.
Rikh Raj, Teacher ...	Private Student.
Chander Bhan ...	District School, Lahore.
Daljang Singh ...	Ditto.
Zakir Husain ...	District School, Delhi.
Narain Singh ...	Ditto Amritsar.
Amir Chand ...	Private Student.
Second Division.	
Suraj Bhan ...	District School, Delhi.
Makhan Lal ...	Ditto Gurdaspur.
Abdul Ghani ...	Ver. High School, Ludhiana.
Khushi Ram. ...	District School, Lahore.
Kundan Lal ...	St. Stephen's H. Sch., Delhi.

Name.	Institution.
Pandit Gobind Ram ...	Mission School, Gujranwala.
Jiwan Lal ...	St. Stephen's H. Sch., Delhi.
Achhru Ram ...	Ver. High School, Ludhiana.
Telu Ram ...	Cen. Training College, Lahore.
Mangal Sain ...	District School, Lahore.
Janki Parshad ...	Ditto Rewari.
Sultan Ahmad ...	Ditto Gujrat.
Pandit Hari Kishan ...	Ditto Lahore.
Fazl Muhammad ...	Ditto Rewari.
Fateh Chand ...	Ditto Lahore.
Bhagat Ram, Sahni ...	Oriental College, Lahore.
Nand Lal ...	District School, Lahore.
Nazar Muhammad ...	Mission School, Gujranwala.
Lahna Singh ...	District School, Gurdaspur.
Gauri Shanker, Gupta ...	Ditto Gujrat.
Chandi Prasad ...	Ditto Lahore.
Rambhaj Datt ...	Ditto Gurdaspur.
Bulaqi Ram ...	Randhir College, Kapurthala.
Pandit Jagdish Narayan ...	St. Stephen's H. Sch., Delhi.
Mul Raj ...	District School, Gurdaspur.
Syad Muhammad Husain ...	Govt. H. School, Allahabad.
Ganesh Das ...	District School, Mooltan.
Rahim Bakhsh ...	Ditto Hoshiarpur.
Bhagwan Das ...	Ditto Amritsar.
Jowala Sahai ...	Ditto Lahore.
Damodar Das ...	Ditto Delhi.
Labh Singh ...	Ditto Amritsar.
Amar Das ...	Randhir College, Kapurthala.
Basant Ram ...	District School, Gurdaspur.
Beni Prasad ...	Ditto Lahore.
Girdhari Lal ...	Ditto Mooltan.
Fazl Muhammad ...	Ditto Hoshiarpur.
Shadi Ram, I ...	Ditto Lahore.
Mahta Ganda Mal ...	Oriental College, Lahore.
Basant Lal ...	District School, Lahore.
Firoz-ud-din ...	Ditto Lahore.
Yakub Khan ...	Ditto Gurdaspur.
Ghulam Muhammad ...	Ditto Hoshiarpur.
Shimbhu Dial ...	Ditto Delhi.
Faqir Chand ...	Ditto Gurdaspur.
Sri Ram ...	Ditto ditto.
Madho Ram ...	Mission School, Umballa.
Ishwar Das ...	District School, Mooltan.
Kishan Chand ...	Private Student.
Faqir Chand ...	District School, Hoshiarpur.

Name.	Institution.
Raghubar Dial ...	District School, Hoshiarpur.
Girdhar Lal ...	Ditto do.
Harnath ...	Government College, Agra.
Bishan Das ...	Scotch Mis. School, Sialkot.
Jowala Das ...	District School, Jhang.
Pandit Narain Das ...	Private Student.
Mohan Singh ...	Mis. School, Gujranwala.
Nawab Ali ...	Scotch Mis. Sch., Sialkot.
Ganga Ram, Ahuya ..	Mission School, Lahore.
Behari Lal ...	Disrict School, Mooltan.
Devi Dial ...	Mission School, Lahore.
Ghulam Rasul ...	Ditto.
Kashi Ram ...	District School, Delhi.
Mirza Muhammad Hadi ...	Ch. Mis. School, Lucknow.
Chhajju Ram ...	District School, Revari.
Amir Singh ...	Ditto Gujrat.
Kesho Ram ...	Mission School, Lahore.
Ram Asra ...	District School, Lahore.
Saran Das ...	Ch. Mission School, Amritsar.
Achhru Ram ...	Patiala College.
Daswanda Singh ...	C. V. E. S. N. School, Amritsar.
Muhammad Husain ...	District School, Amritsar.
Chhittar Mal ...	Ditto Rewari.
Gulab Chand, Sang ...	Mission School, Rawalpindi.
Sarbuland Khan ...	District School, Hoshiarpur.
Rukun-ud-din ...	Mission School, Gujranwala.
Dhanpat Rai ...	District School, Lahore.
Balmukand ...	Ditto Gujrat.
Tara Chand ..	Ver. High School, Ludhiana.
Ghulam Nabi ...	Scotch Mission School, Sialkot.
Karm Chand ...	Mission School, Lahore.
Jumna Das ...	Private Student.
Harnarain ...	District School, Delhi.
Chiraghdin ...	Private Student.
Shanker Lal ...	Government High School, Aligarh.
Faiz Rahman ...	District School, Amritsar.
Muhammad Abdul Ghani	Ditto.
Abnashi Ram ...	Private Student.
Chuni Lal ...	District School, Hoshiarpur.
Bhagat Ram, Tuli ...	Private Student.
Badri Nath ...	District School, Gurdaspur.
Mubarak Ali Shah ...	Mission School, Lahore.
Jugal Kishore ...	District School, Rewari.
Bishambhar Nath ...	Government College, Agra.
Shiv Charn ...	District School, Amritsar.

Name.	Institution.
Gangadhar ...	Mission School, Lahore.
Gauri Shanker ...	Private Student.
Abdur Rahman ...	District School, Gujrat.
Rahmat Ullah ...	Government College, Agra.
Ramsarn Das ...	District School, Rewari.
Ishar Singh ...	Ditto Amritsar.
Kashi Ram, II ...	Ditto ditto.
Girdhari Lal ...	Patiala College.
Prithmin Chand ...	Ver, High School, Ludhiana.
B. C. Ghose ...	District School, Amritsar.
Sita Ram ...	Ditto Hoshiarpur.
Radha Kishan ...	Ditto Lahore.
Mathra Das ...	Ditto Jhang.
Ghazanfer Ali ...	Mission School, Gujranwala
Ram Lal ...	District School, Jhang.
Khwaja Hamid-ullah ...	Ch. Mission School, Amritsar.
Salig Ram ...	District School, ditto.
Shamuddin ...	Mission School, Lahore.
Syad Muhammad Hassan ...	High School, Hardui.
Ram Parshad ...	District School, Lahore.
Ahmad Husain Khan ...	Mission School, Lahore.
Khairati Lal ...	Govt. High School, Moradabad.
Md. Makbul Hassan ...	High School, Hardui.
Hari Ram ...	Mission School, Jullundur.
Narsing Das ...	District School, Jhang.
Nand Lal ...	Scotch Mission School, Sialkot.
Jiwan Singh ...	District School, Delhi.
Tola Ram ...	Ditto Mooltan.
Nanak Chand ...	Ditto Lahore.
Kashi Ram, I ...	Ditto Amritsar.
Ram Lal ...	Mission School, Gujranwala.
Kartar Singh ...	Ditto Rawalpindi.
Third Division.	
Shahzada Ram ...	Mission School, Ludhiana.
Ghulam Qadir ...	District School, Lahore.
Hira Singh ...	Mission School, Rawalpindi.
Pandit Beli Ram, I ...	Ditto Jullundur.
Amin-ud-din ...	Ch. Mission School, Amritsar.
Karim Khan ...	Private Student.
Karamat-ullah ...	Ch. Mission School, Amritsar.
Shiam Lal ...	Government College, Agra
Lachman Das ...	Scotch Mission School, Sialkot.
Prabh Dial ...	Ch. Mission School, Amritsar.

Name.		Institution.
Bhagat Singh	...	Randhir College, Kapurthala.
Jowala Das	...	District School, Lahore.
Jagmohan Nath	...	Ditto Hoshiarpur.
Ram Chand	...	Ditto ditto.
Jiva Ram	...	Mission School, Ludhiana.
Muhammad Muazzam	...	Ditto ditto.
Muhammad Muzaffer Din	...	Ditto Jullundur.
Jagat Narain	...	Private Student.
Sukhdai Ram	...	District School, Jhang.
Barak Chand	...	Ver. High School, Ludhiana.
Pt. Baseshar Nath, Kathju	...	Mission School, Rawalpindi.
Dhian Singh	...	District School, Jhang.
Abdulla Khan	...	Ditto Lahore.
Godha Ram	...	Ditto Mooltan.
Wazir Singh	...	Ch. Mission School, Amritsar.
Solomon David	...	Ch. Boys' B. School, Batala.
Gurdial	...	Patiala College.
Shanker Dial	...	District School, Delhi.
Niranjan Lal	...	Government High Sch., Aligarh.
Sham Narain	...	District School, Lahore.
Salig Ram	...	Mission School, Ludhiana.
Henry Blaker	...	District School, Delhi.
Bhagat Ram	...	Private Student.
Tulsi Ram	...	Oriental College, Lahore.
Pt. Ishar Das, Misra	...	Private Student.
Matwala Ram	...	District School, Jhang.
Muhammad Din	...	Ditto Gujrat.
Gokal Chand	...	Ditto Hoshiarpur.
Baseshar Nath	...	Ditto Mooltan.
W. B. Dales	...	Mission School, Lahore.
Ramditta	...	District School, Jhang.

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FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Final Examination in Medicine.

Baldeo Singh	...	Medical School, Lahore.
Dalip Singh	...	Ditto.
Lallu Ram, Bajpae	...	Ditto.
Sripati Sahai	...	Ditto.

Name.	Institution.

First Examination in Medicine.

Harnarain	...	Medical School, Lahore.
Gopal Chatterji	...	Ditto.
Muhammad Abdul Rahim	...	Ditto.
Kanta Prasad	...	Ditto.
Ram Narain	..	Ditto.
Sôdi Karm Singh	...	Ditto.
Harbhagwan	..	Ditto.
Sahig Ram	..	Ditto.
Kidar Nath	...	Ditto.
Ajudhiapati		Ditto.

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FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

First Examination in Civil Engineering.

(Lower Division.)

Jai Ram	..	Oriental College, Lahore.
Ganga Ram		Ditto.